THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK
1947

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The Municipal Year Book

1947

The
Municipal Year Book
1947

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

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The International City Managers' Association
1947

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FOREWORD

THE CHIEF purpose of this fourteenth edition of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK as in past years is to provide municipal officials with discussions of the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups.

Among the new features in this edition are certain data on personnel administration, municipal revenues, planning, hospitals, airports, and fire and police services. This volume also contains more information than in previous years about the cities of less than 10,000 population. The personnel section contains pay rates for selected municipal positions and also some new information on city employee unions including matters covered in written agreements and the extent of employee strikes. The municipal revenue section summarizes data reported by hundreds of cities on nonproperty tax revenues and service charges. The planning table shows types of improvements that subdivision developers are required to install before plats are approved.

The new sections on hospitals and airports reflect the changing emphasis in municipal activities. Under the federal Hospital Act many cities will be constructing new hospitals during the next several years; likewise under the Airport Act municipal activities in this field also will be expanding. In the fire section new information is presented on the fire prevention inspection of dwellings, and in the police section on the extent and method of patrolling residential areas. Other new sections present analyses of state legislation relating to the council-manager plan and on the method of charging areas outside the city for water and sewerage service.

In addition to these new sections most of the regular features of the YEAR BOOK have been retained and brought up to date, including units of local government, governmental and economic data, metropolitan districts, personnel data, annual municipal reports, typical utility bills, city planning data, parking lots and parking meters, directory of city officials, analysis of court decisions affecting cities, assessed valuations and tax rates, debt trends, fire and police activities, and model municipal ordinances. Special attention is directed to the first article, "Our Cities in 1946," and to other summary articles in each field of municipal activity. These articles review the significant events during the year, and the articles preceding each of the major tables analyze data reported by hundreds of cities. Another valuable feature is the economic classification of cities and of metropolitan districts because these data are useful in analyzing and interpreting information on municipal activities presented in the various tables in the YEAR BOOK. Municipal officials also have found useful the sources of information for each municipal activity—an important regular feature of the YEAR BOOK.

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Every section of the YEAR BOOK has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of YEAR BOOK users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim each year is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

The editors of the YEAR BOOK continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give YEAR BOOK users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. The responsibility for compiling and analyzing the statistical sections belongs to Frederick C. Peitzsch, associate editor of the YEAR BOOK. To all who assisted in the preparation of this fourteenth edition of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK we express our sincere appreciation.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
April, 1947

CONTENTS

PAGE

Our Cities in 1946 . . . . . *Herbert and Dorothea Simon* 1

How to Use the Year Book 8

Part One: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units 15
  Table I. Summary of Governmental Units by States 16
  Table II-A. Metropolitan Districts, Suburbs, and Number of Units 21

Economic Base of Districts 25
  Table II-B. Economic Base of Metropolitan Districts 26

Urban Places and Population 27
  Table III. Post–1940 Populations for 164 Cities Over 5,000 28

Economic Classification of Cities . . . . . *Grace Kneedler Ohlson* 31

Governmental Data for 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population 40
  Table IV. Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000 51
  Table V. Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 71

The Legal Basis of Council-Manager Government . . . . . *Morton Grodzins* 91
  Table VI. Legal Basis of Council-Manager Government 93

State Municipal Leagues in 1946 . . . . . *Earl D. Mallery* 95
  Table VII. State Municipal Leagues 97

Part Two: MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1946 . . . . . *James M. Mitchell* 101

Salaries of Municipal Officials 106
  Table VIII-A. Salaries of Municipal Officials: 1947 107
  Table VIII-B. Trends in Average Salaries of Municipal Officials 110

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs 111
  Table IX. Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs: 1947 113

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees . . . 116
  Table X. State-Administered Retirement Systems 119

Municipal Personnel Data 121
  Table XI. Personnel Data for the 1,072 Cities Over 10,000 134

Part Three: MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration . . . . . *Miner B. Phillipps* 167

Assessment Administration . . . . . *Albert W. Noonan* 170

Municipal Purchasing . . . . . *Albert H. Hall* 174

PAGE

TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL TAX REVENUES AND SERVICE CHARGES . . *Robert M. Kamins* 176

ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES 192

THE DOWNWARD TREND OF CITY DEBIT . . . . . *Lewis B. Sims* 194

Table XII. Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt: 1946 197

PART FOUR: MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
Administrative Organization . . . . . *H. G. Pope* 215
Council-Manager Government . . . . . *Grace L. Geer* 219
Municipal Reporting . . . . . *Richard H. Custer* 223

PLANNING AND ZONING
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Walter H. Blucher* 233
City Planning Data 236
Table XIII. City Planning Data for Cities Over 10,000 238

PUBLIC WELFARE
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Howard L. Russell* 251

PUBLIC HEALTH
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Ira V. Hiscock* 259
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL DATA 263
Table XIV. Registered Municipal Hospitals in 266 Cities 266

HOUSING
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Dorothy Gazzolo* 278

PUBLIC WORKS
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Donald F. Herrick* 290
Out-of-City Water and Sewerage Charges 295

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *John Bauer* 304
Typical Bills for Electric Service 310
Table XV. Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service 311
Municipal Airports 316
Table XVI-A. Airports Owned and Operated by Cities Over 10,000 319
Table XVI-B. Municipal Airport Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 325

FIRE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Percy Bugbee* 331
Fire Department Statistics 334
Table XVII-A. Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000 348
Table XVII-B. Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 359

POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *J. D. Holstrom* 371
Police Department Statistics 376
Table XVIII. Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000 387

TRAFFIC SAFETY
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Franklin M. Kreml* 407
Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots 411
Parking Meters 415

PAGE

Table XIX. Parking Meter Data for All Cities: 1947 417

Parks and Recreation
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Arthur Williams* 427

Schools and Education
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *J. B. Edmonson* 433

Public Libraries
Developments in 1946 . . . . . *Paul Howard* 440

Municipal Law and Courts
City Legal Problems in 1946 . . . . . *Charles S. Rhyne* 444
Selected Model Municipal Ordinances 455

Part Five: DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City Manager Profession and Directory 479
Table XX. Directory of Council-Manager Cities and City Managers 484

Directories of City Officials 497
Table XXI. Directory of Officials in All Cities Over 10,000 498
Table XXII. Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 524
Table XXIII. Directory of Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000 536

Index 539

CHARTS

Number of Local Government Units Per 10,000 Inhabitants 18

Number of Local Governments Per 1,000 Square Miles 19

Per Cent Distribution by Types Between Township and Nontownship States 20

Index of Cost of Living and Municipal Salary Index: 1940 to 1946 123

Municipal Bond Yields: 1940, 1943, 1946, January to April, 1947 169

Trend in Debt of the 397 Cities Over 25,000: 1942–45 195

Recipients and Assistance Payments Under Public Assistance Programs 252

Payments to Recipients of Assistance and Earnings of Persons Employed 253

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births: 1915 to 1945 260

Nonfarm Housing Units Put Under Construction, 1920–1946 280

Average Value of Construction Contracts: 1940 to 1946 291

Average Residential Electric Bills, Cities Over 50,000: 1935–46 310

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1946 332

Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries: 1943 to 1947 340

Five-Year Trends in Number of Fire Department Employees and Fire Losses . 342

Trends in Number of Police Employees Per 1,000 Population 378

Trends in Median Salaries of Patrolmen: 1943 to 1947 380

Trends in Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States 409

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Our Cities in 1946

By Herbert A. Simon and Dorothea Pye Simon*

The year 1946 proved a year of many surprises for American cities. It had been widely predicted that with the end of the war and the consequent reduction in federal spending a substantial deflation would set in. In anticipation of this, and in order to restore public works that had necessarily been neglected during the war, cities had generally planned for a high level of public works activity. Instead of deflation, the premature elimination of OPA controls and the continued pressure of unfilled demand produced a rapid rise in prices toward the end of the year; while continuing material and manpower shortages seriously impeded public works activities. City finances were hard pressed to provide needed salary increases, while at the same time there was wide concern as to how cities would meet the equally severe financial problems that will arise when and if a deflation follows the boom.

There were other problems faced by cities in 1946 that were not surprises. In particular, the severe housing crisis continued, with no signs of immediate relief at the year's end. Cities which had organized to cooperate with the federal government to combat the crisis were handicapped by the progressive weakening of federal housing policy as the year wore on.

Personnel Administration. Attention in the field of personnel administration focused during 1946 on the subjects of salaries, veterans' preference, and unionization of public employees. In none of these fields were there any striking departures from previous developments. The pressure of increasing living costs and competition from private industry has led, as in previous years, to numerous increases in salaries and wages of public employees. In most cases these increases have been on a temporary basis, and base pay rates have not generally been changed. Partly as a result of this, municipalities are still not competing on a favorable basis with private employers for the services of persons in professional and technical occupations.

Assisted by existing and new preference legislation, large numbers of veterans entered the public service during the year. Exact figures are not available for municipal employment, but in the federal service over 50 per cent of the civilian employees at the end of the year were veterans. On the other hand, few municipalities appear to have undertaken positive recruitment programs to secure a fair share of the best talent among returning veterans for the public service. The unsatisfactory salary situation was also an important factor in hampering effective recruitment.

Aggregate municipal employment increased somewhat as positions, unfilled during the war, were filled. At the same time large numbers of temporary

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appointees were separated from employment, and others were given permanent status on the basis of examinations or other qualifying procedures. Normal civil service procedures were reinstituted, and examinations were held on a large scale to establish eligible lists.

Union activity in the public service showed a decided increase. The State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, and the United Federal Workers of America (both CIO) merged to form the United Public Workers of America. Strikes of public employees occurred in a number of cities, while several jurisdictions, including the federal government, passed legislation banning strikes of public employees and imposing penalties on strikers. Although city officials and courts rather consistently held to the position that strikes of public employees are illegal, wage demands of the strikers were met in a number of instances.

There was considerable interest in in-service training programs for public employees. A number of cities established veterans' training programs under the vocational training provisions of the GI bill.

Finance. The end of 1946 found cities in a strong financial position, at least from the short-run point of view, but faced with serious long-term financial problems. Many cities had reduced their debts and accumulated surpluses in anticipation of postwar public works programs. During 1946 these cities began to dig into their surpluses and to float new bond issues as the time to carry out these plans approached.

The most serious immediate crisis was the need to expand revenues in order to meet rising costs for materials and to grant wage and salary increases to public employees. The long-term importance of this problem will depend of course on whether prices will be stabilized at or near the new levels, or whether they will return at least part of the way to prewar levels. Assessing officials, anticipating that at least part of the increase in real estate values may be permanent, have begun to revise assessments upward, but the discrepancy between controlled rentals, on the one hand, and building costs and sales prices on the other, makes it difficult to arrive at an equitable basis for adjustment.

Spurred by these conditions cities have continued their search for new sources of revenues. Fifty California cities, and Louisville, New Orleans, New York, and Seattle now have city sales taxes. Toledo and St. Louis joined Philadelphia in the establishment of income or payroll taxes. Other cities have imposed or increased cigarette taxes, occupational taxes, public utilities taxes, business license taxes, and service charges. New York City and Providence, Rhode Island, imposed a hotel room rental tax. The Municipal Finance Officers' Association published a bulletin entitled *Actual Revenue Sources of Cities*.

In two states the issue of state-collected locally-shared taxes was carried to the voters. The voters of Arizona decided that a portion of the gas tax should be returned to units of local government; while in Michigan, the constitution was amended to return part of the sales tax to municipalities and schools.

An increased interest was shown in finance administration in many cities. Particularly notable were the large number of cities that introduced improvements in their accounting systems. In the assessment field there was continued great activity in in-service training, with programs being carried on in Maryland, Kentucky, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, California, and the province of New Brunswick, among others.

Planning and Housing. If necessity were really the mother of invention, 1945 and 1946 would have witnessed a startling development of planning activities in American cities. With cities on the brink of an unprecedented period of reconstruction, both of public works and of private structures, the need for guiding new developments into constructive channels offered planning opportunities of tremendous scope. While a very gratifying but slow improvement in both the quantity and quality of planning activity was seen in 1946, as in the preceding decade, cities as a whole still fell very far short of making full use of the opportunity that was presented them for planning their growth. A number of cities completed comprehensive plans started during the war; several cities made special studies for the development of shoreline and riverfront areas; others made, or brought up to date, civic center plans. Plans for particular community services, recreation, libraries, airports, and others, were made in a number of communities. New planning commissions were created in at least 30 cities.

Traffic congestion has returned to the cities to a more serious extent than ever before. As a result most planning commissions are greatly concerned with traffic and transit plans and plans for off-street parking facilities.

An encouraging development in the planning field is that with a constantly increasing number of cities having comprehensive master plans, plans for specialized facilities, and zoning plans as well, are more and more being brought into relation with an over-all scheme for the community as a whole. For those cities that undertook comprehensive planning before or during the depression, their long-term thinking is now beginning to pay dividends in terms of correct location and design of specific public and private facilities.

Direct participation of cities in the national housing program was limited only when measured against the magnitude of over-all need. More than 600 cities established emergency housing committees in response to an appeal by the national government. By April 52 cities in Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia alone had allocated funds for temporary housing. In most communities, revisions of the building code and zoning ordinance, and in some cases use of parking property for temporary housing, facilitated the construction program. With stronger federal leadership, greater support by the cities for the housing program would undoubtedly have been forthcoming but the year ended with the Wyatt program virtually scuttled and with the nation far short of the initial goal of 1,200,000 units to be started during the year.

Public Works. With the end of the war many cities had prepared to undertake extensive programs of public works to rehabilitate facilities that it had not been possible to maintain and to help combat the deflation which it was assumed would follow rather quickly on the curtailment of federal war spending. Events caused these plans to be greatly modified. An accelerated inflationary trend in costs, and the scarcity of key material items and certain types of skilled labor led many cities to curtail and postpone their public works programs. In spite of this reduction in planned activities, the volume of public construction contracts let in 1946 was some 79 per cent greater than in 1945. Due to the need of conserving materials and labor for housing and other essential building construction, the federal government has requested states, counties, and cities to defer all but the most essential public works construction.

Federal legislation passed in 1946 made available to local governments financial assistance for several types of public works projects. The Federal Airport Act authorizes an aggregate expenditure of $500,000,000 over seven years and the Hospital Survey and Construction Act $375,000,000 over five years. The Anti-Pollution Bill, providing $100,000,000 for sewage plants, died in the House without action. There was little state legislation during the year, although California, Pennsylvania, and Washington allocated substantial sums to local governments for public works construction.

Among the administrative problems that received particular attention during the year were refuse disposal methods, municipal airports, and parking facilities. A number of new incinerator plants were built, while other cities turned to the sanitary-fill method of disposal. Municipal airports taken over by the federal government during the war were being returned to the cities, with consequent problems of reconversion to civilian use. The problems of parking and traffic congestion have already been mentioned.

Public Safety. An encouraging aspect of the traffic safety picture was the motor vehicle fatality rate, which in July had dropped to 7.8 per 100 million miles traveled, the lowest point on record. However, with increasing total automobile mileage, a peak was reached in the number of fatalities in January and February when 52 per cent more were recorded than in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The President's Conference on Traffic Safety drew up an action program to be used by states and localities in handling their safety problems. The *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* was completely revised for the first time since 1935, and the Automotive Safety Foundation created a Uniform Laws Division to aid local officials in preparing codes. Wichita, Kansas, won the National Safety Council's grand award for 1945. Detroit won the grand award in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association.

Seattle, Washington, completed an origin and destination traffic survey to determine traffic needs. Such studies have been made for 57 metropolitan regions by state and federal agencies in cooperation with cities. The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police completed training of personnel and installation of approved techniques in three cities and carried on follow-up work in a score of others. Public education on the elements of traffic safety, driver-training schools, and work with the traffic patrol activities of the public schools were intensified in many places.

Crime rates continued to climb, with murder and robbery showing the greatest increases, 31 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively (based on comparisons of the first six months of 1946 with 1945). Considerable attention was given to the problems of training, particularly of the newer men. In these programs use was made of men who had received instruction at the FBI school in Washington and of the facilities available at nearby colleges and universities. Shorter hours for policemen went into effect in a number of cities, as reported in the police section in this Year Book.

Both fire losses and the number of large fires reached an all-time high. The loss figure is $562,000,000 as compared to $450,000,000 in 1945, and there were 200 fires involving losses in excess of $250,000. Three spectacular hotel fires, resulting in great loss of life, gave impetus to revision of fire codes relating to hotels. In a large number of cities the working hours of firemen were materially shortened, accompanied in many places by more liberal vacation and sick leave policies. Training continued to receive considerable attention. A number of cities instituted or reorganized their fire prevention services, although this function has been slow in returning to prewar standards. Substantial progress was made by cities during the year in the revision of building and fire prevention codes.

Welfare, Health, and Recreation. Although employment remained at a high level during the year, an increased burden was placed upon public welfare agencies. A large part of this burden resulted from the reconversion from war to peace, with a consequent increase in the number of persons temporarily unemployed and requiring compensation and other help. Welfare agencies also played an important role in assisting veterans and their families with the problems of readjustment to civilian life.

Case loads in all categories increased during the year, but particularly in children's aid and general assistance. An added strain was placed upon welfare agency budgets by the need of increasing assistance grants to meet the higher cost of living. Increases in grants were substantial but by no means kept pace with rising prices. In spite of the return of many employees from the armed services, welfare agencies encountered serious difficulties in securing sufficient trained personnel to staff their expanded programs. Welfare legislation was adopted in only a few states, because most state legislatures were not in session. The federal government increased its financial assistance to welfare activities through its grant-in-aid programs.

Adoption of the constitution of the World Health Organization in July was one of the most significant public health developments of the year. An Interim Commission met in Switzerland in November to handle any urgent disease problem that may arise before the permanent organization is established. The 79th Congress authorized the development of a national hospital program and appropriated funds for a hospital survey and for construction of physical facilities. It also passed the National Mental Health Act which will establish hospital and laboratory facilities for research, and which grants $10,000,000 to the states and $1,000,000 for demonstrations and personnel to assist the states in research and training.

In Alabama a constitutional amendment authorizes the state or local governments to acquire and operate hospitals. The new charter of Hartford, Connecticut, provides for a combined health and welfare department. A number of additional cities enacted food and milk ordinances, and New Haven, Connecticut, carried on a program of training for food-handlers. Oregon cities completed engineering plans for sewage disposal plants, and 12 Tennessee cities without public sewers have developed plans for sewage treatment or disposal plants. Indianapolis adopted a new air pollution ordinance. Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, undertook analyses of their health needs. Posey County and the city of Evansville, Indiana, inaugurated a joint county-city health department.

The greatest swing toward the separate recreation department—and in many cases, unfortunately, separate commissions—in any one-year period was shown in 1946. Sixty-two cities established recreation commissions or boards, 10 cities advisory boards, and 40 cities recreation departments. In Cleveland the city council and board of education created a recreation commission by joint agreement. New Orleans has combined the recreation functions of six agencies into one recreation department. The cities of Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Arkansas, created a single park and recreation committee for the two municipalities; and Baltimore combined its park, recreation, and music work under a recreation and park board.

Interest waned in the establishment of new special youth centers, and greater attention was given to broadening activity programs, and to securing increased youth participation in program planning. Increases in recreation budgets were sufficient in many cities for both salary increases and significant increases in services. Special recreation tax levies were voted in 20 cities. Greater concern for community use as well as school use of school buildings and outdoor areas was in evidence in the planning of new school facilities, notably in New York and Los Angeles; and provision for recreation is included in much planning of new residential areas. Long-range recreation planning studies were inaugurated or completed in many cities, including Los Angeles, Seattle, Norfolk, Princeton, and Tacoma.

Education and Libraries. In the field of education the year was marked on the one hand by greatly increased discussion of schools and school problems, and on the other by an increasingly acute shortage of well-trained teachers and by continued inadequacy of financing. Teachers drained off by the armed forces and by war industries are not returning to the teaching profession, and the most talented young people are not now training to be teachers largely because of inadequate salaries. Strikes and threats of strikes by teachers in some jurisdictions were another indication of inadequate salaries. One step toward the alleviation of this condition was taken by the voters of California who, by initiative in the November election, specified $2,400 as the minimum salary for a teacher. Michigan, Oklahoma, and Oregon increased state aid for education. By the end of the year the teacher shortage and the salary problem had attracted nationwide public attention, and substantial increases in salary schedules were in prospect in a large number of states and cities.

The federal government gave considerable aid to education by increasing appropriations for vocational and extension education, by extension of the Lanham Act, by authorizing the President to accept membership in UNESCO, and by providing funds for international exchange of students. However, no progress was made in the direction of federal aid to equalize educational opportunities or to aid communities in the construction of schools. College enrollments showed an increase of two million (50 per cent over the previous peak), with veterans making up a large proportion of enrolled students.

Manpower shortages were a major problem of libraries, too, although the outlook was brighter because of the greatly increased enrollments in library schools and advances in the salary level of librarians. A number of states increased their financial support for both rural and city libraries, and local library revenues were greater. Special attention was given by library administrators to developing and promoting the postwar plans formulated during and after the war. Adult education activities, especially in the fields of current affairs and the "great books," continued to expand.

Administrative Organization. The most striking development in 1946 in municipal organization was the adoption, by the record number of 76 cities, of council-manager government. This brought to 689 the total number of cities in the United States operating under the council-manager form. The establishment of new planning commissions and of recreation departments in a larger number of communities has already been mentioned. The idea that new activities should be closely integrated with the existing city government has not yet taken root in many communities, as evidenced by the number of cases in which the new agencies were created as independent commissions.

Intermunicipal cooperation continues as the most popular solution to the problem of metropolitan organization. Numerous cooperative agreements were reported between cities, or between cities and counties, for fire, police, health, recreation, and utility service. A few new special districts were created, but there was little other organic change in the structure of metropolitan government.

Federal-State-Local Relations. The cities were reminded again and again, as they faced the several problems enumerated above, that they are creatures of the state, limited as to their legal powers and fiscal capacities. In housing, in meeting the teacher-salary crisis, in their general personnel and revenue problems it was clear that municipal policies would have to be geared closely to those of the state and federal governments, and would often depend upon the availability of financial assistance from these other governmental authorities. It was encouraging, therefore, that as the year ended a committee of the Council of State Governments issued a report on *State-Local-Relations* outlining a constructive policy for state legislatures in their relations to municipalities. The report, which urges states to "(a) grant greater powers to local units; (b) subject these powers to flexible administrative supervision; (c) assist localities to secure stable and adequate revenues; and (d) foster the enlargement and consolidation of local governments," may well form the basis for much-needed cooperation between the states and their cities—cooperation that has not always existed in the past. Municipal officials could ask no more than that the state governments undertake to carry out this program which their own representatives have now formulated.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this YEAR BOOK and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1946. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, budgeting, assessment, and purchasing. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1946 and early 1947; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1946 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1946 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management.*

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which in-

clude cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1946 and early in 1947 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1945 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1946 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1945 and early 1946 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK gives some information for all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This definition includes all incorporated municipalities over 5,000 (see article "Urban Places and Population," page 27).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages. Cities are listed in tables alphabetically by population groups. The 1940 census figures are used throughout but official post-1940 population figures for 164 cities are given in Table III. In two directories of officials cities are arranged alphabetically by states.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean,* the *median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental *problem* facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the *adequacy of the results* achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of *work units performed* (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the *efficiency* of the department's administration only when the *effort* (men and equipment employed), or *money expended* is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before he uses any statistical index, then, the reader should satisfy himself whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Use of Economic Classification. The economic data in Tables II-B and IV, explained in the articles on pages 25 and 31, are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. These data do not exhaust factors that should be taken into consideration in comparing the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and governmental costs. Other factors to be considered include composition of the population, the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies, the kinds of manufacturing, social characteristics other than rent, climate, and physiography.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities interpreted with the aid of the economic classification data enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Economic Base of Districts

Urban Places and Population

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Legal Basis of Council-Manager Plan

State Municipal Leagues

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1942 was 155,116, according to an enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census. There are 3,050 counties (called parishes in Louisiana) and 18,919 subdivisions of counties known as "townships" in 14 states and "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. Actively organized municipalities, including cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, total 16,220. The largest category is school districts, which constitute 70 per cent of the total. If school districts are excluded, municipalities comprise about 35 per cent, townships 41 per cent, special districts 18 per cent, and counties less than 7 per cent of the total. The number of each type of unit is shown in Table 1 and the distribution of units by states in Table I.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942

	Number of Units	Number of States in Which Found	Per Cent of All Units	Per Cent of All Units Except School Districts
The Nation	1	..	†	†
The States	48	48	†	†
Counties	3,050	47	2.0	6.6
Towns and Organized Townships	18,919	22	12.2	40.7
Incorporated Places	16,220	49*	10.4	34.9
School Districts	108,579	42	70.0	.....
Special Districts (other than school)	8,299	49*	5.4	17.8
TOTAL	155,116	49*	100.0	100.0

*Includes the District of Columbia, in which are one municipality and one special unit.
†Less than .05 of 1 per cent.

Fundamental to the problem of enumerating the units of local government in the United States is the necessity for making the enumeration in accordance with a consistent definition. This has been difficult because of the lack of a common concept of what constitutes a governmental unit and the want of a generally accepted set of terms to designate the different types of units. Excluded from the count are areas of representation or of administration and departmental boards

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*This article, except for certain data in Table II-A, is taken from *Governmental Units in the United States: 1942* (Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, December, 1944), 67pp. The report was prepared under the supervision of E. R. Gray, then Chief of the Governments Division, with Richard C. Spencer responsible for the technical problems in planning the report. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the courtesy of Professor William Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, who made counts of governmental units in 1933 and in 1941, and who kindly donated his valuable files of material to the Bureau of the census.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATES: 1942

Region and State	All Governmental Units[1]	Counties	Townships and Towns	MUNICIPALITIES			School Districts	Special Districts
				Total	Urban[2]	Rural		
Alabama	511	67	....	275	60	215	110	58
Arizona	499	14	....	33	16	17	397	54
Arkansas	3,705	75	....	374	53	321	2,644	611
California	4,149	[3]57	....	286	167	119	2,809	996
Colorado	2,358	[3]62	....	239	30	209	1,937	119
Connecticut	349	8	154	37	27	10	14	135
Delaware	70	3	....	51	8	43	14	1
District of Columbia	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Florida	503	67	....	267	70	197	67	101
Georgia	946	159	....	470	77	393	222	94
Idaho	1,666	44	....	152	26	126	1,148	321
Illinois	15,854	102	1,434	1,137	208	929	12,138	1,042
Indiana	3,043	92	1,010	529	98	431	1,182	229
Iowa	7,519	99	1,608	932	89	843	4,861	18
Kansas	11,115	105	1,524	589	64	525	8,632	264
Kentucky	771	120	....	285	56	229	261	104
Louisiana	523	[4]63	....	194	54	140	67	198
Maine	584	16	482	51	26	25	....	34
Maryland	207	23	....	142	22	120	....	41
Massachusetts	409	[4]13	312	39	39	....	....	44
Michigan	8,106	83	1,265	479	126	353	6,270	8
Minnesota	10,398	87	1,884	752	78	674	7,673	1
Mississippi	1,792	82	....	270	48	222	1,189	250
Missouri	10,740	114	329	734	87	647	8,613	949
Montana	2,175	56	....	115	23	92	1,932	71
Nebraska	8,307	93	476	530	36	494	7,009	198
Nevada	163	17	....	12	5	7	115	18
New Hampshire	546	10	223	11	11	....	231	70
New Jersey	1,143	21	235	331	164	167	490	65
New Mexico	225	31	....	64	22	42	105	24
New York	8,339	[4]57	932	610	202	408	6,064	675
North Carolina	603	100	....	431	76	355	....	71
North Dakota	4,066	53	1,399	333	12	321	2,272	8
Ohio	4,021	88	1,339	890	186	704	1,655	48
Oklahoma	5,100	77	....	499	74	425	4,518	5
Oregon	2,332	36	....	193	34	159	1,844	258
Pennsylvania	5,263	[4]66	1,575	984	345	639	2,546	91
Rhode Island	54	(5)	32	7	7	....	....	14
South Carolina	2,057	46	....	241	51	190	1,744	25
South Dakota	4,919	[6]64	1,128	301	19	282	3,423	2
Tennessee	328	95	....	206	57	149	11	15
Texas	7,360	254	....	637	196	441	6,159	309
Utah	303	29	....	201	25	176	40	32
Vermont	398	14	239	74	13	61	24	46
Virginia	323	100	....	208	53	155	....	14
Washington	1,906	39	68	221	40	181	1,148	429
West Virginia	326	55	....	205	45	160	55	10
Wisconsin	8,508	71	1,271	515	94	421	6,569	81
Wyoming	531	23	....	83	12	71	377	47
Total	155,116	3,050	18,919	16,220	3,332	12,888	108,579	8,229

[1] Includes the federal government and the 48 state governments.

[2] Incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

[3] The City and County of San Francisco in California and the City and County of Denver in Colorado are counted as cities and not as counties.

[4] The following counties are counted only as cities because they are wholly or very largely consolidated with the cities indicated: Orleans Parish with New Orleans City, Suffolk County with Boston City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties, with New York City, Philadelphia County with Philadelphia City.

[5] Counties not organized as local governments.

[6] The county areas of Armstrong, Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington are unorganized as counties and are attached for administrative purposes to neighboring counties.

or commission agencies of another government. The line of distinction, however, was in some cases so vague in both law and practice that classification was difficult, especially with regard to school districts in a few states and for certain types of special districts, and the result must be considered a close approximation rather than a definite count of indisputable entities.

Definition of Governmental Units. Governmental agencies have been counted as units of government if they are geographic subdivisions or population concentrations that maintain a distinct legal existence, are public corporations or at least *quasi* corporations, and are politically organized for the conduct of local affairs. Units may exist primarily to perform functions required of them by the state, as in the case of counties and townships; to conduct local government in the general municipal sense; to supply some specific local public service, like road maintenance or water distribution; to carry out any of the numerous possible combinations of general or specific functions.

Implied in this definition of a governmental unit is its relative independence from other units, particularly from others of its own general level in the pyramidical structure of government. The requirement that a unit be organized in order to be counted has excluded dormant municipalities, school or other districts, and also certain areas bearing the designation of counties. Thus, the county areas of Rhode Island are omitted in the count, since they are not organized in any way for local government. Likewise, four unorganized counties of South Dakota are omitted. So far as possible only active units were included in the count, although the only mark of life in some was the winding up of financial obligations or the continued election of officers.

Application of the Definition. Consolidated county and city governments were treated as a single unit and counted as a city. These include the governments of the city and county of Denver and San Francisco, the city of Boston and Suffolk County, New York City and five counties, the city and the parish of New Orleans, and the city and the county of Philadelphia.

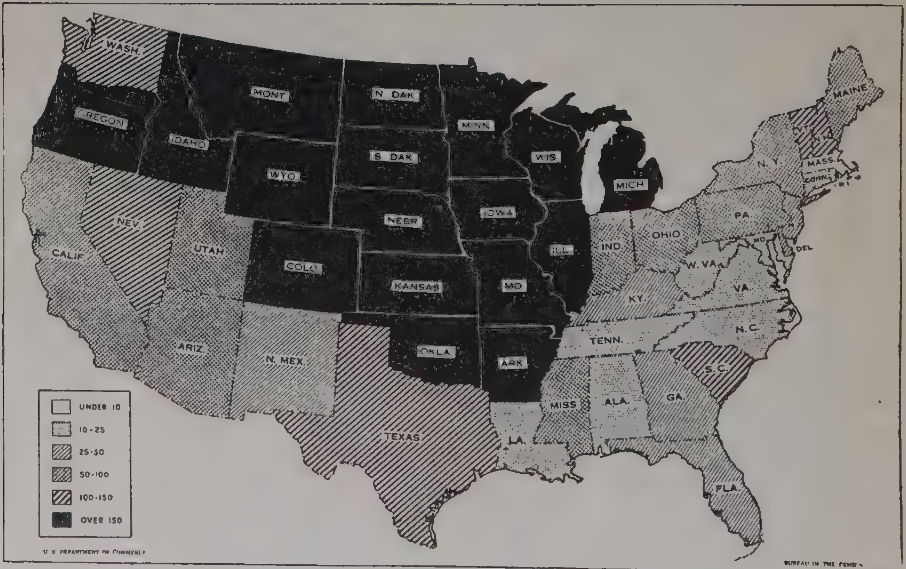
Except for the state of Washington, township governments are confined to the 21 northeastern and north central states, and, except in 12 of these states, do not cover the whole rural area of the state. In some states townships that have been overgrown by cities have ceased to function, and so far as these are definitely known they have not been included among the units. Consolidations of town (township) and city, as in Connecticut, are counted only as cities. However, in the New England states consolidations of the borough or village government with the town government have been treated only as township government, since in such cases it is essentially the town government that survives.

The term "municipality," used to include all local corporations engaged in general government, embraces cities, towns (usually in nontownship states), boroughs, and villages, of all classes and sizes, however designated in state law. The active or inactive character of small incorporated places is in many states difficult to determine. An incorporated place has been presumed to exist as a unit unless evidence is to the contrary.

The designation "town" requires explanation for readers in various parts of the country because of its double use. The organized local subdivision in New England is known there as a "town" whether it serves a rural or an urban population. Except for the fact that it exercises powers more nearly resembling the incorporated municipality, its character in relation to the state is more like that of the township of the north central states, and it is not infrequently so designated in New England. New York and Wisconsin townships, like those of New England, are known in state law as towns, and the incorporated municipalities within them are called villages. The expression "town," used to mean municipal corporation, is common for smaller cities in most of the nontownship states, but Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey possess both townships and incorporated towns.

School districts vary widely in different states in their qualities as governmental units. "School districts," in the sense frequently used to describe local organizations for the administration of education, often are not identical with school districts as governmental units. Only as the local school units are distinct from other governments in their organization and financing are they counted. In a number of states both separate school districts and dependent administrative districts are to be found. Where local school affairs are entirely administered by county or city governments, the so-called school districts corresponding to these governmental areas have not been counted. Sub-districts of larger school districts are similarly excluded.

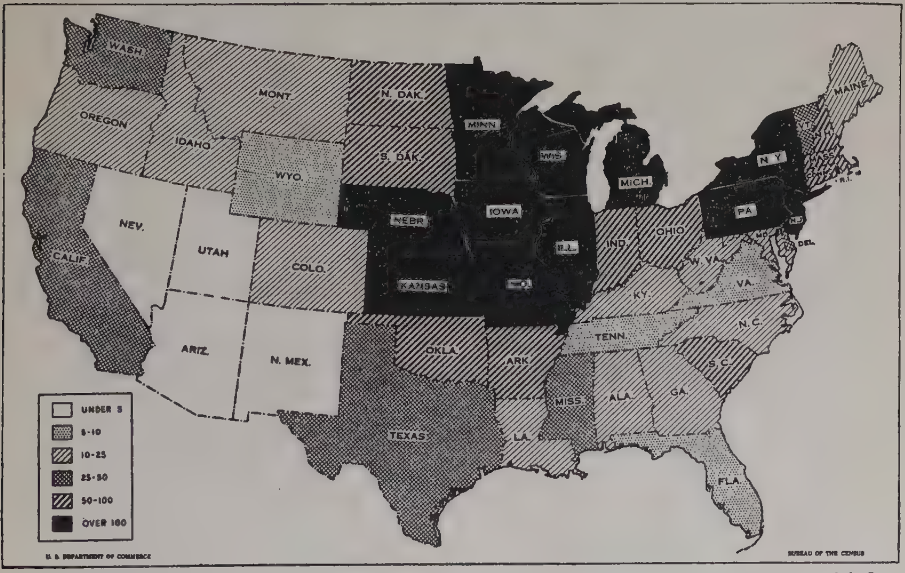
The 8,299 special districts (see Tables I and II-A) follow no common pattern of function, organization, or financial power, and thus present a problem of classification. For convenience in presentation and analysis they may be placed in three major groups according to the methods by which they are financed: (1) general-government, where exclusively or primarily dependent on taxation


WASH.
OREGON
IDAHO
MONT
WYO
N. DAK
S. DAK
MINN
WIS
MICH
NEBR
IOWA
ILL
IND.
OHIO
PA.
N. Y.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
MD.
DEL.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
N. C.
TENN.
S. C.
GA.
ALA.
MISS
LA.
FLA.
ARK
MO
KANSAS
OKLA
TEXAS
N. MEX.
COLO
UTAH
NEV.
CALIF.
ARIZ.
UNDER 10
10-25
25-50
50-100
100-150
OVER 150
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Number of Local Government Units Per 10,000 Inhabitants or special assessments; (2) government-enterprise, where wholly dependent upon charges for service or commodities; and (3) combined general-government and enterprise. A functional classification has been provided within the first two financing categories. The first group includes fire, highway, navigation, sewer, weed control, library, park, drainage, diking, irrigation, soil conservation, and cemetery districts, and combinations of two or more of these functions. To the general-government classification belong over seven thousand, or 86 per cent, of all special districts; and of these, nearly five thousand are financed by taxation or by taxation and special assessments, whereas about two thousand depend on special assessments alone. Government-enterprise districts, the second group, comprise 13 per cent of all special districts, and the third or combined category of general-government and enterprise is limited to 1 per cent of the total. The purely enterprise units include water supply, power, light, gas, housing, and a number of multiple function districts, whereas combined general and enterprise units are limited to conservation and power districts and a few districts of miscellaneous purposes.

Regional Analysis. Table 2 summarizes by geographical region and in proportion to population the data shown in maps, pages 18 and 19. Several factors make for variations in the number of units in each region: (1) There may be less overlapping of units, as in New England, where local government is characterized by the town and the village only, to be contrasted with Illinois, where one may find the county, the township, the municipality, the school district, and one or more special districts, all covering the same area; (2) the units may cover a larger area; (3) the density of population may be greater.


WASH.
OREGON
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
N.J.
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
☐ UNDER 5
▩ 5-10
▨ 10-25
▩ 25-50
▨ 50-100
■ OVER 100
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES

TABLE 2

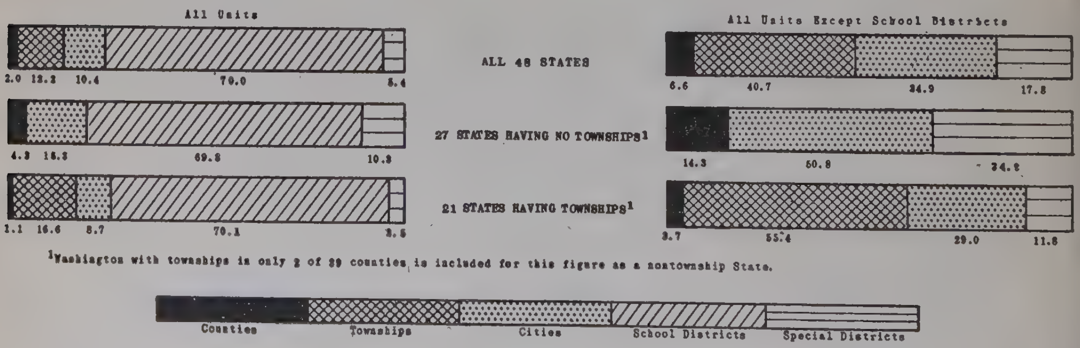
DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY POPULATIONS AND AREAS SERVED*

	Number of Units Per 1,000 Square Miles	Number of Units Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Average Number of Inhabitants Per Unit
Northeast	104.4	47.5	2,105.8
North Central	109.8	231.8	431.3
South	33.3	62.6	1,597.6
West	13.8	117.5	851.4
United States Total	52.1	117.8	848.8

*The states in each of the geographic regions and divisions are: *Northeast Region:* New England Division—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; Middle Atlantic Division—N. J., N. Y., Pa. *North Central Region:* East North Central Division—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; West North Central Division—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *South Region:* Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C. Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *West Region:* Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

The distribution of numbers of all types of governmental units follows no definite relationship either to populations served or to the extent of the areas covered by their jurisdictions. Different regions of the United States, however, have different combinations of relationship between populations and areas served. The northeastern and north central states have from three to eight times as many units per 1,000 square miles as the southern and western states. In terms of the number of units per 100,000 inhabitants the northeastern and the southern states have comparatively few units (see Table 2).

Counties and Municipalities. The county is the largest unit of general local government but not all areas designated as counties have county governments, and some governmental units lie outside county areas. In addition to the 10 counties referred to above (p.17) that have consolidated with cities, there are certain areas that do not have county government. These areas include the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis and 24 cities in Virginia, these 26 "independent" cities being located outside of designated counties. However, the total number of counties is small as compared with other types of units even if school districts are omitted (see chart below).



[1] Washington with townships in only 2 of 39 counties is included for this figure as a nontownship State.

Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPES BETWEEN TOWNSHIP AND NONTOWNSHIP STATES

Units in Metropolitan Districts. An examination of the number of governmental units in metropolitan districts supplements the relating of numbers of units to area and population data. Table II-A shows the number of governmental units by types in each of the 140 metropolitan districts in the United States. A metropolitan district is not of itself a unit of government; it is rather an area defined by the Bureau of the Census for the census of population in 1940 in connection with cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Depending on proximity, two or more such cities may form the nucleus of a metropolitan district composed, in addition to the central city or cities, of all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. Since minor civil divisions often are not governmental units, Table II-A aids in distinguishing between areas and governments. It includes all counties which are included in—or in any degree overlap—metropolitan districts, all politically organized townships, all cities, towns, boroughs, or villages, and all special districts located in the defined metropolitan area. School districts are also included, but, because complete information as to exact location of districts is not compiled, all school districts in counties overlying metropolitan districts are included. Hence, the school district figure is inflated in some metropolitan districts for those counties which only partially overlie the metropolitan district; and for the same reason the school district figure is an understatement for those metropolitan districts in which the number of school districts could not be compiled by counties. If the 11,822 school districts overlying metropolitan districts are excluded, it will be seen that 4,005 other governmental units are located in metropolitan districts. Table II-A also shows the 1940 populations for metropolitan districts, per cent of increase from 1930 to 1940, and per cent of the total population living in the central city or cities (a total of 172 central cities in the 140 districts). The number of incorporated suburban municipalities in each district is also shown in Table II-A.

TABLE II-A

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Population data and number of suburbs are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 940, *Population:* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Bureau of the Census, 1942). Data n the number of organized governmental units are from *Governmental Units in United States, 942* (Bureau of the Census, 1944).

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000										
altimore	1,046.7	10.3	82.1	4	15	4	..	5	...	6
oston	2,350.5	1.8	32.8	54[2]	96	5	64	19	...	8
hicago	4,499.1	3.1	75.5	117	821	5	42	115	593	66
leveland	1,215.0	1.7	72.3	46	60	2	5	5	45	3
etroit	2,295.9	9.1	70.7	44	458	3	27	45	380	3
os Angeles	2,904.6	25.3	51.8	55	353	3	..	56	254	40
ew York–N.E. New Jersey[1]	11,690.5	7.2	72.2	284	1,039	14	78	286	520	141

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
Over 1,000,000—Continued										
Philadelphia	2,898.6	1.8	66.6	92	522	7	71	93	332	19
Pittsburgh	1,994.1	2.1	33.7	136	613	6	82	137	369	19
St. Louis	1,368.0	5.8	59.7	69	539	5	18	70	425	21
San Francisco–Oakland	1,428.5	10.7	65.6	40	414	6	..	41	281	86
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Buffalo–Niagara	857.7	4.5	76.2	13	375	2	12	15	319	27
Cincinnati	789.3	3.9	57.7	46	192	5	14	47	119	7
Hartford–New Britain	502.2	6.6	46.8	9[3]	77	4	20	9	14	30
Houston	510.4	50.5	75.3	9	48	1	..	10	25	12
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City, Kan.	634.1	4.3	82.1	9	309	4	5	11	283	6
Milwaukee	790.3	6.3	74.3	13	200	2	6	14	178	..
Minneapolis–St. Paul	911.1	9.5	85.6	34	419	5	17	36	360	1
New Orleans	540.0	9.1	91.6	2	9	2	..	3	2	2
Providence	711.5	3.0	35.6	18[2]	42	3	23	8	...	8
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	629.6	—3.5	36.0	48	248	4	18	50	175	1
Washington, D.C.	907.8	46.2	73.0	31	63	4	..	32	...	2
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron	349.7	0.9	70.0	11	93	3	9	12	67	2
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	431.6	1 5	66.8	11	436	4	13	14	372	33
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	325.1	0.9	58.1	22	193	4	18	25	140	6
Atlanta	442.3	19.2	68.3	8	23	4	..	9	7	3
Birmingham	407.9	6.5	65.6	10	22	1	..	11	5	5
Bridgeport	216.6	6.2	67.9	2[4]	14	1	5	2	...	6
Canton	200.4	4.8	54.1	6	52	1	8	7	34	2
Columbus, Ohio	365.8	7.5	83.7	10	49	1	8	11	28	1
Dallas	376.5	21.6	78.3	13	69	1	..	14	44	10
Dayton	271.5	7.8	77.6	5	40	1	6	6	22	5
Denver	384.4	16.2	83.9	9	134	3	..	10	116	5
Fall River–New Bedford	272.6	—0.1	82.8	4[2]	14	1	9	2	...	2
Fort Worth	207.7	19.0	85.5	2	53	1	..	3	48	1
Grand Rapids	209.9	1.3	78.3	2	208	1	4	3	200	..
Indianapolis	455.4	9.0	85.0	18	33	1	..	19	12	1
Louisville	434.4	7.4	73.5	12	48	3	3	13	24	5
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	335.0	0.9	69.4	9[2]	21	2	12	4	...	3
Memphis	332.5	20.4	88.1	3	15	2	..	4	8	1
Miami	250.5	89.5	68.7	13	18	1	..	14	1	2
Nashville	241.8	15.4	69.2	1	7	1	..	2	...	4
New Haven	308.2	4.9	52.1	6[4]	39	1	10	6	1	21
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	323.3	18.8	71.8	3	15	4	..	7	...	4
Oklahoma City	221.2	9.4	92.4	3	5	1	..	4	...	[illegible]
Omaha–Council Bluffs	287.7	5.1	92.2	2	163	3	4	4	151	1
Portland, Ore.	406.4	7.3	75.1	8	322	4	..	9	296	23
Richmond	245.7	11.4	78.6	0	4	2	..	1	...	1
Rochester	412.0	3.4	78.9	4	194	1	9	5	165	14
Salt Lake City	204.5	10.9	73.3	6	15	2	..	7	5	[illegible]
San Antonio	319.0	14.2	79.6	3	66	1	..	4	52	[illegible]
San Diego	250.4	41.6	79.3	5	89	1	..	6	79	[illegible]
Seattle	452.6	7.6	81.4	5	151	3	..	6	99	4
Springfield–Holyoke	394.6	—1.1	51.5	12[2]	39	3	16	5	11	4

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
Tampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
Toledo	341.7	—1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
Altoona	114.1	—0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
Atlantic City	100.1	—1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
Charleston, W.Va	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
Duluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
El Paso	115.8	—2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
Hamilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
Huntington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
Racine–Kenosha	135.1	1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	...	2	107	13
Saginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
Tacoma	156.0	6 3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
Utica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
Winston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

Table II-A.—Population of Metropolitan Districts, Number of Suburbs—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	1
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	1
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	..
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	..
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	1
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	2
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	3
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	4
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	....	..
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	13
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	3
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	..
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	..
Lincoln	88,2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	1
Macon	74.8	11,3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	15
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	3
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	1
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	3
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	..
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	..
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	3
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	..
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	1
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	3
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	..
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	1
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	..
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	..

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any extent and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. The total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than one metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of some States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying in counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or to overlap a metropolitan district.

Economic Base of Districts

TABLE II-B gives the economic base of all metropolitan districts having an aggregate 1940 population over 150,000 or having a central city over 100,000 population. Occupational data were not published by the Bureau of the Census for the smaller metropolitan districts. The first figure given is the percentage of the total resident labor force that is engaged in manufacturing industries, and the second figure is the percentage engaged in wholesale and retail trade. In the third column, the metropolitan districts are classified by economic base as follows:

Mm—MANUFACTURING area: Over 35 per cent of resident labor force employed in manufacturing; less than 20 per cent in trade.

M—INDUSTRIAL area: Over 35 per cent in manufacturing; 20 per cent or more in trade.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in manufacturing greater than in trade, but less than 35 per cent of total.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in trade greater than in manufacturing, but employment in manufacturing not less than 19 per cent.

Rr—TRADE center: Employment in manufacturing less than 19 per cent.

Where aggregate employment in manufacturing and trade is less than 40 per cent, and in a few other cities, other economic bases have been indicated.

G—GOVERNMENT center: Fourteen per cent or more of the resident labor force are employed in government service.

X—RESORT area: Ten per cent or more are employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

Mg—MINING area: Fourteen per cent or more are employed in mining.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: Twelve per cent or more of the labor force are employed in transportation, communication, or other public utilities.

This classification of metropolitan districts may be compared, with certain cautions, with the classification of individual cities in Table IV. The metropolitan district classification is based entirely on *resident* labor force since such districts are relatively self-contained employment-residence units. Hence the per cent engaged in manufacturing is not directly comparable to the "manufacturing ratio" in Table IV.

The class limits have been so set that the letter symbols have approximately the same significance in the two tables, except that auxiliary symbols (e.g., MrG), are not used in Table IV. Hence, by comparison of Tables II-B and IV an insight can be gained into the roles of particular central cities in their respective metropolitan areas. Boston, for example, is an Rm city in an Mr area. It can be pictured as a diversified trading center surrounded by manufacturing and residential suburbs. Pittsburgh (Mm in Table II-B, Rm in Table IV) illustrates the same point even more strikingly.

Finally, it should be noted that the trading character of a city is based in Table II-B on retail and wholesale trade, in Table IV on retail trade alone.

Table II-B

ECONOMIC BASE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Information in this table is based on data in the *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population*, Vol. II, Table 51. For explanation of data shown see preceding article.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Per Cent of Labor Force		Economic Base
	In Mfg.	In Trade	
Over 1,000,000			
Baltimore	32	19	Mr
Boston	28	22	Mr
Chicago	35	22	M
Cleveland	38	20	M
Detroit	48	17	Mm
Los Angeles	20	24	Rm
New York–Northeast New Jersey[1]	28	20	Mr
Philadelphia	37	20	M
Pittsburgh	36	18	Mm
St. Louis	33	21	Mr
San Francisco–Oakland	21	23	Rm
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo–Niagara Falls	39	20	M
Cincinnati	33	21	Mr
Hartford–New Britain	44	15	Mm
Houston	21	23	Rm
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	23	26	Rm
Milwaukee	39	20	M
Minneapolis–St. Paul	22	26	Rm
New Orleans	18	24	RrT
Providence	47	17	Mm
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	17	18	Mg
Washington, D.C.	7	16	G
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron	49	17	Mm
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	32	20	Mr
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	52	15	Mm
Atlanta	19	22	Rm
Birmingham	27	18	Mr
Bridgeport	52	15	Mm
Canton	46	18	Mm
Columbus, Ohio	24	22	Mr
Dallas	17	26	Rr
Dayton	45	18	Mm
Denver	15	25	Rr
Fall River–New Bedford	54	15	Mm
Fort Worth	18	26	Rr
Grand Rapids	38	21	M
Indianapolis	29	21	Mr
Louisville	29	21	Mr
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	53	15	Mm
200,000 to 500,000—continued			
Memphis	19	24	Rm
Miami	7	26	X
Nashville	24	20	Mr
New Haven	39	18	Mm
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	23	16	MrG
Oklahoma City	13	27	Rr
Omaha–Council Bluffs	17	24	RrT
Portland, Ore.	19	26	Rm
Richmond	26	21	Mr
Rochester	42	18	Mm
Salt Lake City	15	25	RrT
San Antonio	11	25	RrG
San Diego	12	20	G
Seattle	20	26	Rm
Springfield–Holyoke	42	18	Mm
Syracuse	34	21	Mr
Tampa–St. Petersburg	20	25	RmX
Toledo	36	21	M
Trenton	39	16	Mm
Worcester	46	16	Mm
Youngstown	51	17	Mm
100,000 to 200,000			
Charlotte	25	23	Mr
Chattanooga	36	17	Mm
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	42	20	M
Des Moines	17	24	Rr
Duluth–Superior	17	26	RrT
Erie	46	19	Mm
Flint	56	16	Mm
Fort Wayne	37	22	M
Harrisburg	24	18	MrTG
Huntington–Ashland	26	20	MrT
Jacksonville	14	25	RrT
Johnstown	34	15	Mg
Knoxville	28	21	Mr
Peoria	37	20	M
Reading	49	16	Mm
Sacramento	9	23	GT
Saginaw–Bay City	40	20	M
South Bend	48	17	Mm
Spokane	15	26	RrT
Tacoma	27	21	Mr
Tulsa	17	24	Rr
Utica–Rome	42	17	Mm
Wheeling	33	17	MgM
Wichita	18	27	Rr
Wilmington	37	15	Mm

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

Urban Places and Population[*]

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the YEAR BOOK tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

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[*] The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II-A in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The YEAR BOOK continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 164 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other YEAR BOOK tables in population groups according to their 1940 census. Wherever these 164 cities appear in other tables in the YEAR BOOK their 1940 population figures are shown in italics.

TABLE III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 164 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 164 cities which in 1946 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK as of January 1, 1947, by the Population Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column the letter **T** indicates that the figure represents the total population, and the letter **C** that the population figure shown represents civilian population only. The second letter in the last column indicates the method by which the population figure was obtained, as follows: **E**, estimate based on ration book registration; **S**, sample census; and **Sp**, complete enumeration by special census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	$1,654,972	1.9	6–44	TS
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,805,687	20.0	1–46	TSp
New York, N.Y.	6,701,200	—99	11–43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,944,611	08	11–43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.3	11–43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11–43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8–45	TSp
Washington, D.C.	926,260	39.7	7–44	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	48	11–43	CE
New Orleans, La.†	521,447	5.5	11–43	CE
Oakland, Calif.	400,935	32.7	10–45	TSp
Portland, Ore.	363,141	18.9	5–44	TS
Seattle, Wash.	434,204	17.9	6–44	TS

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif.	241,109	46.8	1–46	TSp
Norfolk, Va.	231,949	60.7	5–44	TS
Richmond, Va.	223,716	15.9	11–43	CE
Sacramento, Calif.	119,984	13.2	12–45	TSp
San Diego, Calif.†	362,658	78.3	2.46	TSp
Tacoma, Wash.	129,302	18.2	6–44	TS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas	77,335	30.9	6–43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.†	100,024	16.9	4–44	TSp
Charleston, S.C.	81,347	141	3–44	TS
Dearborn, Mich.	72,985	14.8	6–44	TS
Fresno, Calif.	63,672	4.9	4–45	TSp
Glendale, Calif.	96,495	16.8	5–46	TSp
Mobile, Ala.†	106,727	35.6	3–44	TS
Pasadena, Calif.	98,279	20.1	4–46	TSp
Pontiac, Mich.	65,945	—1.0	6–44	TS

Table III.—Post-1940 Populations for 164 Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
Portsmouth, Va.	81,951	61.5	5-44	TS
Roanoke, Va.	64,214‡	—7.3	11-43	CE
San Jose, Calif.	80,734	17.9	7-46	TSp
Santa Monica, Calif.	67,473	26.1	7-46	TSp
Stockton, Calif.	58,865	7.6	3-44	TSp
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†	89,906	148.0	5-45	TSp
Alhambra, Calif.	14,013	13.0	5-46	TSp
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11-43	CE
Bakersfield, Calif.	32,807	12.2	5-46	TSp
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7-45	TSp
Burbank, Calif†	53,899	57.0	7-43	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11-43	CE
Hamtramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6-44	TS
Inglewood, Calif.	37,912	25.9	1-44	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11-43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6-44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	45,599	23.0	5-44	TS
Petersburg, Va.	33,147	8.2	11-43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6-43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5-45	TSp
San Bernardino, Cal.†	56,193	28.7	5-46	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	1.91	3-44	TSp
Santa Barbara, Calif.	38,338	9.7	5-46	TSp
Wilmington, N.C.	47,483	42.1	4-46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2-44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6-44	TSp
Anaheim, Calif.	12,658	14.7	4-46	TSp
Beckley, W.Va.	17,498	36.2	4-46	TSp
Bell, Calif.	13,742	22.0	5-46	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	—1.0	7-45	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	17,395	9.1	4-44	TSp
Burlington, N.C.	21,830	79.0	7-44	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11-43	CE
Compton, Calif.	23,460	4.48	4-44	TSp
El Centro, Calif.	11,141	11.2	4-46	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11-43	CE
Fullerton, Calif.	12,173	16.6	4-46	TSp
Lodi, Calif.	13,118	18.4	4-46	TSp
Lynwood, Calif.	15,276	39.1	5-44	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5-42	CE
Maywood, Calif.	12,741	18.7	9-46	TSp
Merced, Calif.	13,229	30.5	11-46	TSp
Modesto, Calif.	18,403	12.4	5-46	TSp
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11-45	TSp
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6-44	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5-45	TSp
Ontario, Calif.	19,638	38.3	6-46	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	18,261	8.9	5-44	TSp
Redondo Beach, Cal.	17,036	30.1	5-44	TSp
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Redlands, Calif.	16,718	16.7	5-46	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	14,662	17.7	9-43	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	93 738	296.5	9-43	TSp
Salinas, Calif.	13,512	16.6	3-46	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,719	18.4	6-45	TSp
San Gabriel, Calif.	16,840	41.9	6-46	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.	22,903	56.9	4-44	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	26,804	38.1	5-44	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17,690	4.7	6-45	TSp
Santa Rosa, Calif.	14,931	18.5	1-46	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5-42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11-43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4-44	TSp
Whittier, Calif.	20,113	24.8	9-46	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5-42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Antioch, Calif.	7,255	4.21	12-43	TSp
Arcadia, Calif.†	15,524	70.2	9-46	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11-43	CE
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6-44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11-43	CE
Colton, Calif.†	12,717	31.3	6-46	TSp
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10-45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	26.62	6-45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	12,360	37.7	6-45	TSp
Daly City, Calif.†	11,666	21.2	6-46	TSp
El Cerrio, Calif.†	16,624	17.09	11-43	TSp
Gardena, Calif.	9,319	57.7	5-44	TSp
Hanford, Calif.	9,989	21.3	11-46	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5-42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	10,119	22.5	9-43	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12-45	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	9,550	32.7	5-44	TSp
Hopewell, Va.†	10,166	17.1	11-43	CE
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4-45	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	9,290	45.2	3-44	TSp
Marysville, Calif.	7,979	20.1	5-46	TSp
Montebello, Calif.†	13,144	64.0	6-45	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3-44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8-45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3-45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8,708	39.4	11-45	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12-43	TSp
Piedmont, Calif.†	10,678	8.2	2-46	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3-44	TSp
Porterville, Calif.	6,827	8.9	3-46	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11-43	CE
Redding, Calif.	9,080	12.0	12-46	TSp
Roseville, Calif.	8,309	24.9	9-46	TSp
San Anselmo, Calif.	7,125	23.1	6-45	TSp

Table III.—Post-1940 Populations for 164 Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10-43	TSp
San Fernando, Calif.†	11,286	24.1	5-46	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10-44	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.†	11,389	32.8	6-45	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.†	10,094	18.4	4-45	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	11,406	72.1	3-44	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4-44	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.†	11,362	15.9	8-45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8-45	TSp
Under 5,000				
Allen Park, Mich.†	6,925	98.6	10-45	TSp
Benicia, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4-44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11-43	CE
Delano, Calif.†	6,630	45.0	8-46	TSp
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3-44	TSp
Escondido, Calif.†	5,930	30.0	6-46	TSp
Huntington Beach, Calif.†	5,173	38.4	5-46	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.†	5,248	173.6	7-44	TSp
Laguna Beach, Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6-45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.†	6,486	65.2	5-45	TSp
Lindsay, Calif.†	5,137	16.8	1-46	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8-44	TSp
Menlo Park, Calif.†	7,180	120.4	4-46	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.†	6,119	26.2	6-45	TSp
Monahans, Texas†	5,468	38.6	5-46	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8-43	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	9,396	111.7	4-45	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.†	10,698	130.0	6-45	TSp
Palm Springs, Calif.†	7,213	110.0	3-46	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6-44	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†	5,721	130.0	6-43	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	6,311	79.3	9-43	TSp
Sanger, Calif.†	5,217	29.9	5-46	TSp
Selma, Calif.†	5,894	60.7	9-46	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	6,424	46.9	3-44	TSp
Tracy, Calif.†	7,499	84.9	10-46	TSp
Turlock, Calif.†	6,126	26.6	8-46	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.†	7,053	78.9	3-43	CE
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.†	15,380	—	3-42	TSp

*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

‡The population of Roanoke, Virginia, according to the 1940 census was 69,287. A special census of territory annexed to Roanoke on January 1, 1943, was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of February 15, 1943, and the population of the annexed territory on that date was 2,966. The Bureau, however, could not combine this figure with the 1940 population because the two censuses were taken as of different dates.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

By Grace Kneedler Ohlson

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One-fourth of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 51; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review,* January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology,* July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the Year Book.

Information found elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

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[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population*, Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939*, Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

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of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II-A in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

Manufacturing (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

Industrial (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

Wholesale (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

Diversified (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

DORMITORY (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb in the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

EDUCATION CENTERS (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

GOVERNMENT CENTERS (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

MINING TOWNS (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

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[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II-B elsewhere in this Year Book.

TABLE I

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Suburbs						Total†	
					Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)			
Geographic Region	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J. N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va. *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D. *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were no available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS, ETC.—Cont.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
200,000 to 500,000—Continued										
Syracuse	258.3	5.4	79.7	7	212	1	6	8	188	9
Tampa–St. Petersburg	209.7	24.1	80.7	5	13	2	..	7	2	2
Toledo	341.7	−1.4	82.6	6	67	2	5	7	52	1
Trenton	200.1	5.2	62.3	6	118	3	7	7	99	2
Worcester	306.2	0.3	63.3	11[2]	23	1	18	2	...	2
Youngstown	372.4	2.2	45.0	14	135	3	13	15	99	5
100,000 to 200,000										
Altoona	114.1	−0.1	70.3	8	97	1	5	9	82	..
Atlantic City	100.1	−1.9	64.0	10	36	2	..	11	21	2
Austin	106.2	....	82.8	1	56	1	..	2	49	4
Beaumont–Port Arthur	138.6	8.4	75.9	4	24	1	..	6	15	2
Binghamton	145.1	11.7	53.9	3	88	1	6	4	71	6
Charleston, W.Va	136.3	26.0	49.8	5	11	2	..	6	2	1
Charlotte	113.0	23.8	89.3	0	4	1	..	1	...	2
Chattanooga	193.2	14.6	66.3	6	16	4	..	7	4	1
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	175.0	13.3	82.0	8	174	2	11	11	145	5
Des Moines	184.0	14.3	86.9	4	17	1	11	5	...	..
Duluth–Superior	157.1	1.1	86.7	3	106	3	8	5	90	..
El Paso	115.8	−2.2	83.6	0	14	1	..	1	11	1
Erie	134.0	3.3	87.3	1	46	1	3	2	39	1
Evansville	141.6	15.0	68.5	1	22	2	5	2	11	2
Flint	188.5	4.8	80.4	1	141	1	4	2	132	2
Fort Wayne	134.4	6.2	88.1	1	32	1	4	2	21	4
Hamilton–Middletown	112.7	5.3	72.6	6	55	2	8	8	36	1
Harrisburg	173.4	7.2	48.4	15	129	3	7	16	102	1
Huntington–Ashland	171.0	4.7	63.4	11	53	5	5	13	29	1
Jacksonville	195.6	31.5	88.5	0	6	1	..	1	1	3
Johnstown	151.8	2.8	43.9	18	141	2	12	19	105	3
Knoxville	151.8	11.9	73.5	0	3	1	..	1	...	1
Lancaster	132.0	7.2	46.5	7	85	1	11	8	62	3
Lansing	110.3	11.8	71.4	1	121	1	3	2	115	..
Little Rock	126.7	12.0	69.5	2	134	1	..	3	3	127
Mobile	114.9	....	68.5	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Peoria	162.6	12.3	64.6	5	316	2	6	6	293	9
Phoenix	121.8	....	53.7	1	71	1	..	2	66	2
Portland, Maine	106.6	6.7	69.1	2	8	1	2	3	..	2
Racine–Kenosha	135.1	−1.2	85.8	1	157	2	4	3	141	7
Reading	175.3	2.9	63.1	15	98	1	9	16	68	4
Roanoke	110.6	7.2	62.7	2	4	1	..	3	...	..
Rockford	105.2	2.0	80.4	1	117	1	2	2	111	1
Sacramento	159.0	25.2	66.6	1	124	2	..	2	107	13
Saginaw–Bay City	153.4	6.0	85.2	1	241	2	7	3	229	..
San Jose	129.4	25.1	52.9	4	71	1	..	5	59	6
Savannah	118.0	11.9	81.4	4	8	1	..	5	1	1
Shreveport	112.2	30.4	87.5	1	8	2	..	2	2	2
South Bend	147.0	0.3	68.9	3	29	1	5	4	16	3
Spokane	141.4	9.8	86.3	1	100	1	9	2	85	3
Tacoma	156.0	6.3	70.1	8	134	2	..	9	110	13
Tulsa	188.6	2.9	75.4	4	12	3	..	5	...	4
Utica–Rome	197.1	3.3	68.3	10	326	2	9	12	298	5
Waterbury	144.8	3.0	68.6	1	19	2	9	3	...	5
Wheeling	196.3	3.0	31.1	19	88	5	7	20	55	1
Wichita	127.3	6.8	90.3	1	136	1	4	2	129	..
Wilmington	189.0	15.5	59.5	7	154	4	4	7	138	1
Winston–Salem	109.8	12.9	72.7	1	5	1	..	2	...	2

TABLE II-A.—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF SUBURBS—Concluded

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT			No. of Suburban Municipalities 1940	NUMBER OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENTAL UNITS					
	1940 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase, 1930–40	Per Cent 1940 Pop. in Central City		All Governmental Units[5]	Counties[6]	Townships	Municipalities	School Districts[7]	Special Districts[8]
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo	53.5	....	96.7	0	33	2	..	1	29	1
Asheville	76.3	8.2	67.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Augusta, Ga	87.8	13.4	75.1	1	6	2	..	2	1	1
Cedar Rapids	73.2	10.0	84.8	3	81	1	6	4	70	..
Charleston, S.C	98.7	23.8	72.2	1	23	1	..	2	20	..
Columbia	89.5	21.1	69.7	5	106	2	..	6	97	1
Columbus, Ga	92.5	....	57.6	2	11	2	..	3	4	2
Corpus Christi	70.7	106.5	81.1	0	30	1	..	1	25	3
Decatur	65.8	4.6	90.2	0	136	1	1	1	129	4
Durham	69.7	19.1	86.4	0	2	1	..	1	...	..
Fresno	97.5	24.8	62.2	0	172	1	..	1	157	13
Galveston	71.7	22.9	84.9	1	20	1	..	2	14	3
Greensboro	73.1	15.1	81.2	1	4	1	..	2	...	1
Jackson, Miss	88.0	28.9	70.6	3	31	1	..	4	26	..
Kalamazoo	77.2	6.2	70.1	2	118	1	2	3	112	..
Lincoln	88.2	2.7	93.0	1	131	1	..	2	127	1
Macon	74.8	11.3	77.3	1	5	1	..	2	1	1
Madison	78.3	21.8	86.1	3	286	1	2	4	264	15
Manchester	81.9	1.6	94.8	0	36	1	1	1	30	3
Montgomery	93.7	19.5	83.3	0	4	1	..	1	1	1
Pueblo	62.0	....	84.1	0	56	1	..	1	51	3
St. Joseph, Mo	87.0	—4.9	87.0	2	148	2	1	3	142	..
Sioux City	87.8	4.8	93.8	1	179	3	1	2	173	..
Springfield, Ill	89.5	8.6	84.4	3	189	1	3	4	178	3
Springfield, Mo	70.5	10.8	86.8	0	101	1	..	1	99	..
Springfield, Ohio	77.4	4.7	91.3	0	19	1	1	1	15	1
Stockton	79.3	28.2	69.0	0	85	1	..	1	81	2
Terre Haute	83.4	1.4	75.2	1	23	1	3	2	14	3
Topeka	77.7	8.5	87.2	0	106	1	1	..	104	..
Waco	71.1	....	78.7	2	29	1	..	3	24	1
Waterloo	67.0	17.5	77.2	2	72	1	3	3	65	..
York	92.6	6.2	61.2	5	84	1	5	6	72	..

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

[2] Includes towns over 5,000.

[3] Includes two towns classified as urban under special rule.

[4] Includes one town classified as urban under special rule.

[5] Total for each metropolitan district includes all counties which overlie the metropolitan district to any extent and all school districts in those counties.

[6] All counties which either wholly or partially overlap metropolitan districts are included in district totals. The total of counties in all metropolitan districts excludes 20 duplications for 16 counties which lie in more than one metropolitan district.

[7] All school districts in each county are included because of the impracticability of segregation in counties of some States. The total of school districts in all metropolitan districts excludes 459 duplications for school districts lying in counties which overlap more than one metropolitan district.

[8] Where exact number is not ascertainable, only those districts are included which are known to be within or to overlap a metropolitan district.

Economic Base of Districts

TABLE II-B gives the economic base of all metropolitan districts having an aggregate 1940 population over 150,000 or having a central city over 100,000 population. Occupational data were not published by the Bureau of the Census for the smaller metropolitan districts. The first figure given is the percentage of the total resident labor force that is engaged in manufacturing industries, and the second figure is the percentage engaged in wholesale and retail trade. In the third column, the metropolitan districts are classified by economic base as follows:

Mm—MANUFACTURING area: Over 35 per cent of resident labor force employed in manufacturing; less than 20 per cent in trade.

M—INDUSTRIAL area: Over 35 per cent in manufacturing; 20 per cent or more in trade.

Mr—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in manufacturing greater than in trade, but less than 35 per cent of total.

Rm—DIVERSIFIED area: Employment in trade greater than in manufacturing, but employment in manufacturing not less than 19 per cent.

Rr—TRADE center: Employment in manufacturing less than 19 per cent.

Where aggregate employment in manufacturing and trade is less than 40 per cent, and in a few other cities, other economic bases have been indicated.

G—GOVERNMENT center: Fourteen per cent or more of the resident labor force are employed in government service.

X—RESORT area: Ten per cent or more are employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement and recreational services.

Mg—MINING area: Fourteen per cent or more are employed in mining.

T—TRANSPORTATION center: Twelve per cent or more of the labor force are employed in transportation, communication, or other public utilities.

This classification of metropolitan districts may be compared, with certain cautions, with the classification of individual cities in Table IV. The metropolitan district classification is based entirely on *resident* labor force since such districts are relatively self-contained employment-residence units. Hence the per cent engaged in manufacturing is not directly comparable to the "manufacturing ratio" in Table IV.

The class limits have been so set that the letter symbols have approximately the same significance in the two tables, except that auxiliary symbols (e.g., MrG), are not used in Table IV. Hence, by comparison of Tables II-B and IV an insight can be gained into the roles of particular central cities in their respective metropolitan areas. Boston, for example, is an Rm city in an Mr area. It can be pictured as a diversified trading center surrounded by manufacturing and residential suburbs. Pittsburgh (Mm in Table II-B, Rm in Table IV) illustrates the same point even more strikingly.

Finally, it should be noted that the trading character of a city is based in Table II-B on retail and wholesale trade, in Table IV on retail trade alone.

TABLE II-B

ECONOMIC BASE OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Information in this table is based on data in the *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population*, Vol. II, Table 51. For explanation of data shown see preceding article.

Central City or Cities of Metropolitan District	Per Cent of Labor Force		Economic Base
	In Mfg.	In Trade	
Over 1,000,000			
Baltimore	32	19	Mr
Boston	28	22	Mr
Chicago	35	22	M
Cleveland	38	20	M
Detroit	48	17	Mm
Los Angeles	20	24	Rm
New York–Northeast New Jersey[1]	28	20	Mr
Philadelphia	37	20	M
Pittsburgh	36	18	Mm
St. Louis	33	21	Mr
San Francisco–Oakland	21	23	Rm
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Buffalo–Niagara Falls	39	20	M
Cincinnati	33	21	Mr
Hartford–New Britain	44	15	Mm
Houston	21	23	Rm
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	23	26	Rm
Milwaukee	39	20	M
Minneapolis–St. Paul	22	26	Rm
New Orleans	18	24	RrT
Providence	47	17	Mm
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre	17	18	Mg
Washington, D.C.	7	16	G
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron	49	17	Mm
Albany–Schenectady–Troy	32	20	Mr
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton	52	15	Mm
Atlanta	19	22	Rm
Birmingham	27	18	Mr
Bridgeport	52	15	Mm
Canton	46	18	Mm
Columbus, Ohio	24	22	Mr
Dallas	17	26	Rr
Dayton	45	18	Mm
Denver	15	25	Rr
Fall River–New Bedford	54	15	Mm
Fort Worth	18	26	Rr
Grand Rapids	38	21	M
Indianapolis	29	21	Mr
Louisville	29	21	Mr
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	53	15	Mm
200,000 to 500,000—continued			
Memphis	19	24	Rm
Miami	7	26	X
Nashville	24	20	Mr
New Haven	39	18	Mm
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	23	16	MrG
Oklahoma City	13	27	Rr
Omaha–Council Bluffs	17	24	RrT
Portland, Ore.	19	26	Rm
Richmond	26	21	Mr
Rochester	42	18	Mm
Salt Lake City	15	25	RrT
San Antonio	11	25	RrG
San Diego	12	20	G
Seattle	20	26	Rm
Springfield–Holyoke	42	18	Mm
Syracuse	34	21	Mr
Tampa–St. Petersburg	20	25	RmX
Toledo	36	21	M
Trenton	39	16	Mm
Worcester	46	16	Mm
Youngstown	51	17	Mm
100,000 to 200,000			
Charlotte	25	23	Mr
Chattanooga	36	17	Mm
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline	42	20	M
Des Moines	17	24	Rr
Duluth–Superior	17	26	RrT
Erie	46	19	Mm
Flint	56	16	Mm
Fort Wayne	37	22	M
Harrisburg	24	18	MrTG
Huntington–Ashland	26	20	MrT
Jacksonville	14	25	RrT
Johnstown	34	15	Mg
Knoxville	28	21	Mr
Peoria	37	20	M
Reading	49	16	Mm
Sacramento	9	23	GT
Saginaw–Bay City	40	20	M
South Bend	48	17	Mm
Spokane	15	26	RrT
Tacoma	27	21	Mr
Tulsa	17	24	Rr
Utica–Rome	42	17	Mm
Wheeling	33	17	MgM
Wichita	18	27	Rr
Wilmington	37	15	Mm

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[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, New Jersey.

Urban Places and Population*

URBAN PLACES. The United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 federal census listed 2,042 urban places in the United States with populations of more than 5,000 and 1,422 places with populations of 2,500 to 5,000, making a total of 3,464 urban places. An urban area is defined by the Bureau of the Census as a city or other incorporated place having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Certain other areas are included as urban places under special rules of the Bureau of the Census. One type is limited to certain towns (townships) in three New England states where it is not the practice to incorporate as municipalities places of less than 10,000.[1] Another type of urban place consists of certain townships and other political subdivisions which are included under a second special rule.[2] Finally, under a third special rule the Bureau classifies as urban three villages in New England.[3]

The governmental organization and functions of eight of the 2,042 urban places over 5,000 do not resemble those cities and are therefore excluded from the YEAR BOOK tables except Tables IV and V which list all of the 2,042 places. The eight political subdivisions excluded are not incorporated municipalities: Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000-to-100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in the 10,000-to-25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000).

Population. Between 1920 and 1930 the urban population of the United States increased 27.3 per cent, and during the decade 1930 to 1940 only 7.9 per cent. But the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent). In addition to the 56.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent of the total 1940 population of the United States lived in incorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 and 3.3 per cent in incorporated places under 1,000, leaving 36.4 per cent living in rural unincorporated territory.

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*The 1940 population data in this article are from the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. *Population,* Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell (Government Printing Office, 1941).

[1] Any town in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town. Included among the places over 5,000 are 74 towns in Massachusetts, five in New Hampshire, and 11 in Rhode Island.

[2] Townships and other political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities and do not contain any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have populations of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Under this special rule the Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places four towns in Connecticut; one town in New York; 12 townships in New Jersey; one township in California (Belvedere); 11 townships in Pennsylvania; two election districts in Maryland; one county in Virginia (Arlington County, which has no minor civil divisions); and one militia district in Georgia.

[3] One village in Vermont (Brattleboro) and two villages in Maine (Brunswick and Rumford Falls) are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of a change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

The 140 metropolitan districts (see Table II-A in the preceding article) in 1940 contained 47.8 per cent of the total population of the United States. A little more than two-thirds of the metropolitan population lived in 171 central cities, and the remaining one-third lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The YEAR BOOK continues to use the population figures of the 1940 federal decennial census, although more recent figures are available for 164 cities over 5,000 (see Table III). The principal reason for this is that trends in some fields are analyzed on a population group basis. Another reason is that many cities which have increased in population have not had a post-1940 census. Therefore, cities are listed in Table III as well as in other YEAR BOOK tables in population groups according to their 1940 census. Wherever these 164 cities appear in other tables in the YEAR BOOK their 1940 population figures are shown in italics.

TABLE III

POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 164 CITIES OVER 5,000

This table lists 164 cities which in 1946 had more than 5,000 inhabitants and for which an official post-1940 population figure is available. The information for this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK as of January 1, 1947, by the Population Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. A dagger (†) after the name of the city indicates that the increase in population is sufficient to bring the city into another size group. In the last column the letter **T** indicates that the figure represents the total population, and the letter **C** that the population figure shown represents civilian population only. The second letter in the last column indicates the method by which the population figure was obtained, as follows: **E**, estimate based on ration book registration; **S**, sample census; and **Sp**, complete enumeration by special census.

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
Over 1,000,000				
Detroit, Mich.	$1,654,972	1.9	6–44	TS
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,805,687	20.0	1–46	TSp
New York, N.Y.	6,701,200	—99	11–43	CE
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,944,611	08	11–43	CE
500,000 to 1,000,000				
Baltimore, Md.	927,941	8.3	11–43	CE
St. Louis, Mo.	816,165	*	11–43	CE
San Francisco, Calif.	827,400	30.4	8–45	TSp
Washington, D.C.	926,260	39.7	7–44	TE
250,000 to 500,000				
Denver, Colo.	335,364	48	11–43	CE
New Orleans, La.†	521,447	5.5	11–43	CE
Oakland, Calif.	400,935	32.7	10–45	TSp
Portland, Ore.	363,141	18.9	5–44	TS
Seattle, Wash.	434,204	17.9	6–44	TS
100,000 to 250,000				
Long Beach, Calif.	241,109	46.8	1–46	TSp
Norfolk, Va.	231,949	60.7	5–44	TS
Richmond, Va.	223,716	15.9	11–43	CE
Sacramento, Calif.	119,984	13.2	12–45	TSp
San Diego, Calif.†	362,658	78.3	2.46	TSp
Tacoma, Wash.	129,302	18.2	6–44	TS
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Texas	77,335	30.9	6–43	TSp
Berkeley, Calif.†	100,024	16.9	4–44	TSp
Charleston, S.C.	81,347	141	3–44	TS
Dearborn, Mich.	72,985	14.8	6–44	TS
Fresno, Calif.	63,672	4.9	4–45	TSp
Glendale, Calif.	96,495	16.8	5–46	TSp
Mobile, Ala.†	106,727	35.6	3–44	TS
Pasadena, Calif.	98,279	20.1	4–46	TSp
Pontiac, Mich.	65,945	—1.0	6–44	TS

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 164 CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (— Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
50,000 to 100,000—Continued				
Portsmouth, Va.	81,951	61.5	5–44	TS
Roanoke, Va.	64,214‡	—7.3	11–43	CE
San Jose, Calif.	80,734	17.9	7–46	TSp
Santa Monica, Calif.	67,473	26.1	7–46	TSp
Stockton, Calif.	58,865	7.6	3–44	TSp
25,000 to 50,000				
Alameda, Calif.†	89,906	148.0	5–45	TSp
Alhambra, Calif.	14,013	13.0	5–46	TSp
Alexandria, Va.†	51,574	53.8	11–43	CE
Bakersfield, Calif.	32,807	12.2	5–46	TSp
Beverly Hills, Calif.	28,217	5.2	7–45	TSp
Burbank, Calif†	53,899	57.0	7–43	TSp
Danville, Va.	31,395	—4.1	11–43	CE
Hamtramck, Mich.†	52,470	5.3	6–44	TS
Inglewood, Calif.	37,912	25.9	1–44	TSp
Lynchburg, Va.	41,496	—6.8	11–43	CE
Muskegon, Mich.†	50,215	5.3	6–44	TSp
Newport News, Va.	45,599	23.0	5–44	TS
Petersburg, Va.	33,147	8.2	11–43	CE
Port Arthur, Texas†	56,065	21.5	6–43	TSp
Riverside, Calif.	43,939	26.6	5–45	TSp
San Bernardino, Cal.†	56,193	28.7	5–46	TSp
Santa Ana, Calif.	38,015	1.91	3–44	TSp
Santa Barbara, Calif.	38,338	9.7	5–46	TSp
Wilmington, N.C.	47,483	42.1	4–46	TSp
10,000 to 25,000				
Adrian, Mich.	15,825	11.2	2–44	TSp
Albany, Calif.	14,873	29.4	6–44	TSp
Anaheim, Calif.	12,658	14.7	4–46	TSp
Beckley, W.Va.	17,498	36.2	4–46	TSp
Bell, Calif.	13,742	22.0	5–46	TSp
Billings, Mont.	23,024	—1.0	7–45	TSp
Burlingame, Calif.	17,395	9.1	4–44	TSp
Burlington, N.C.	21,830	79.0	7–44	TSp
Charlottesville, Va.	20,005	3.1	11–43	CE
Compton, Calif.	23,460	4.48	4–44	TSp
El Centro, Calif.	11,141	11.2	4–46	TSp
Fredericksburg, Va.	12,487	24.1	11–43	CE
Fullerton, Calif.	12,173	16.6	4–46	TSp
Lodi, Calif.	13,118	18.4	4–46	TSp
Lynwood, Calif.	15,276	39.1	5–44	TSp
Martinsville, Va.	11,560	14.7	5–42	CE
Maywood, Calif.	12,741	18.7	9–46	TSp
Merced, Calif.	13,229	30.5	11–46	TSp
Modesto, Calif.	18,403	12.4	5–46	TSp
Monterey, Calif.	11,393	13.0	11–45	TSp
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	17,629	9.9	6–44	TSp
National City, Calif.	17,654	70.7	5–45	TSp
Ontario, Calif.	19,638	38.3	6–46	TSp
Palo Alto, Calif.	18,261	8.9	5–44	TSp
Redondo Beach, Cal.	17,036	30.1	5–44	TSp
10,000 to 25,000—Continued				
Redlands, Calif.	16,718	16.7	5–46	TSp
Redwood City, Calif.	14,662	17.7	9–43	TSp
Richmond, Calif.†	93 738	296.5	9–43	TSp
Salinas, Calif.	13,512	16.6	3–46	TSp
San Buenaventura, Calif.	15,719	18.4	6–45	TSp
San Gabriel, Calif.	16,840	41.9	6–46	TSp
San Leandro, Calif.	22,903	56.9	4–44	TSp
San Mateo, Calif.†	26,804	38.1	5–44	TSp
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17,690	4.7	6–45	TSp
Santa Rosa, Calif.	14,931	18.5	1–46	TSp
Staunton, Va.	15,328	14.9	5–42	CE
Suffolk, Va.	12,815	13.0	11–43	CE
Vallejo, Calif.†	42,941	113.9	4–44	TSp
Whittier, Calif.	20,113	24.8	9–46	TSp
Winchester, Va.	12,168	0.6	5–42	CE
5,000 to 10,000				
Antioch, Calif.	7,255	4.21	12–43	TSp
Arcadia, Calif.†	15,524	70.2	9–46	TSp
Bristol, Va.†	14,071	44.1	11–43	CE
Chula Vista, Calif.†	11,081	115.7	6–44	TSp
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,549	—14.1	11–43	CE
Colton, Calif.†	12,717	31.3	6–46	TSp
Corona, Calif.	9,146	4.4	10–45	TSp
Coronado, Calif.†	25,382	26.62	6–45	TSp
Culver City, Calif.†	12,360	37.7	6–45	TSp
Daly City, Calif.†	11,666	21.2	6–46	TSp
El Cerrio, Calif.†	16,624	17.09	11–43	TSp
Gardena, Calif.	9,319	57.7	5–44	TSp
Hanford, Calif.	9,989	21.3	11–46	TSp
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,187	—6.6	5–42	CE
Hawthorne, Calif.†	10,119	22.5	9–43	TSp
Hayward, Calif.	8,243	22.4	12–45	TSp
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	9,550	32.7	5–44	TSp
Hopewell, Va.†	10,166	17.1	11–43	CE
Inkster, Mich.†	12,708	80.4	4–45	TSp
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	9,290	45.2	3–44	TSp
Marysville, Calif.	7,979	20.1	5–46	TSp
Montebello, Calif.†	13,144	64.0	6–45	TSp
Napa, Calif.†	12,987	67.8	3–44	TSp
Orange, Calif.	9,286	17.5	8–45	TSp
Oxnard, Calif.†	18,979	122.8	3–45	TSp
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8,708	39.4	11–45	TSp
Petaluma, Calif.	9,559	19.0	12–43	TSp
Piedmont, Calif.†	10,678	8.2	2–46	TSp
Pittsburg, Calif.†	10,841	13.9	3–44	TSp
Porterville, Calif.	6,827	8.9	3–46	TSp
Radford, Va.	9,126	30.6	11–43	CE
Redding, Calif.	9,080	12.0	12–46	TSp
Roseville, Calif.	8,309	24.9	9–46	TSp
San Anselmo, Calif.	7,125	23.1	6–45	TSp

TABLE III.—POST-1940 POPULATIONS FOR 164 CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Post-1940 Estimate or Enumeration	Per cent Increase (—Decrease) Since 1940	Date of Estimate or Enumeration	Coverage and Method
5,000 to 10,000—Continued				
San Bruno, Calif.†	15,178	132.8	10–43	TSp
San Fernando, Calif.†	11,286	24.1	5–46	TSp
San Luis Obispo, Calif.†	11,657	31.3	10–44	TSp
San Rafael, Calif.†	11,389	32.8	6–45	TSp
Santa Maria, Calif.†	10,094	18.4	4–45	TSp
S. San Francisco, Calif.†	11,406	72.1	3–44	TSp
Tulare, Calif.	9,376	13.5	4–44	TSp
Turtle Creek, Pa.†	11,362	15.9	8–45	TSp
Upland, Calif.	7,814	23.7	8–45	TSp
Under 5,000				
Allen Park, Mich.†	6,925	98.6	10–45	TSp
Benicia, Calif.†	8,368	245.9	4–44	TSp
Buena Vista, Va.†	5,867	35.3	11–43	CE
Delano, Calif.†	6,630	45.0	8–46	TSp
El Segundo, Calif.†	5,625	50.5	3–44	TSp
Escondido, Calif.†	5,930	30.0	6–46	TSp
Huntington Beach, Calif.†	5,173	38.4	5–46	TSp
Kennewick, Wash.†	5,248	173.6	7–44	TSp
Laguna Beach, Calif.†	6,524	46.3	6–45	TSp
La Mesa, Calif.†	6,486	65.2	5–45	TSp
Lindsay, Calif.†	5,137	16.8	1–46	TSp
Lompoc, Calif.†	5,844	73.0	8–44	TSp
Menlo, Park, Calif.†	7,180	120.4	4–46	TSp
Mill Valley, Calif.†	6,119	26.2	6–45	TSp
Monahans, Texas†	5,468	38.6	5–46	TSp
Needles, Calif.†	5,015	38.4	8–43	TSp
Newport Beach, Calif.†	9,396	111.7	4–45	TSp
Oceanside, Calif.†	10,698	130.0	6–45	TSp
Palm Springs, Calif.†	7,213	110.0	3–46	TSp
Paso Robles, Calif.†	6,364	109.0	6–44	TSp
Port Neches, Texas†	5,721	130.0	6–43	TSp
San Carlos, Calif.†	6,311	79.3	9–43	TSp
Sanger, Calif.†	5,217	29.9	5–46	TSp
Selma, Calif.†	5,894	60.7	9–46	TSp
Sunnyvale, Calif.†	6,424	46.9	3–44	TSp
Tracy, Calif.†	7,499	84.9	10–46	TSp
Turlock, Calif.†	6,126	26.6	8–46	TSp
Williamsburg, Va.†	7,053	78.9	3–43	CE
Unincorporated in 1940				
Hazel Park, Mich.†	15,380	—	3–42	TSp

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*Increase is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

‡The population of Roanoke, Virginia, according to the 1940 census was 69,287. A special census of territory annexed to Roanoke on January 1, 1943, was taken by the Bureau of the Census as of February 15, 1943, and the population of the annexed territory on that date was 2,966. The Bureau, however, could not combine this figure with the 1940 population because the two censuses were taken as of different dates.

Economic Classification of Cities[1]

By Grace Kneedler Ohlson

Former Assistant Editor, The Municipal Year Book

One-fourth of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are manufacturing cities; a little more than one-fifth are either industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; one-eighth are diversified cities in which retailing predominates; one-sixth are residential cities; and the remainder have single functions such as mining, transportation, education, or government. Thus although each city differs from every other city it is possible to group cities of similar basic economic characteristics and to compare governmental problems within these groups. A series of indices has been set up and is presented in Table IV beginning on page 51; these indices show the following characteristics of incorporated municipalities over 10,000 population:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether an independent city, a central city in a metropolitan district, or a suburb, including type of suburb.
2. Rent level of suburbs—whether the average rent of the suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the average rent for the metropolitan region of which it is a part.
3. Economic base or function—whether it is manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc., that furnishes the major volume of employment in the city.
4. The manufacturing ratio—the relation between the number of people employed in manufacturing in the city and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service.
5. The employment-residence ratio—the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there.

Table 1 shows metropolitan status of cities by geographic regions, and Tables 2-A, B, and C show the distribution of cities of different economic bases by metropolitan status, by city population group, and by geographic region. These indices are based primarily on the 1940 federal census of population which shows occupation by place of residence and the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business which show the number employed by place of employment. No attempt has been made to adjust the 1940 population figures or the figures in the 1939 censuses of manufactures and business to allow for the changes brought about by war conditions. The characteristics shown here have, for the most part, not been changed but merely accentuated by the expansion of industrial activity.

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[1] Louis Wirth, Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Simon, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Illinois Institute of Technology, contributed technical assistance and advice in developing the indices to economic characteristics shown in Table IV for each city and made helpful suggestions in the preparation of the summary article. David Sugarman, graduate student at the University of Chicago, assisted in the compilation of the material. The technique used in this study is based on a classification of cities with populations over 25,000 set up by Chauncy Harris, "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review,* January, 1943, pp. 86–99; and his "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology,* July, 1943, pp. 1–13. His methods have been adapted to meet the changes in the census data and also the purpose of the Year Book.

Information found elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK on expenditures, personnel, tax rates, police and fire departments, and so on, will be more meaningful if interpreted in the light of the economic characteristics of individual cities. The summary tables show national averages by city-size groups; deviations of individual cities from these averages may often be explained by the economic characteristics of the city. For example, a city that is primarily a manufacturing city may be required to have a larger fire department because of the additional fire hazards of certain types of manufacturing. Administrative officials and citizens can better picture how their city stands in relation to other cities by constructing a more selective average using only those cities with similar economic characteristics. Cities with either low or high employment-residence ratios will tend to have problems of arousing citizen interest, for the people who live in the city do not necessarily work there; likewise, these cities will face problems of adjusting tax rates and service costs between residents and persons with economic or business interests in the city. Although the indices will permit more valid comparisons than population or geographic location alone, caution must still be used in intercity comparisons, since the boundaries between types of cities are necessarily arbitrary.

THE TECHNIQUE USED

The purpose of the indices given in Table IV is to show what economic activity goes on in each city and to make possible the grouping of cities with similar functions. Data on how people who work in a city are employed provide the basic information for characterizing cities. The numbers employed in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments within the city were each first compared with aggregate employment in all of these industries. This analysis showed that certain cities are predominantly manufacturing, retailing, or wholesaling centers, and that others have a diversified economy with one of the three predominating. In order to characterize cities by functions not included in these employment categories, such as mining, transportation, government, education, and recreation, the occupations of residents as shown by the 1940 census of population or other information were used.[2]

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[2] The following sources of data were used in this study. (1) For *the labor force resident in a city* the figure used was "employed workers (except on public emergency work)" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Population,* Vol. 2, *Characteristics of the Population.* Six subcategories of "employed workers by major industry group" were used to secure additional information about the city: "mining"; "transportation, communication, and other public utilities"; "amusement and recreation, and related service"; "government"; "eating and drinking places (retail trade)"; and "hotels and lodging places (personal service)." These figures all show occupations of residents who may or may not be employed within the city limits. (2) For *employment in the city* the following figures were used: (a) "wage earners, average for the year" from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Manufactures: 1939,* Vol. 3, *Reports for States and Outlying Areas,* Table 2; (b) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (*average for year*)" from *16th Census*

In addition to characterizing cities by their function these indices show the relation between the number of people living in a city and the number of people working in a city. Modern city dwellers are mobile: many live in suburbs and commute into central cities for employment during the day; suburbs draw on other suburbs for labor supply; and even farm market centers draw on neighboring rural areas for labor in the cities' retail stores. Some cities have larger populations during the evening hours than during the working hours, other cities have their largest populations during the day, and still other cities have approximately the same number at all hours of the day, but the daytime working population may not comprise the same people who live there at night. By setting up a ratio of the approximate number working in the city (aggregate employment in manufactures, wholesale and retail trade, and service) to the number living in the city (employed labor force resident in a city), it is possible to determine the categories to which a city belongs (see footnote 2 for sources). For example, the aggregate employment in the city of Elmhurst, Illinois, is 924; when this is divided by the total employed resident labor force of 5,629, an employment-residence ratio of .16, or 16 per cent, is secured; this identifies the city as a residential or "dormitory" suburb. The city of East Chicago, Indiana, which has a high employment-residence ratio of 125 per cent belongs to the category of employing suburbs, and Arkansas City, Kansas, with a ratio of 41 per cent belongs to the group of balanced suburbs. This ratio is especially helpful in differentiating the commuter suburbs from other types of suburbs as can be seen in the classification by metropolitan status below.

The employment-residence ratio differentiates the three main types of cities—the residential, the balanced, and the employing—but it should be remembered that this is an *index* of net daily migration to and from the city and not the *actual* net daily migration. The aggregate employment figure does not include professional employment in the city, employment in transportation, communication, utilities, government, or mining, and must be adjusted upward in those cities which are dominated by any of these functions. For example, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, center of the railroad shops for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the employment-residence ratio of 37 per cent must be so adjusted. For this reason, and as explained in detail below, a "balanced" suburb will have a ratio of about 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as would be the case if all occupations were included in the figure of aggregate employment.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Five types of cities are distinguished by use of the census classification of cities by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: inde-

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of the United States, 1940, Census of Business, Vol. 1, *Retail Trade:* 1939, Part 3; (c) the total of "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (full-time and part-time) (average for year)" from *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 2, *Wholesale Trade;* (d) "active proprietors of unincorporated businesses" and "number of employees (average for year)" from the *16th Census of the United States, 1940, Census of Business: 1939,* Vol. 3, Table 2; (e) *aggregate employment in the city* is total of (a-d). (3) *Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank* is taken from "Statistics of Registration in American Universities and Colleges: 1940" in *School and Society,* December, 1940, pp. 603–608. (4) *Average monthly rent* (in dollars) for metropolitan districts and urban places is from *16th Census of the United States: 1940, Housing,* Vol. 1, *Data for Small Areas,* Table 7.

pendent (I)—city is not part of a United States census metropolitan district; central (C)—central city in a metropolitan district; or as a dormitory or residential suburb (D), a balanced suburb (B), or an employing suburb (E) in a metropolitan district.[3]

Cities that have a lower employment-residence ratio than most independent cities (below 40 per cent) are termed dormitory or residential suburbs (D); those that have an employment-residence ratio that is approximately the same as that for most independent cities (40 to 55 per cent) are called balanced suburbs (B); and those that have a high employment-residence ratio (above 55 per cent) are called employing suburbs (E).[4] Within each of these classes there is a wide variety of cities. There are the white-collar, the working-class, and the professional suburban towns; the rent level described below is useful in picking out these social types. For example, in the Boston metropolitan district the residential suburb of Brookline (employment-residence ratio of 8) is a typical dormitory (D) suburb; in the Detroit district Pontiac (employment-residence ratio of 64) is a typical employing suburb (E); in the Chicago district Waukegan (employment-residence ratio of 47) is a typical balanced suburb (B). The (E) and (B) suburbs are given subclassifications in Table IV by economic base to show which are manufacturing centers, retail centers, and so on.

CLASSIFICATION BY RENT LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

Suburbs are further characterized by whether or not the average monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive, in relation to the average rental for the metropolitan district. A low rental is $5 less than the average rental of the metropolitan district, or lower; an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the average district rent and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the average and less than twice the average; and exclusive rent is twice the average. (In most districts the average rental for the district is approximately the same as that for the central city.) This differentiates the suburbs in which industrial workers live, such as Whiting, Indiana (an E suburb, rent level 1), from the middle-class town Berwyn, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 2), from the white-collar suburb of Oak Park, Illinois (D suburb, rent level 3) and from the exclusive suburb South Orange, New Jersey (D suburb, rent level 4). This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole and it is therefore possible that an intermediate (2) suburb may have exclusive (4) rent districts within it, or vice versa.

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[3] A metropolitan district as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census is any urban area in which is located at least one city of 50,000 or more population in 1940. It includes such a city or cities and all adjacent or contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. The principal concentration or concentrations of population in each district is called the central city or cities; other incorporated places are suburbs. (See Table II-A in this YEAR BOOK for a list of such districts.) This classification permits some analysis of city types within a metropolitan district as defined by the census but it does not cover all the possible relations between cities. There are other cities which have populations less than 50,000 and hence are not classified as central cities but which have cities suburban to them as can be determined by the use of the employment-residence ratio. There are even a few cities that are "suburban" to industries in surrounding unincorporated areas rather than to a central city; the workers live in the city and migrate daily to a place of employment outside the city limits.

[4] These are arbitrary lines and the classification should be used together with the employment-residence ratio on which it is based and which is also shown in Table IV for each city.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES BY MAJOR ECONOMIC BASE

In Table IV cities are classified according to major economic base. The following classes were set up by use of the data on *employment in the city* as shown in the census of manufactures and the census of business (see footnote 2 above).

Manufacturing (Mm). In these cities employment in manufacturing was 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade, and service establishments, and employment in retail trade was less than 30 per cent.[5] A typical city in this class would be Thomasville, North Carolina, with a manufacturing percentage of 89, a trade ratio of less than 10 per cent, and service occupation ratio of less than 2 per cent.

Industrial (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is balanced by substantial retail trade, with a manufacturing ratio of more than 50 per cent and a retail trade ratio of more than 30 per cent. This industrial group is typified by such cities as Coshocton, Ohio; Newton, Iowa; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Such satellite cities as Elgin, Illinois, which have an independent existence within the trade orbit of a metropolitan city like Chicago are also included.

Wholesale (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade was at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All of the larger cities have some wholesale trade which is closely allied to retail trade. For this reason the largest centers of wholesale trade in the United States (New York, Chicago, and Boston) are classified in other groups. Cities such as the tobacco center of Wilson, North Carolina, and the apple marketing city of Wenatchee, Washington, typify the wholesale city; in both the assemblage of farm products for market is more closely related to production functions than to consumption.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Typical cities in this group are trade centers for agricultural regions (e.g. Ponca City, Oklahoma) or for suburban dwellers (e.g. Belmont, Massachusetts).

Diversified (Mr) and (Rm). One type of diversified city (Mr) is a balanced city in which manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a balanced city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. Employment in retail trade is greater than employment in manufacturing. The central cities of Chicago and Buffalo, for example, are included in the first group, while Boston and New Orleans fall in the second. Among the smaller cities, Goldsboro, North Carolina (Mr), which combines tobacco manufacturing with retail trade for the neighboring rural region, can be contrasted with Stockton, California (Rm) in which retail trading dominates the food processing industry.

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufacturing carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, or clothing).

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

Dormitory (D). This class includes both the suburbs which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and a few independent cities (i. e. cities not in metropolitan districts as defined by the census) which have an employment-residence ratio of less than 40 per cent and in which the excluded employments (transportation, mining, and government) were not large enough to bring the ratio up to 40 per cent. An example of the latter is Panama City, Florida, where salt works outside the city limits are a main source of employment for the city's labor forces. The dormitory city is not necessarily without industry; for example, the city of Maywood, Illinois, a suburb in the Chicago metropolitan district, has an employment-residence ratio of only 21 per cent but a manufacturing ratio of 49 per cent. Most (D) suburbs furnish some employment in retail trade outlets and service establishments, but this number is negligible as compared to the number of residents who find gainful employment elsewhere.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

Education Centers (S). If total 1940 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1940 population, the city is classed as an education center. (Most collegiate institutions have a large number of out-of-town students who are not included in the census; hence the enrollment represents an addition to the population figure.) In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even such a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (S) classification. Many of the (S) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

Government Centers (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in an independent or central city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Most of these cities are state capitals. Retailing is the dominant employment in most cases but a few of them (Frankfort, Kentucky, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for example) have high manufacturing ratios. State capitals which are primarily retail trade centers and not government centers do not fall in the (G) class. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D. C. district, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing cities are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Mining Towns (Mg). If 15 per cent or more of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Since actual mining activities usually tend to be carried on outside the corporate city limits, it is the city where miners *reside* that must be characterized as a mining town. Such cities vary also in degree of manufacturing as can be seen in the manufacturing ratio. The coal city of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, for example, has a manufacturing ratio of 53 per cent while the Southern California oil town of San Buenaventura has a manufacturing ratio of only 5 per cent. In all mining towns a relatively large number of the labor force are employed in transportation.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of these cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations. Only those cities in which these occupations clearly dominated the city's economic base, such as Council Bluffs, Iowa, are considered to be transportation centers.

Amusement or Health Resorts (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusement, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, is typical of the amusement resort; more than 35 per cent of the resident labor force was engaged in the characteristic occupations listed above. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

SUMMARY

More than one-half of the cities over 10,000 population in the United States are (I) independent cities, 16 per cent are (C) central cities in metropolitan districts, and the remaining 32 per cent are suburbs (see Table 1). In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, which are the most densely populated regions, less than one-third of the cities over 10,000 population are independent. In proportion to the number of metropolitan districts in the South there are in that region fewer suburban cities with more than 10,000 population than in any other region.[6] Of the 333 suburbs characterized in Table IV, 49 per cent are residential (D) suburbs, 32 per cent are employing (E) suburbs, and 19 per cent are balanced (B) suburbs. The function of the suburb in relation to the metropolitan economy shows variations with geographic region. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states the number of employing suburbs is almost the same as the number of dormitory suburbs while in all other regions the dormitory type predominates.

Table 2-A shows the metropolitan status of cities by economic base and further explains the functions of each of the classes I, C, E, B, and D. The central cities are primarily manufacturing or diversified cities; the independent cities are more evenly distributed among the various types, and the number of independent manufacturing cities is only slightly greater than the number of independent retail trade centers and the diversified (retail) cities. Four-fifths of the employing suburbs are manufacturing cities, and one-third of all the manufacturing cities in the United States are employing suburbs. Balanced suburbs are also primarily manufacturing or industrial cities, but as in the central cities retail functions are also important.

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[6] For the total number of suburbs in each metropolitan region see Table II-B elsewhere in this Year Book.

TABLE I

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION*

					Suburbs							
	(I) Independent		(C) Central		Employing (E)		Balanced (B)		Dormitory (D)		Total†	
Geographic Region	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New England	39	29.5	16	12.1	29	22.0	10	7.6	38	28.8	132	100
Middle Atlantic	69	31.2	30	13.5	49	22.2	26	11.8	47	21.3	221	100
South	176	71.8	51	20.8	1	0.4	5	2.1	12	4.9	245	100
East North Central	127	54.7	34	14.7	26	11.2	12	5.2	33	14.2	232	100
West North Central	63	70.8	17	19.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	7	7.9	89	100
West	69	56.6	17	13.9	3	2.4	8	6.6	25	20.5	122	100
Total	543	52.2	165	15.8	109	10.5	62	5.9	162	15.6	1,041†	100

*The states in the several regions are: *New England*—Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.; *Middle Atlantic*—N. J N. Y., Pa.; *South*—Ala., Ark., Del., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va *East North Central*—Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis.; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. D., S. D *West*—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

†Excludes Washington, D. C., and 35 urban places (chiefly towns and townships) for which the data were n available.

The concentration of industry in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states is clearly shown in Table 2-B. More than four-fifths of the manufacturing (Mm) cities are located in these regions. The Middle Atlantic states contain 84 or one-third of the total number of manufacturing cities in the United States; the East North Central states contain 41 or almost one-half of the industrial (M) type cities. The Western manufacturing and industrial cities are few, both as compared to the total number of such cities in the United States and as compared with the total number of Western cities of all types. The Southern cities are predominantly retail trade centers or diversified cities with retail trade of great importance. The New England cities show the least range in type, all except the residential suburbs being characterized by some manufactures. The cities in the West show the greatest range and contain all except the industrial (M) type.

The economic base of cities distributed by population groups is shown in Table 2-C. The great metropolitan centers (cities over 500,000) are almost all diversified cities. They are mature cities that probably began as trading centers, or small mill towns, but have extended and developed into the centers of banking, finance, commerce, and culture which dominate whole regions. As size decreases cities tend to become specialized. Cities between 250,000 and 500,000 are similar to the largest urban centers. Between 25,000 and 250,000 the number of manufacturing and industrial cities becomes approximately equal to the number of diversified cities and retail trade centers. Some of these cities are the retail trade centers in agricultural states, carrying on some manufacturing designed primarily for the immediate region; others are farm towns which in recent years due to the decentralization of industry have acquired manufacturing and other functions; some are the newer highly industrialized cities such as the automobile or rubber manufacturing cities. Below 25,000 population there are more retail trade and diversified centers than industrial centers. This group contains many of the specialized industrial or manufacturing suburbs and the isolated rural trade centers. Three-fourths of the residential cities are under 25,000 population. Most of the single-function cities, such as education centers, resort towns, wholesale cities, mining towns, and transportation centers, are concentrated in this population group.

TABLE 2

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000

Metropolitan Status	Mining (Mg)	Transportation (T)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Education (S)	Government (G)	Dormitory (D)	Total
					A. BY METROPOLITAN STATUS								
ependent (I)	20	9	112	55	57	106	111	11	15	28	13	6	545
ntral (C)	2	3	47	13	30	47	13	9	5	1	4	0	163
burbs:													
Employing (E)	1	0	88	10	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	109
Balanced (B)	6	0	20	11	7	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	62
Dormitory (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	160	162
tal cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Geographic Region					B. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
w England	0	0	66	14	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	38	132
ddle Atlantic	14	3	84	20	21	18	10	0	1	1	2	47	221
uth	6	2	38	5	28	60	60	5	12	8	6	15	245
st North Central	5	1	72	41	37	31	3	0	0	7	1	34	232
est North Central	1	4	4	9	3	24	25	1	1	7	3	7	89
est	3	2	3	0	5	21	36	7	6	8	6	25	122
tal all regions	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041
Population Group					C. BY POPULATION GROUP								
er 500,000	0	0	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
0,000 to 500,000	0	0	3	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
0,000 to 250,000	0	0	18	6	10	9	4	0	1	0	3	3	54
0,000 to 100,000	1	2	30	12	10	21	10	0	4	2	1	13	106
5,000 to 50,000	3	1	57	25	24	28	25	4	5	4	0	26	202
0,000 to 25,000	25	9	157	46	42	87	95	9	10	25	14	124	643
tal all cities	29	12	267	89	98	163	135	13	20	31	18	166	1041

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

This summary of governmental data for American cities includes all urban places of more than 5,000 population as listed in the 1940 enumeration by the Bureau of the Census, including eight unincorporated places defined as urban by the Bureau of the Census (see article "Urban Places and Population" elsewhere in this Year Book). Governmental data for all cities are presented in Tables IV and V and data on the economic classification for cities over 10,000 in Table IV. Governmental data were obtained directly from city officials but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking much of the information. The economic classification data in Table IV, based on information from the 1940 decennial census of the Bureau of the Census, are explained in the preceding article. The governmental information shown in Tables IV and V is summarized in this article.

Area. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were obtained by the Year Book in January, 1947, supplemented with 1940 data of the Bureau of the Census, and are shown for individual cities in Table V; similiar data secured for cities over 10,000 are omitted from Table IV because of space. One hundred and fifty-four cities over 10,000 reported land area annexations in 1946 and 30 of these cities annexed one-half square mile or more of land area, as compared with 22 cities in 1945. These 30 cities are: Tucson, Arizona; Fresno, Ontario, Pasadena, Sacramento, and Santa Rosa, California; Denver and Grand Junction, Colorado; Columbus, Georgia; Ottumwa and Sioux City, Iowa; Columbia, Missouri; Reno, Nevada; Wilmington, North Carolina; Marion, Ohio; Ada, Oklahoma; Salem, Oregon; Austin, Beaumont, Borger, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Longview, Lubbock, San Antonio, Texarkana, Tyler, and Waco, Texas; Martinsville, Virginia; and Fairmont, West Virginia. One hundred and five cities between 5,000 and 10,000 annexed some land during 1946; only 13 of these, however, annexed more than one-half a square mile: Russellville, Arkansas; Clinton, Illinois; Tupelo, Mississippi; Gallup and Portales, New Mexico; Logan and Reading, Ohio; Miami, Oklahoma; Oregon City, Oregon; Franklin, Pennsylvania; Graham, Midland, and Texas City Texas.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000 with the exception of Washington, D. C. which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 15.4 per cent of all the cities, and the council-manager plan in 19.4 per cent. The commission plan is found in about one-third of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 50,000 to 100,000. But there are more council-manager cities in four population groups: 100,000 to 250,000, 25,000 to 50,000, 10,000 to 25,000, and 5,000 to 10,000 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
r 500,000	13*	13	100.0	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...
,000 to 500,000	23	8	34.8	8	34.8	7	30.4	...	...	...	...
,000 to 250,000	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1	...	...	...	...
00 to 100,000	106*	41	38.7	34	32.1	31	29.2	...	...	...	...
00 to 50,000	212*	107	50.5	43	20.3	57	26.9	4	1.9	1	0.5
00 to 25,000	662*	365	55.1	121	18.3	140	21.1	19	2.9	17	2.6
0 to 10,000	962*	686	71.3	94	9.8	144	15.0	4	0.4	34	3.5
Cities Over 5,000	2,033	1,246	61.3	313	15.4	395	19.4	27	1.3	52	2.6

Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight ncorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative or limited town-meeting plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small percentage of the voters certain important legislative matters may be submitted to a referendum.

The council-manager form of government became effective in 33 cities from March, 1946, to April, 1947. Nineteen cities formerly operating under the mayor-council form of government are now under the manager plan: Oxnard and Redding, California; Shenandoah, Iowa; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Brookfield, Lebanon, and Nevada, Missouri; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Chickasha, Oklahoma; Grants Pass, Pendleton, and Salem, Oregon; Mechanicsburg and State College, Pennsylvania; Paris, Tennessee; Odessa and Waxahachie, Texas; South Boston, Virginia, and Madison, Wisconsin. This list does not include cities in which the plan becomes effective at a later date nor does it include cities of less than 5,000 which adopted the manager plan (see article on Council-Manager Government in this YEAR BOOK).

Fourteen cities formerly operating under the commission form are also now under the council-manager plan: Santa Monica and Vallejo, California; Emporia, Hutchinson, and Junction City, Kansas; Marquette, Michigan; Aberdeen and Fargo, North Dakota; Ada and Enid, Oklahoma; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Madison, South Dakota; Abilene, Texas; and South Salt Lake, Utah.

Three cities changed from the mayor-council form to the commission form: Bessemer and Jasper, Alabama; and Monroe, Michigan. Waco, Texas, formerly operating under the council-manager plan now has the mayor-council form while St. Clair Shores, Michigan, changed from the commission form to the mayor-council form.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies with the manner in which he is selected—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; with his veto power; the length of his

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN ALL CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,246	1,237	93.4	6.3	0.6	9.6	76.4
Commission	313	312	84.0	14.7	1.2	74.8	8.0
Council-Manager	395	390	41.0	55.9	3.1	45.0	46.3
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	20	55.0	45.0	...	36.4	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	41	36.6	56.1	7.3	26.7	20.0
All cities over 5,000	2,033	2,000	80.2	18.6	1.2	24.2	61.1

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
		Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	528	70.1	1.3	3.6	24.1
Commission	212	7.5	...	0.5	87.3
Council-Manager	216	9.3	...	2.3	95.4
Rep. Town-Meeting	12	...	8.3	...	91.7
Town-Meeting	7	28.6	...	...	71.4
All Cities over 10,000	975	41.8	0.8	2.6	54.8

term of office; and his power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the three main forms of local government and also makes it possible to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities. In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in more than one-half the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a small per cent of the cities.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members in so far as voting privileges are concerned. Where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has some voting privileges on council actions in all but 5 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 61 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 9.6 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in nearly three-fourths of the cases.[1]

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,246	1,236	3.7	59.7	0.6	35.8	0.1	...
Commission	313	308	1.3	25.3	10.1	60.4	1.6	1.6
Council-Manager	395	377	19.9	51.4	4.0	21.2	0.3	0.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	25	68.0	...	32.0	...	...	...
Town-Meeting	52	47	72.3	6.4	21.3	...	...	...
All Cities	2,033	1,993	8.8	51.3	3.6	35.6	0.4	0.4

In mayor-council cities over 10,000 population, 70.1 per cent of the mayors may veto all measures; almost 4 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1.3 per cent may only veto budget items; 24 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually has no veto power (see Table 3).

The term of office of the mayor tends to be slightly shorter than the term of office of the council in all cities except commission cities as can be seen by comparing Table 4 with Table 7. Of the three chief forms of government, council-manager cities have the shortest average term of office for mayors.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

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[1] All Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. Since the president of the council votes in case of a tie and the mayor never votes, the dagger after the total number of councilmen in Tables IV and V refer to the president in Ohio cities.

Seventeen cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Keene, New Hampshire; New York City; Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; and Richmond, Virginia.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, regardless of the size of the city. Council-manager councils show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city, but the differences are less than in the case of mayor-council cities. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 5) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

The number of councilmen shown in Tables IV and V for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities is the number on the board of selectmen, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only infrequently. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 6. In 56.7 per cent of the mayor-council cities candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 24.9 per cent of the commission cities, and in 16.7 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37.2 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all of the commission-governed cities and 72.7 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	19	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	9	9
50,000 to 100,000	5-28	9	12	3-5	5	5	3-16	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	4-32	..	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-16	5	6	3-5	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to six with 43 of the 52 cities having three selectmen.

minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominantly elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. In these cities there is no significant variation among population groups with respect to these two factors.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms decreases inversely with the size of cities. In a few cities (mainly in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three principal forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms: mayor-council cities commonly have two-year terms; commission cities usually have four-year terms; and council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, although the latter is more common. There is some tendency for the term of the council to become longer as the size of the city increases.

The terms of councilmen are seldom decreased. In 1946 at least four cities which did not change their form of government increased the terms of the council to four years. These cities are: Seattle, Washington; Wausaw, Wiscon-

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,033 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
ERMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,246	1,246	56.7	43.3	1,246	37.2	40.3	22.5	58.4
Commission	313	313	24.9	75.1	313	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.3
Council-Manager	395	395	16.7	83.3	395	72.7	16.2	11.1	72.2
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	26.0	74.0	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	59.3
Town-Meeting	52	52	32.7	67.3	52	98.1	1.9	0.0	53.8
PULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	23.1	53.8	23.1	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	26.1	73.9	23	56.6	21.7	21.7	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	38.2	61.8	55	50.9	21.8	27.3	36.4
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	62.3	16.0	21.7	46.2
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	39.6	60.4	212	54.3	23.1	22.6	51.4
0,000 to 25,000	662	662	46.4	53.6	662	57.5	28.6	13.9	58.2
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	42.4	57.6	962	55.6	29.9	14.5	63.5
Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,033	43.0	57.0	2,033	56.1	27.9	16.0	58.2

sin; Frederick, Maryland; and Fairmont, Minnesota. Lasalle, Illinois, reduced the term of councilmen from four years to two years, the only city reporting a reduction in the terms of councilmen in 1946.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 8. If salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 250,000 (see Table 8).

Nineteen cities increased the salaries of councilmen in 1946, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in the form of government. Eleven of these 19 cities have populations of more than 10,000; these 11 cities and their salary changes are: Cairo, Illinois, $900 to $1,200; Hornell, New York, $200 to $300; Jackson, Mississippi, $4,800 to $7,200; Jamestown, New York, $300 to $600; Lacrosse, Wisconsin, $300 to $480; Okmulgee, Oklahoma, $2,400 to $3,000; Oneida, New York, $300 to $400; Painesville, Ohio, $300 to $900; Pueblo, Colorado, $3,000 to $3,360; Seattle, Washington, $3,000 to $4,800; and Suffolk, Virginia, none to $260. Three cities, Jackson, Okmulgee, and Pueblo, pay high salaries because they operate under the commission plan under which commissioners also are heads of departments. Eight of the 19 cities have populations of 5,000 to 10,000; these cities and the salary increases for councilmen are: Centralia, Washington, $1,000 to $1,800 (commission government); Charles City, Iowa, $24 to $50; Daly City, California, $100 to $600; Effingham, Illinois, $400 to $600; LaGrande, Oregon, $260 to $520; Roseville, Michigan, $60 to $300; Texas City, Texas, $300 to $600; and Thief River

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 2,032 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,246	1,246	0.6	52.8	6.5	39.8	0.2	0.2
Commission	313	312	0.0	25.0	10.6	61.2	1.6	1.6
Council-Manager	395	395	0.0	40.8	12.2	44.6	1.0	1.5
Rep. Town-Meeting	27	27	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town-Meeting	52	52	40.4	3.8	53.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	38.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	39.2	0.0	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	50.9	3.6	45.5	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	39.6	1.9	58.5	0.0	0.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	46.7	4.2	46.7	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.3	43.3	12.1	40.1	0.5	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	962	1.5	44.7	12.2	40.5	0.6	0.5
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	2,032	1.8	44.2	10.2	42.5	0.5	0.7

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,016 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS*

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town-Meeting	Town-Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest....................	$1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,800
Lower Quartile..............	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Median....................	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Upper Quartile..............	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Highest....................	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	8	8	7	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest....................	$ 600	$4,500	$1,040	.....	.....	$ 600
Lower Quartile..............	970	5,000	1,090	.....	.....	1,090
Median....................	1,100	6,000	1,500	.....	.....	3,000
Upper Quartile..............	2,100	7,375	3,600	.....	.....	5,000
Highest....................	4,800	7,500	5,000	.....	.....	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	26	13	16	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest....................	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	1	3,700	520	.....	.....	500
Median....................	510	4,350	980	.....	.....	760
Upper Quartile..............	758	4,500	1,200	.....	.....	3,600
Highest....................	2,800	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	41	34	30	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest....................	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	.....	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	250	3,000	288	.....	.....	300
Median....................	500	3,550	430	.....	.....	600
Upper Quartile..............	600	4,125	1,000	.....	.....	3,600
Highest....................	2,000	7,200	3,000	.....	.....	7,200
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	108	47	51	4	1	211
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 600	.....	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	150	1,500	120	650	.....	300
Median....................	300	2,000	300	900	600	600
Upper Quartile..............	515	3,000	720	1,375	.....	2,000
Highest....................	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	.....	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	367	125	131	16	16	655
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	30	855	0	274	100	60
Median....................	150	1,200	120	488	340	200
Upper Quartile..............	300	1,800	260	550	438	520
Highest....................	1,800	4,200	1,200	900	800	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	698	95	125	4	32	954
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	0	400	0	325	250	0
Median....................	100	600	66	450	300	120
Upper Quartile..............	200	1,000	163	500	475	260
Highest....................	720	3,000	1,200	500	1,500	3,000
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting......	1,261	322	360	24	49	2,016
Lowest....................	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile..............	1	600	0	313	200	6
Median....................	120	1,200	150	500	330	200
Upper Quartile..............	300	3,000	300	588	475	500
Highest....................	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000

*For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 10.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Assessor	353	17.4	1	2	7	10	28	118	187
Attorney	228	11.2	3	3	3	2	25	74	118
Auditor	284	14.0	0	4	5	4	22	73	176
Clerk	565	27.8	3	2	10	18	54	184	294
Controller	103	5.1	8	5	7	17	12	39	15
Engineer	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Police Chief	108	5.3	0	0	0	0	5	25	78
Public Works Director	58	2.9	0	0	0	0	2	24	32
Treasurer	850	41.8	6	2	14	31	84	290	423
Welfare Director	55	2.7	0	0	1	1	2	29	22
None of Above Elective	854	42.0	2	11	27	64	106	285	359
Cities Not Reporting	2	.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Falls, Minnesota, $100 to $300.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 41.8 per cent and 27.8 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000 Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. Forty-two per cent of all cities reported that none of the ten officers listed are elected directly by the people. The state law is another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and/or distribution systems and 47 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of all cities own an electric generation and/or distribution system, while only 4 per cent own a gas manufacturing and/or distribution system. Two per cent of the cities over 5,000 own and operate bus or street railway systems. One city in five owns and operates a city auditorium (not a school auditorium).

Of the 428 cities over 10,000 population owning airports, 248 cities operate airports, 164 cities lease their airports to the federal government or to private operators, and the airports of 16 cities were not in operation at the beginning of

1947. Ten airports in cities over 10,000 are owned and operated jointly by two or more cities, and 18 airports are operated jointly by a city and county. Of the 163 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population owning airports, 84 cities operate their airports while 79 cities lease their airports to the federal government or to private operators. The number of city-owned and operated airports by population groups, a total of 332, is shown in Table 10.

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Tables IV and V; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent							
A	Auditorium............	402	19.8	6	17	20	37	36	131	155
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys..	37	1.8	4	2	1	4	3	10	13
E	Electric Gen. & Distrib..	267	13.1	3	3	4	10	23	78	146
Ed	Electric Distrib. only...	168	8.3	0	1	3	1	9	53	101
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.....	45	2.2	0	2	3	3	2	24	11
Gd	Gas Distribution only...	40	2.0	0	1	2	2	2	9	24
I	Incinerator*...........	285	26.5	9	13	32	47	67	117	...
P	Port Facilities..........	81	4.0	8	8	11	5	14	24	11
R	Street Railway.........	12	0.6	6	2	0	2	0	2	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	959	47.2	8	13	29	41	94	324	450
T	Slaughterhouse.........	48	2.4	0	0	1	5	6	15	21
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,390	68.4	12	21	44	71	149	453	640
Wd	Water Distribution only.	125	6.2	1	0	4	12	14	40	54
X	Airport................	332	16.3	10	17	34	40	46	101	84
	Cities Having None of Above..............	246	12.1	0	0	0	6	10	76	154
	Cities Not Reporting...	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

*Data for cities over 10,000 population only.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see article on pages 31 to 39.

METROPOLITAN STATUS

- I—INDEPENDENT city: not located in a metropolitan district as defined by the census.
- C—CENTRAL city: central city of metropolitan district as defined by the census.
- SUBURBS: city lies in a metropolitan district, as defined by the census, but is not a central city of the district.
  - B—BALANCED suburb: the number of people who come to the city to work approximately balances the number who commute to other areas to work.
  - D—DORMITORY suburb: most of the people who reside in the suburb work elsewhere.
  - E—EMPLOYING suburb: more people work in the city than live there.

RENT LEVEL—relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

- 1—low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.
- 2—intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.
- 3—high: more than $10 above the average rent.
- 4—exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

ECONOMIC BASE

- G—GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.
- Mg—MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.
- Mm—MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.
- M—INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.
- Mr—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.
- Rm—DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).
- Rr—RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.
- S—EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.
- T—TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.
- W—WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.
- X—RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

EMPLOYMENT-RESIDENCE RATIO

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number *employed* in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments to the number of employed people who *live* in the city.

MANUFACTURING RATIO

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

Table IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE 1,077 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1947

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 10,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities with population figures in italics have had a post-1940 federal census or estimate which is given in Table III elsewhere in the Year Book. All governmental data were secured from local officials by the Municipal Year Book late in 1946 and early in 1947. **Population, Per Cent Increase,** is shown to nearest whole figure, a minus sign indicates decrease, **U** the city was unincorporated in 1940, **L** less than one-half of 1 per cent. **Economic Classification**—for explanation of column headings see opposite page. Under **Form of Government, MC** indicates mayor-council, **Mgr** council-manager, **Com** commission; **TM** town-meeting; and **RTM** representative town-meeting. Mayor refers to chief elected officials and includes burgess, chairman, or president; **C** indicates he is selected as "mayor" by the governing body; **D** that "mayor" is directly elected by the people; and **H** that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes "mayor." Last letter in this column: **A** indicates "mayor" may veto all actions of council; **B** veto the budget only; **S** veto ordinances only; **N** no veto power. **Number of Councilmen** includes mayor (or other chief elective official) if he may vote on all issues; this is shown by double dagger (‡) which also indicates mayor is directly elected by the people. Mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie (shown by dagger †) or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under **Type of Election, NP** indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and **P** partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under **Salary of Councilmen,** annual salaries are shown, based on number of council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of table. Further explanation in preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
P—Port Facilities
R—Street Railway
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only
T—Slaughterhouse
W—Waterworks
X—Airport

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	1	C	Mr	56-46	MC	D4A	50†	0	NP4	$5,000	TK	IRWX
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	4	C	Mm	54-54	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	5,000	TK	BREIPSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	22	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D4A	15	0	NP2	7,200	CL	EPWX
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	8	C	Mr	50-36	MC	D4A	17*	0	P4	5,000	C	BRIPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	-1	C	Mr	57-49	MC	D4A	22	0	P4	5,000	CT	APSWXR§

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TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md	*859*	7	C	Mr	50-44	MC	D4A	19	1	P4	2,750	C	ISWXP§
Boston, Mass	771	−1	C	Rm	70-30	MC	D4A	22	0	NP2	2,000	None	Wd
Buffalo, N. Y	576	1	C	Mr	53-44	MC	D4A	15	6	P2‡*	2,500	C	AIPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	878	−3	C	Mm	68-52	MC	D2A	33	0	NP2	3,000	None	ABEIPRSWX
Milwaukee, Wis	587	2	C	Mr	60-49	MC	D4A	27	0	NP4	2,786	CTKL	APSWIX§
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	L	C	Rm	58-34	MC	D4A	9	9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo	*816*	−1	C	Mr	63-44	MC	D4..	29‡	1	P4‡	1,800	CT	AWX
San Francisco, Calif	*635*	L	C	Rm	56-21	MC	D4A	11	11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C	*663*	36	C	G	29-9	*	....	..	..	3	9,000	*	ISW
250,000 to 500,000													
Atlanta, Ga	302	12	C	Rm	85-30	MC	D4A	18*	18	NP4	1,200	L	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala	268	3	C	Rm	40-31	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	1	C	Mr	66-47	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	5,000	None	IPWX
Columbus, Ohio	306	5	C	Rm	51-38	MC	D4A	7†	7	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex	295	13	C	Rm	49-22	Mgr	C2N	9	3	NP2	1,040	None	ISWXA§
Denver, Colo	*322*	12	C	Rm	48-20	MC	D4A	9	0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex	385	32	C	Rm	42-23	Mgr	D2N	9‡	4	P2	1,090	C	AGISWX
Indianapolis, Ind	387	6	C	Mr	58-42	MC	D4A	9	0	P4	600	K	X
Jersey City, N. J	301	−5	C	Mm	42-53	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo	399	−L	C	Rm	56-27	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2	3,600	None	AWX
Louisville, Ky	319	4	C	Mr	54-45	MC	D4A	12	0	P2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn	293	16	C	Rm	42-28	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	5,000	None	AEdGdIPWX
Minneapolis, Minn	492	6	C	Rm	50-28	MC	D2..	26	0	NP4‡	2,400	CT	AIWX§S*
New Orleans, La	*495*	8	C	Rm	44-26	Com	D4A	5‡	5	P4	6,000	A	AISWX
Newark, N. J	430	−3	C	Mr	73-49	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	PXR§W*S*
Oakland, Calif	*302*	6	C	Rm	46-30	Mgr	C2N	9	2	NP4‡	1,440	DA	APXW*
Portland, Ore	*305*	1	C	Rm	51-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	AIPW
Providence, R. I	254	L	C	Mm	77-57	MC	D2A	26	0	P2	1,000	None	IPSW
Rochester, N. Y	325	−1	C	Mm	66-58	Mgr	C2N	9	5	P4‡*	1,500	None	AIPSWX
St. Paul, Minn	288	6	C	Rm	52-30	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	4,500	C	AWX§S*
San Antonio, Tex	254	10	C	Rr	41-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	6,000	None	ABEGISWX
Seattle, Wash	*368*	1	C	Rm	54-26	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	4,800	CTKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	282	−3	C	Mr	58-49	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	ASWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Akron, Ohio	245	−4	C	Mm	67-60	MC	D2A	13	3	P2	1,500	None	ISWX
Albany, N. Y	131	3	C	Rm	44-21	MC	D4..	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn	147	L	C	Mm	71-67	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass	111	−2	E2	Mm	70-59	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IW
Camden, N. J	118	−1	E1	Mm	86-72	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	108	3	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14†	3	P2	600	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C	101	22	C	Mr	52-39	Mgr	D2N	7†	7	NP2	200	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	7	C	Mm	210-56	Com	D4..	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio	211	5	C	Mm	67-57	Mgr	H4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	160	12	C	Rm	48-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn	101	−L	C	Rm	50-25	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J	110	−4	C	Mm	52-65	MC	D2A	13	0	P2‡	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa	117	1	C	M	58-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IPSWX§
Fall River, Mass	115	L	C	Mm	76-73	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	IW
Flint, Mich	152	−3	C	Mm	83-71	Mgr	C2N	9	0	NP2	520	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	3	C	Mr	54-47	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	EISWX
Fort Worth, Tex	178	9	C	Rm	44-24	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Gary, Ind	112	11	E1	Mm	82-76	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	IS
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	−3	C	M	65-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	AISW
Hartford, Conn	166	1	C	Mr	62-48	MC	D2A	20†	5	P2	None	TK	X
Jacksonville, Fla	173	34	C	Rm	68-27	MC	D4A	18	0	NP4	780	TAK	EIPWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Kansas City, Kan.	121	–L	C	M	42-52	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	6	C	M	65-52	Mgr	H2N	11	5	NP2	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	16	D2	D	36-14	Mgr	C3N	9	9	NP3	760	DL	AGdPSWX
Lowell, Mass.	101	1	C	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Miami, Fla.	172	56	C	X	50-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	1,800	None	IPW
Nashville, Tenn.	167	9	C	Rm	53-37	MC	D4A	9	2	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	110	–2	C	Mm	76-72	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	A	IWX
New Haven, Conn.	161	–1	C	Mm	64-51	MC	D2..	33	0	P2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	11	C	G	39-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	WX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10	C	Rr	40-13	Mgr	D4N	8†	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.	224	5	C	Rm	50-27	Com	C3N	7	7	NP3	4,500	None	ASXG*W*
Paterson, N. J.	140	1	C	Mm	68-63	MC	D2A	12‡	1	P2‡	400	None	IW*
Peoria, Ill.	105	L	C	Rm	46-33	MC	D4A	20†	0	P4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.	111	–1	C	M	65-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	*193*	6	C	Mr	59-37	MC	D4A	32*	0	NP2‡*	None	TA	AGIPSWX§
Sacramento, Calif.	*106*	13	C	G	44-19	Mgr	CN	9	9	NP2	300	None	AWP§X
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	7	C	Rr	47-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	37	C	G	33-22	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	NP4‡	600	L	SWX
Scranton, Pa.	140	–2	C	Mr	54-40	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	2,800	C	IX§
Somerville, Mass.	102	–2	D1	D	33-46	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	101	–3	C	Mm	69-63	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	122	6	C	Rm	43-21	Com	CN	5	5	NP4‡	3,600	None	IWX
Springfield, Mass.	150	–0	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D2A	26*	8*	P2	None	TK	AISWd
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	–2	C	Mr	55-44	MC	D4A	9	4	NP2‡*	1,500	DW	SX
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	2	C	Mr	52-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,800	C	BEW
Tampa, Fla.	108	7	C	Mr	61-43	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	1,800	AK	APISWX§
Trenton, N. J.	125	1	C	Mm	65-57	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IPSW
Tulsa, Okla.	142	1	C	Rr	36-14	Com	D2A	5‡	5	P2	3,600	D	ASWX
Utica, N. Y.	101	–1	C	M	59-53	MC	..2A	17	0	P2	750	CTA	IWX
Wichita, Kan.	115	4	C	Rr	44-19	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.	113	6	C	Mr	52-44	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	750	T	IPW
Worcester, Mass.	194	–1	C	Mm	65-60	MC	D2A	41*	1	P2	None	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	6	D2	D	34-48	Mgr	H2N	5	5	NP2	2,200	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	–1	C	M	61-57	MC	D2A	7†	0	P2	600	None	IWdX
50,000 to 100,000													
Allentown, Pa.	97	5	C	Mm	74-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWX§
Altoona, Pa.	80	–2	C	T	37-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	52	20	C	Rr	34-8	Mgr	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	520	None	AISWX§
Arlington County, Va.	57	14	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Asheville, N. C.	51	2	C	Rr	40-14	Mgr	C2N	7	7	P2	300	None	AIWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	–3	C	X	46-7	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	5,250	None	AIWX
Augusta, Ga.	66	9	C	Mr	46-43	MC	D3..	14†	0	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
Austin, Tex.	88	66	C	Rr	31-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	None	None	EISWX
Bayonne, N. J.	79	–11	B1	Mm	45-65	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	2	C	Rm	39-20	Mgr	D2N	16‡	1	NP2‡	None	None	AIPTWX§
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	4	D1	S	26-31	Mgr	D4N	9‡	9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1	C	Mm	87-78	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	W
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	2	C	Mr	56-48	MC	D4A	13	0	P4‡	1,500	None	WXX§
Brockton, Mass.	62	–2	E1	M	61-57	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	11	C	Mr	54-40	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	*71*	15	C	Rm	40-28	MC	D4N	25‡	13	NP4	110	None	ITP§W§X
Charleston, W. Va.	68	12	C	Rr	43-12	MC	D4N	22†	5	P4	60	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	59	0	E2	Mm	78-72	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	SW
Cicero, Ill.	65	–3	E1	Mm	65-80	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8	D3	D	12-3	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.	62	21	C	Rm	48-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	4,000	None	AWX§

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Columbus, Ga.	53	24	C	Mm	66-64	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	1,200	None	AIPWX§
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	107	C	X	40-7	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	P2	1,500	None	GdISWX
Covington, Ky.	62	–5	D1	D	26-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡*	1,500	None	IW
Davenport, Iowa	66	9	C	Rm	45-31	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	600	TAK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	26	E2	Mm	286-95	MC	D2A	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	59	3	C	Mr	56-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Durham, N. C.	60	16	C	Mm	62-53	Mgr	D2N	13‡	1	P4‡	250	None	ISWA§X§
East Chicago, Ind.	55	–L	E1	Mm	125-90	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	400	K	SWd
East Orange, N. J.	69	1	D2	D	21-19	MC	D2A	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	2	D1	D	38-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	97	–6	C	Rr	39-16	Com	D2N	4†	4	NP2	2,400	TA	SWXA*
Evanston, Ill.	65	4	D3	D	29-13	MC	D4A	16†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IWd
Evansville, Ind.	97	–5	C	Mm	70-54	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	WX
Fresno, Calif.	*61*	16	C	Rm	64-23	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	*	A	ASWX
Galveston, Tex.	61	15	C	T	51-14	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	2,400	None	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	*83*	32	D2	D	28-13	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59	11	C	Mm	70-60	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	200	None	ISTWX*
Hamilton, Ohio	51	–3	C	Mm	62-66	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIW
Hammond, Ind.	70	9	B2	M	42-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	AISW
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	4	C	G	55-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IW
Highland Park, Mich.	51	–4	B2	M	48-56	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,000	CTAK	IW
Hoboken, N. J.	50	–15	E1	Mm	83-62	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	54	–5	C	Mm	69-65	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	79	4	C	Mr	47-39	MC	D2N	13†	3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J.	55	–3	D2	D	33-54	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS*
Jackson, Miss.	62	29	C	Rm	37-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	7,200	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	67	–1	C	Mm	90-64	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	X§
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	–1	C	M	70-51	Mgr	H2A	7	7	NP2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69	–2	D3	D	17-28	MC	D4A	7	3	NP4‡	600	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61	2	C	Mr	62-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	ISWX
Lansing, Mich.	79	1	C	M	76-57	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§
Lawrence, Mass.	84	–1	C	Mm	93-76	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	2,500	None	IWX
Lincoln, Neb.	82	8	C	Rr	38-14	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP4‡	500	None	EWX§
Little Rock, Ark.	88	8	C	Rm	45-23	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98	–4	E1	Mm	60-58	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	W
McKeesport, Pa.	55	1	E2	M	68-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	IW
Macon, Ga.	58	8	C	Mr	51-43	MC	D2S	12†	12	NP2	600	None	AIWX§
Madison, Wis.	67	17	C	S	45-26	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	200	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	58	–L	B2	Mr	40-44	MC	D2A	28*	0	NP2	None	None	W
Manchester, N. H.	78	1	C	Mm	69-61	MC	D2S	14	0	P2	200	W	AIW
Medford, Mass.	63	6	D2	D	16-31	MC	D2A	11	4	P2	300	None	None
Mobile, Ala.	*79*	15	C	Rm	48-21	Com	C1N	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	78	18	C	Rm	39-23	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	10	D3	D	39-26	MC	D4A	5	5	P4‡	1,500	C	ISWd
New Britain, Conn.	69	1	C	Mm	63-75	MC	D2A	15	5	P2	300	CTK	ST§
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	8	D3	D	29-17	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,000	None	IS
Newton, Mass.	70	7	D3	D	27-44	MC	D2A	21	14	NP2	None	None	I
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	3	C	Mm	61-66	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	None	ISWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66	3	D3	D	22-3	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4	240	K	IWd
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	8	B2	Rr	41-8	Mgr	CN	7	0	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61	–3	E1	Mm	109-79	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	IW*
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	–2	E2	M	74-70	MC	D2A	24†*	0	P2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	36	C	X	52-8	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	3	E1	Mm	84-72	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Portland, Me.	74	4	C	Rm	55-27	Mgr	C N	9	3	NP3	500	None	X§
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	11	C	Rm	26-29	Mgr	D4N	9‡	1	NP4‡	900	TA	IW
Pueblo, Colo.	52	4	C	Rr	34-11	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4‡	3,360	None	ASX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930-40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratio			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Quincy, Mass	76	5	B2	M	50-57	MC	D2A	9	3	NP2‡	500	None	Wd
Racine, Wis	67	-1	C	Mm	55-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	600	CTA	AISW
Roanoke, Va	*69*	L	C	Rm	40-22	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	TA	IWX
Rockford, Ill	85	-1	C	Mm	67-63	MC	D4A	20†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich	83	3	C	Mm	68-60	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	WA§X*
St. Joseph, Mo	76	-7	C	Rm	47-31	MC	D4A	5	5	P4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	50	C	X	32-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	BRGPISWX§
San Jose, Calif	*68*	19	C	Rm	60-38	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AX§
Santa Monica, Calif	*54*	44	B2	Mr	48-45	Mgr	C4..	7	7	NP4	600	None	ABPWdX
Savannah, Ga	96	13	C	Rr	34-11	MC	D2A	12†	12	NP2	260	None	AWX
Schenectady, N. Y	88	-9	C	M	61-58	Mgr	D4N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,000	None	ISWd
Shreveport, La	98	28	C	Rr	34-16	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82	4	C	Rm	53-29	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	3,000	None	AWX
Springfield, Ill	76	5	C	Rm	45-29	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	4,000	None	EWX§
Springfield, Mo	61	7	C	Rm	46-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	BEGSX
Springfield, Ohio	71	3	C	Mm	63-63	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ASWX§
Stockton, Calif	*55*	14	C	Rm	54-20	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASP§X
Terre Haute, Ind	63	-L	C	Rm	50-26	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan	68	6	C	Rm	41-24	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y	70	-3	C	M	58-54	MC	D4A	17	0	P4	500	CT	WX§
Union City, N. J	56	-4	B1	M	50-50	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa	57	21	..	..	.....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Waco, Tex	56	6	C	Rm	43-21	MC	D2..	7‡	1	P2	None	AKL	ISWX§
Waterbury, Conn	99	-1	C	Mm	66-71	MC	D2A	15†	15	P2	500	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	52	12	C	Mm	64-56	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	500	TA	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va	61	-1	C	Mr	67-44	Mgr	C4N	9	9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	-1	C	Mg	63-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	4,500	CT	IX
Winston-Salem, N. C	80	6	C	Mm	85-68	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2	None	None	ISTW
York, Pa	57	3	C	Mm	82-63	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,600	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex	27	15	I	Rr	42-13	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	260	None	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif	*36*	4	D2	D	18-36	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	DT	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M	35	33	I	Rr	44-8	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La	27	18	I	Rm	38-21	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX
Alexandria, Va	*34*	39	D1	D	19-14	Mgr	H3N	9	3	NP2‡*	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif	*39*	32	D2	D	33-36	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa	27	-L	I	Mm	115-87	MC	D4B	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alton, Ill	31	4	B2	Mr	50-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y	33	-4	I	Mm	82-78	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	600	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind	42	4	I	Mm	91-73	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	11	I	S	50-30	MC	D2..	15	0	P2‡	None	K	SWX
Anniston, Ala	26	14	I	Mm	61-66	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis	28	13	I	Mr	56-49	MC	D2A	18†	0	NP2‡	480	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass	40	11	D2	D	14-7	RTM	D1N	3	3	NP3‡	600	TAKSW	None
Ashland, Ky	30	2	C	Mm	65-55	MC	D4A	18	6	P2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y	36	-3	I	Mm	67-61	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill	47	1	I	Mr	45-45	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	IW
Bakersfield, Calif	*29*	12	I	Rr	51-8	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me	30	4	I	Rm	51-21	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Baton Rouge, La	35	13	I	S	41-10	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich	43	-L	I	Mm	69-59	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich	48	1	C	M	58-56	Mgr	D2A	9†	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX*
Belleville, Ill	28	-L	B2	M	49-60	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J	28	4	D1	D	32-70	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash	29	-5	I	Rm	49-30	MC	D2N	7	1	NP2‡	300	TKL	WX
Belmont t, Mass	27	24	E3	Rr	90-3	RTM	C...	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Beloit, Wis	25	7	I	Mm	73-66	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif	37	13		(not an incorporated municipality)									
Berwyn, Ill	48	3	D2	D	9-3	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass	26	2	B2	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	9‡	3	NP2	300	None	X§W*
Beverly Hills, Calif	*27*	54	B4	Rr	53-8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J	42	9	E2	Mm	61-75	MC	D2A	7‡	1	P2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill	33	6	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise City, Idaho	26	21	I	Rr	46-7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn	30	6	E2	Mm	76-85	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass	50	5	D4	D	24-9	RTM	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif	*34*	106	E2	Mm	56-75	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	26	−3	I	Mr	58-44	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	2,800	None	AWXP
Burlington, Vt	28	12	I	Rm	54-33	MC	D2A	12	0	P2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont	37	−6	I	Mg	35-8	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I	25	−3	B1	Mm	41-72	MC	D2A	16†*	0	NP2	150*	None	S
Chelsea, Mass	41	−10	E1	Mm	57-55	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass	42	−5	E1	Mm	57-82	MC	D2A	19	10	NP2	None	TK	AEW
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	6	I	Mr	55-40	Mgr	C2..	9	0	P2	150	None	IW
Clifton, N. J	49	4	D1	D	36-74	Mgr	C4N	7	7	NP4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26	2	I	Mr	51-49	MC	D2A	9†	2	P2	240	TA	APX§
Colorado Springs Colo	37	11	I	Rr	43-8	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdswx§
Concord, N. H	27	8	I	Rm	38-39	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	75*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	−1	C	T	32-14	MC	D2A	8†	2	P2	250	DTAEL	IWX
Cranston, R. I	47	10	D2	D	29-67	MC	D2A	20†	0	P2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md	39	5	I	Rm	41-30	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,200	None	IWX§
Danville, Ill	37	L	I	Rm	46-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	I
Danville, Va	*33*	47	I	W	45-16	MC	D4A	9	9	NP4‡	240	TA	EGWX
Dubuque, Iowa	44	5	I	M	56-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	−L	D2	D	19-51	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	Wd
E. Providence t, R. I	32	7	D2	D	20-28	MC	C2N	9	9	P2	500	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa	34	−3	E2	Mr	67-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,250	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis	31	17	I	M	61-54	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	ASWX
Elgin, Ill	38	7	I	M	55-58	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdIW
Elkhart, Ind	33	2	I	Mm	64-65	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y	45	−5	I	Mr	69-48	Mgr	D4A	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	25	−2	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla	28	6	I	Rr	40-16	Mgr	D4N	7	1	P2	..	None	AISWX§
Everett, Mass	47	−3	B1	Mm	42-66	MC	D2A	25*	7	NP2	400*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash	30	−1	I	Mr	58-44	Com	H4N	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	W
Fargo, N. D	33	14	I	W	45-10	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass	42	3	I	Mm	70-64	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	ASWX
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	3	I	Mr	54-45	Com	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark	37	16	I	Mr	59-43	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,500	None	ITWX§
Gadsden, Ala	37	54	I	Mm	82-77	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	2,000	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill	29	L	I	Rm	41-27	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J	28	−6	B1	Mm	50-83	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont	30	4	I	Rr	35-9	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis	46	24	I	Rm	58-37	MC	D2N	23‡	1	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Greenville, S. C	35	19	I	Rm	59-32	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2	900	None	WX
Hackensack, N. J	26	7	B2	Rr	49-22	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md	32	5	I	Mr	68-49	MC	D4S	5†	0	P4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	−11	E1	Mm	151-87	MC	D2A	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Haverford tp, Pa	28	29	..	..	....	MC	H2N	9	0	P4‡	600	DT	IS*
Haverhill, Mass	47	−4	C	Mm	65-66	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa	38	3	I	Mg	65-52	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C	38	5	I	Mm	89-78	Mgr	D2N	9‡	1	P2	56	None	EdISTWX*
Huntington Pk., Calif	29	17	B2	Rm	46-31	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	W

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	11	I	Rr	48-17	Mgr	C2..	3	3	NP2‡*	...	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	55	D2	D	23-20	MC	D4N	5‡	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich	50	−10	I	M	65-52	Mgr	D2N	9‡	9	NP2‡	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	−6	I	Mm	66-62	MC	D2A	12	6	NP2	600	None	ESWX*§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	1	I	Rm	55-39	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdWX*
Joliet, Ill	42	−2	I	Mr	59-45	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo	37	11	I	Rm	56-26	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kearny, N. J	39	−3	E1	Mm	80-88	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	500	None	W*
Kenosha, Wis	49	−3	C	Mm	73-71	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	IPSW
Kingston, N. Y	29	2	I	Mr	59-48	MC	D2A	14	1	P2	350	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind	34	3	I	Mm	76-63	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SX
La Crosse, Wis	43	8	I	Mr	55-46	MC	D2A	21†	0	NP4‡	480	CTK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind	29	10	I	S	47-31	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex	39	20	I	Rr	26-7	MC	D2A	8	0	NP2	300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lebanon, Pa	27	6	I	Mm	90-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me	39	10	I	Mm	67-66	MC	D1N	7†	0	NP1	200	None	WX*§
Lexington, Ky	49	8	I	Rr	47-4	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	ISX
Lima, Ohio	45	6	I	M	59-51	MC	D4A	7	1	NP4	600	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44	−1	I	Mm	77-75	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	600	DTL	W
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	13	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lubbock, Tex	32	55	I	Rr	42-11	Mgr	D2A	5‡	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX§
Lynchburg, Va	*45*	10	I	Mm	69-58	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	500	TA	IWX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37	11	I	Mm	73-63	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	360	DTL	ISWX
Marion, Ind	27	9	I	M	74-58	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	K	SW
Marion, Ohio	31	−1	I	M	50-56	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	125	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27	16	I	Rm	52-37	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	250	TA	ISWX
Massillon, Ohio	27	1	B2	Rm	44-44	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill	27	3	D2	D	21-49	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass	25	9	D2	D	18-25	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	None	None	A
Meriden, Conn	39	3	E1	Mm	65-73	MC	D2..	20†	0	P4‡	None	CTK	ASWX§
Meridian, Miss	35	11	I	Mr	44-45	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Miami Beach, Fla	28	331	C	X	41-2	Mgr	C.N	7	7	NP4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26	−1	I	Mm	63-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26	8	E1	Mm	57-63	MC	D2A	9†	9	P4‡	None	TK	ISTW
Middletown, Ohio	31	4	C	Mm	81-73	Com	C.N	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX§
Mishawaka, Ind	28	−1	E2	Mm	55-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill	35	7	C	M	53-54	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La	28	9	I	Rr	46-19	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J	40	−5	D3	D	22-5	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind	50	7	I	Mm	83-66	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	S
Muskegon, Mich	*48*	15	I	Mm	67-62	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	IPSW
Muskogee, Okla	32	1	I	Rm	41-20	Mgr	D2N	17‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	AIWX§
Nashua, N. H	33	5	I	Mm	78-77	MC	D2A	15†	6	NP2‡*	None	A	X§
New Albany, Ind	25	−2	B1	M	53-55	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	−4	E1	Mm	87-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IPW
New Castle, Pa	48	−2	I	M	74-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	2,500	CT	ISX§
New London, Conn.	30	3	I	Rm	40-32	Mgr	C1N	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	31	3	I	M	53-53	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburgh, N. Y	32	2	I	Mr	61-49	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky	31	3	D1	D	33-30	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I	31	11	D3	D	22-6	MC	D2N	25‡*	1	P2	None*	None	IW
Newport News, Va.	*37*	8	C	Mm	83-62	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TA	IPW
Norristown, Pa	38	7	B2	M	52-51	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	−3	..	..	....	Com	C4N	5	5	P4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn	40	11	I	Mm	61-73	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2	300	T	ISE*W*
Norwood, Ohio	34	2	E2	Mm	58-73	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Ogden, Utah	44	9	I	Rm	49-25	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	WX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	36	1	D2	D	35-39	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	AWS
Orlando, Fla.	37	34	I	Rr	42-7	MC	D3..	5‡	5	NP3‡	900	None	AEW
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	−3	I	M	59-53	MC	D2A	32†	0	NP2‡	240	None	IS
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	12	I	M	54-51	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	30	33	I	Mr	51-47	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	3,600	None	EWX
Paducah, Ky.	34	1	I	Mr	49-43	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP2‡	1,500	None	WX
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	2	I	Rm	44-27	Com	D3N	5‡	5	NP3	3,000	None	
Pensacola, Fla.	37	19	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	10	5	NP2	60	None	PSW
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	−5	E1	Mm	84-70	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	EIS
Petersburg, Va.	*31*	7	I	Mm	69-54	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	TA	WX
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	L	I	Mm	61-63	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	250	K	SWX
Plainfield, N. J.	37	9	B2	Rm	41-38	MC	D2A	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Port Arthur, Tex.	*46*	−9	C	D	25-8	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2	None	None	IP
Port Huron, Mich.	33	5	I	Rm	45-39	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	250	None	
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	−5	I	M	65-53	Mgr	C2N	6	6	NP2	600	DL	IWX
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	1	I	Mr	57-46	MC	D2A	17	1	P2	500	None	I
Quincy, Ill.	40	3	I	Mr	56-42	MC	D2A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	47	26	I	Rr	38-18	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	4,700	None	AIWX*
Revere, Mass.	34	−4	D1	D	20-14	MC	D2A	9	4	NP2	900	TA	W
Richmond, Ind.	35	8	I	M	60-52	MC	D4A	9	3	P4	250	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif.	*35*	17	I	W	36-7	MC	D4A	7†	0	NP4‡	432	DTK	AEdS
Rochester, Minn.	26	28	I	X	29-7	MC	D2S	7	1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESWX
Rock Island, Ill.	43	13	C	Mm	57-62	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	240	TK	ISWP
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	19	I	W	56-25	Mgr	D2N	12†	0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISW
Rome, Ga.	26	20	I	Mm	60-63	Mgr	D4N	9	0	NP4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34	6	C	Mm	61-68	MC	D2A	7	0	P2‡	750	TK	S
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	10	D2	D	24-7	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	300	None	WR
Salem, Mass.	41	−5	E2	Mm	59-58	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	500	None	W
Salem, Ore.	31	18	I	Rm	58-39	Mgr	D2A	8‡	1	NP4	None	T	W
San Angelo, Tex.	26	2	I	Rr	42-6	Mgr	D2N	2†	2	NP2	500	P	ABIS
San Bernardino, Calif.	*44*	16	I	Rr	38-6	MC	D2A	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	AS
Santa Ana, Calif.	*32*	5	B1	Rr	42-9	MC	C2N	5	0	NP4	300	TKPL	WS
Santa Barbara, Calif.	*35*	4	I	X	40-4	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2	600	AL	SW
Sharon, Pa.	26	−1	E2	M	74-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	4	I	M	63-58	MC	D2A	16†	0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AIPS
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	22	I	Rm	51-32	Com	D5..	3‡	3	NP5‡	3,600	None	AESW
South Gate, Calif.	27	37	D2	D	25-44	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	12	I	Rm	58-37	Mgr	D4N	4†	4	NP4‡	2,000	None	IW
Stamford, Conn.	48	3	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	7†	7	P2	None	None	
Steubenville, Ohio	38	6	I	M	68-57	MC	D2A	9†	3	P2	300	DTL	IPW
Superior, Wis.	35	−3	C	Mg	37-11	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	
Taunton, Mass.	37	L	I	Mm	56-63	MC	D2A	9	9	NP2	500	None	E
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	53	..	..	....	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	500	None	
Torrington, Conn.	27	4	I	Mm	69-77	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2	250	TAK	A
Tucson, Ariz.	37	13	I	X	41-6	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	ISW
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	33	I	S	35-18	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,500	None	WX
Tyler, Tex.	28	65	I	Rr	42-16	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
University City, Mo.	33	28	D4	D	11-12	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	No
Waltham, Mass.	40	2	E2	M	56-56	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	500	None	I
Warren, Ohio	43	4	B2	M	53-58	MC	D2A	10†	3	P2	400	DTL	
Warwick, R. I.	29	24	D2	D	26-56	MC	D2A	9†	0	P2	500	None	IW
Washington, Pa.	26	7	E2	Mr	63-43	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Watertown t, Mass.	35	2	E2	Mm	65-62	RTM	C1..	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	No
Watertown, N. Y.	33	4	I	Rm	47-31	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	750	None	EWX
Waukegan, Ill.	34	2	B2	Mr	47-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	520	TK	
Wausau, Wis.	27	15	I	M	59-53	MC	D4A	18†	0	NP4	250	TA	ISW
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	31	D3	D	14-27	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	900	TAKL	I

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
West Allis, Wis	36	5	E2	Mm	79-84	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4	900	AKLT	IWd
W. Hartford t, Conn	34	35	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	7	0	P2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn	30	16	..	..	....	TM	D2..	3‡	3	P2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J	39	6	B1	Mm	49-56	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J	26	6	D2	D	28-66	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla	34	27	I	X	30-7	Mgr	C1N	5	0	NP2‡	1,200	P	IPT§X§
White Plains, N. Y	40	13	B3	Rr	40-13	Com	D2N	7‡	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	3	I	Rm	41-21	Mgr	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	120	None	AISWX
Wilkinsburg, Pa	30	1	D3	D	19-9	MC	D4..	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Williamsport, Pa	44	−3	I	Mm	72-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C	*33*	4	I	Rm	42-24	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	IW
Woodbridge tp, N. J	27	8	..	..	....	MC	D2A	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I	49	−L	E2	Mm	70-74	MC	D2A	20†*	0	P2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich	31	8	B2	Mm	49-69	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash	27	23	I	Rr	64-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	38	3	I	Mr	54-42	MC	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	150	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D	17	3	I	Rr	44-9	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	...	None	WX
Aberdeen, Wash	19	−13	I	Mr	61-50	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa	21	12	..	..	....	MC	C2N	13	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Ada, Okla	15	35	I	Rr	37-11	Mgr	C2..	5	1	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Adams t, Mass	13	−1	I	Mm	68-85	Rtm	..3N	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	AW
Adrian, Mich	*14*	9	I	M	60-54	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	TK	ASWX
Albany, Calif	*11*	34	D2	D	8-83	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TAKPL	None
Albany, Ga	19	31	I	Rr	33-11	Mgr	D2N	7‡	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn	12	20	I	Rr	42-23	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Alliance, Ohio	22	−3	E1	M	56-54	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich	13	5	I	M	58-65	Mgr	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	150	None	PW
Ambridge, Pa	19	−6	E2	Mm	80-74	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Ames, Iowa	13	22	I	S	34-5	Mgr	D2A	6†	2	NP2	35	TA	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass	11	−9	E2	Mm	81-79	TM	H1A	3	3	NP1	403	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont	11	−12	I	Rr	22-14	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif	*11*	L	B1	W	47-16	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdWS*
Anderson, S. C	19	35	I	Rm	44-37	MC	D2N	8‡	1	P2	300	None	IST
Andover t, Mass	11	12	E3	Mm	95-84	TM	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md	13	4	B2	G	37-4	MC	D4N	10‡	1	P4	200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn	19	−4	E1	Mm	68-80	MC	D2A	15	0	P2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla	17	7	I	Rr	36-10	Mgr	C4N	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX§
Arkansas City, Kan	13	−9	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa	11	3	B2	Mm	40-85	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IX
Asbury Park, N. J	15	−2	E1	Rr	71-16	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	12	12	I	Mm	71-66	MC	D2N	5	1	NP2	150	KL	ISW
Ashland, Wis	11	5	I	Rm	39-22	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2	30	T	WX
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	−8	I	T	46-38	Mgr	C2..	7	7	NP2	100	None	BPS
Astoria, Ore	10	L	I	Rm	52-37	Mgr	D4N	5‡	1	P4‡	400	None	WX
Atchison, Kan	13	−3	I	Rm	54-38	Mgr	C2N	3	3	NP4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga	21	14	I	S	44-42	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	360	KL	IW
Athol t, Mass	11	5	I	Mm	66-73	TM	H1A	3	3	NP3‡	330	TAKSW	AW
Attleboro, Mass	22	1	E2	M	86-85	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	300	TK	W
Auburn, Me	20	7	I	Mm	85-84	Mgr	D2N	5†	0	NP2	None	None	X§
Augusta, Me	19	13	I	Mm	53-62	MC	D1A	24†*	0	P2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn	18	49	I	Mm	66-67	MC	D2A	7	1	NP2	300	TA	EGdswx§
Barberton, Ohio	24	L	E2	Mm	83-80	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt	11	−4	I	Mr	63-49	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	...	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla	16	10	I	Mg	27-13	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y	17	−1	I	M	59-57	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	500	TL	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned an Operate
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. &Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
Bath, Me.	10	12	I	Mm	89-79	MC	D1A	28†*	0	P1	None	None	AW
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5	I	Mm	58-74	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	750	None	
Beatrice, Neb.	11	6	I	Rm	46-24	Com	C2N	3	3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdw
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	5	I	Mm	64-63	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2	200	TAKL	S
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	–L	I	Mr	64-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Beckley, W. Va.	*13*	37	I	Rr	45-9	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2	120	TK	
Bedford, Ind.	13	–5	I	Mr	64-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Bell, Calif.	*11*	43	D1	D	21-19	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	No
Bellaire, Ohio	14	4	B2	Rm	44-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	96	DTL	WA
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2	D3	D	14-3	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	
Bend, Ore.	10	13	I	D	26-5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP4‡	60	None	WX
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	8	I	M	71-55	Mgr	D2N	9‡	5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	17	D2	D	16-29	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	350	T	
Berlin, N. H.	19	–5	I	Mm	52-64	MC	D1A	12†	0	P3‡	250	None	I
Berwick, Pa.	13	4	I	Mm	64-74	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	No
Bessemer, Ala.	23	10	B2	Mg	48-58	Com	C3	3	3	OP3	1,800	None	AEdIW
Biddeford, Me.	20	12	I	Mm	75-76	MC	D1A	12	5	P1	None	None	No
Big Spring, Tex.	13	–8	I	Rr	42-5	Mgr	C2N	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Billings, Mont.	*23*	42	I	Rr	47-9	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	240	T	W
Biloxi, Miss.	17	18	I	Mm	48-51	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	S
Birmingham, Mich.	11	17	D3	D	24-10	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP3‡	265	None	S
Bismarck, N. D.	15	40	I	G	34-7	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AW
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15	I	S	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	SW
Blue Island, Ill.	17	1	D1	D	30-46	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	7	I	Rr	39-15	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4	260	None	A
Blytheville, Ark.	11	6	I	Rr	52-19	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AS
Bogalusa, La.	15	4	I	Mm	53-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4	600	None	
Boone, Iowa	12	4	I	Rr	34-12	MC	D2S	7†	2	P2	50	TA	S
Borger, Tex.	10	53	I	Mg	46-12	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP2	120	None	W
Boulder, Colo.	13	16	I	S	32-9	Mgr	C2N	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	18	I	Rr	42-15	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	SWE
Braddock, Pa.	18	–5	B1	Rm	46-23	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
Bradford, Pa.	18	–8	I	Mg	48-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Brainerd, Minn.	12	18	I	T	44-21	MC	D2S	10†	0	NP4‡	50	TAL	EdSWX
Braintree t, Mass.	16	4	D2	D	16-18	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAWK	AE
Brawley, Calif.	12	12	I	D	29-7	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Bremerton, Wash.	15	49	I	Rr	26-4	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	AP
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2	I	M	66-59	MC	D3..	7†	7	P3‡	None	T	S
Bristol, Pa.	12	1	E1	Mm	71-78	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡*	None	D	PS
Bristol t, R. I.	11	–7	B1	Mm	53-82	MC	C2N	4†	4	P2	300	TAK	
Bristol, Tenn.	14	17	I	M	62-54	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,000	None	AEdWX
Brookfield, Ill.	11	8	D2	D	7-9	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	AW
Brownsville, Tex.	22	L	I	Rr	35-10	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT
Brownwood, Tex.	13	5	I	Rr	44-13	MC	D2N	4†	0	NP2‡	260	P	Gdswd
Brunswick, Ga.	15	7	I	Mr	43-37	Mgr	D3N	4†	0	NP3‡	240	None	
Bryan, Tex.	12	52	I	Rr	26-5	Mgr	D2A	4†	4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Burlingame, Calif.	*16*	20	D3	D	24-4	MC	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	SW
Burlington, N. J.	11	1	E1	Mm	75-74	MC	D3A	12	0	P3‡	None	T	S
Burlington, N. C.	*12*	25	I	Mm	124-77	Mgr	C2N	5	5	P2	200	None	AIWX
Butler, Pa.	24	4	I	Rm	52-32	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,600	CT	I
Cairo, Ill.	14	7	I	Rm	34-33	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	EG
Calumet City, Ill.	13	8	D1	D	24-32	MC	D4B	10†	0	P4‡	416	TK	
Cambridge, Md.	10	18	I	Mm	70-55	MC	D4S	5†	0	NP4‡	250	None	
Cambridge, Ohio	15	–7	I	Mr	60-50	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	WX
Campbell, Ohio	14	–6	E1	Mm	214-97	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	420	DTL	W
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	L	E2	Mm	96-76	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	
Canton, Ill.	12	–1	I	Mr	52-47	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	144	TK	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	20	I	M	53-51	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	19	−3	B2	Mg	38-36	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	14	11	I	Mm	78-65	Mgr	D4S	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	13	1	D2	D	37-44	MC	D4A	6†	0	P4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	−10	E1	Mm	88-84	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	9	I	M	61-52	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX§
Casper, Wyo.	18	8	I	Rr	40-18	MC	..2A	6†	0	NP2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16	30	I	Mg	43-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SWX§
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	8	I	M	68-57	MC	D4N	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	EISW
Champaign, Ill.	23	15	I	S	48-14	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10	−1	I	Rr	30- 6	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEGdswx§
Charleroi, Pa.	11	−4	E1	Mr	63-47	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W§
Charlottesville, Va.	*19*	27	I	Rm	44-28	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	GISW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	21	..	..	....	Mgr	C2N	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	30	I	T	32- 7	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,700	None	PWX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	1	E1	Mm	75-73	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14	L	I	Rr	43-15	Mgr	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	None	...	WX
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	10	I	M	64-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	9	I	Rm	43-40	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16	7	E2	Mm	99-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12	−2	I	Mm	59-68	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	21	I	Rr	40-16	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	AEIWX§
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	28	I	Mr	51-36	MC	D2..	12†	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13	36	D4	D	20- 4	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2‡	540	P	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	33	I	X	....	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX§
Cleburne, Tex.	11	−9	I	T	38- 7	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	24	I	Mm	93-75	Com	D6..	3	3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	11	D2	D	12-15	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12	−3	E1	Mm	71-73	TM	..3..	3	3	P3	600	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10	25	I	X	39- 7	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Coatesville, Pa.	14	−4	I	Mm	89-68	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	21	I	Rr	31- 7	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	ASX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	7	I	Rm	43-33	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	−6	E1	Mm	59-77	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4	700	A*	W
Collingswood, N. J.	13	−L	D2	D	16- 1	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18	23	I	S	34-17	MC	D4B	8†	0	P2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX§
Columbia, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	72-70	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	34	I	Mr	56-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	12	18	I	Mm	85-61	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WdX§
Columbus, Miss.	14	27	I	M	38-51	MC	D2A	6†	6	NP2	200	None	AEdTW
Compton, Calif.	*16*	29	D1	D	30-25	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	TKL	W
Concord, N. C.	16	32	I	Mm	84-77	MC	D4N	6†	1	P4	100	None	EdISW
Connellsville, Pa.	14	2	I	T	46-19	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Connersville, Ind.	13	1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	WX§
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	−L	E2	Mm	55-80	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	3	B2	Mm	45-63	MC	D4..	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16	3	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15	L	I	Rm	45-24	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	AL	ISW
Cortland, N. Y.	16	6	I	Mm	77-66	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	300	TA	SWX§
Coshocton, Ohio	12	6	I	M	63-53	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	16	..	..	....	MC	C3N	5	5	P3‡	400	TK	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	7	I	Mr	90-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESX
Cudahy, Wis.	11	−1	E1	Mm	108-88	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	720	TKL	Wd
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	3	D1	D	10-	MC	..2N	5	5	P2	125	TAK	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	4	D2	D	20-28	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10	28	I	Mm	126-82	MC	D2N	4†	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISW
Danbury, Conn.	22	L	I	Mm	86-68	MC	D2A	12†*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned an Operatec
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Danvers t, Mass.	14	9	D1	D	28-50	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	475	DTAKSW	Ed
Darby, Pa.	10	4	D1	D	32-40	MC	D4N	9†	0	P4‡	None	None	No
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	36	I	X	32 -9	Mgr	C2N	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABISW
Decatur, Ala.	17	7	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D4A	5	5	NP4	240	None	EdISW
Decatur, Ga.	17	25	D2	D	16- 3	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
Dedham t, Mass.	16	3	D2	D	18-16	RTM	..1..	3	3	NP1	800	TAKW	
Del Rio, Tex.	13	14	I	D	22- 2	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Denison, Tex.	16	13	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2‡	1,500	None	
Denton, Tex.	11	17	I	S	36- 9	MC	D2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	AESW
Derby, Conn.	10	−5	B1	Mm	51-65	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	T	No
Dickson City, Pa.	12	−7	B2	Mg	21-46	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	No
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15	34	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13	28	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12	44	(not an incorporated municipality)										
Dixon, Ill.	11	8	I	Mr	61-48	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	S
Donora, Pa.	13	−5	E1	Mm	101-82	MC	D4S	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	
Dormont, Pa.	13	−2	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	No
Dothan, Ala.	17	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	AESW
Dover, N. H.	15	10	I	Mm	78-71	MC	D2A	15†	0	P2	None	S	No
Dover, N. J.	10	5	I	M	65-54	MC	D2..	9‡	0	P2‡	None	None	
Du Bois, Pa.	12	4	I	Rm	47-27	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	−1	I	Mm	72-71	MC	D2A	5	5	P2	500	TAEL	ESW
Dunmore, Pa.	23	2	D2	D	25-55	MC	D4..	6†	0	P4‡	None	CT	No
Duquesne, Pa.	21	−3	E2	Mm	88-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Durant, Okla.	10	34	I	Rr	33-11	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISW
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	15	I	Rm	58-40	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	240	None	EW
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	9	..	....	....	MC	D2N	17†	0	P2	None	TAK	No
East Liverpool, Ohio.	24	1	I	Rm	43-38	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	
East Moline, Ill.	12	22	E2	Mm	124-85	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	140	TK	
East Point, Ga.	12	30	B1	Mm	43-60	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	−9	E1	Mm	70-83	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3	550	TAK	AS
Ecorse, Mich.	13	4	E1	Mm	182-93	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	1,200	TAK	W
El Centro, Calif.	*10*	19	I	W	51-10	MC	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	W
El Dorado, Ark.	16	−3	I	Rr	42-18	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKL	X
El Dorado, Kan.	10	−3	I	Rr	34- 6	Mgr	H2N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	ASW
El Reno, Okla.	10	7	I	Rr	36-11	Mgr	C...	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	15	I	Rm	36-20	MC	D4A	8†	8	NP4	120	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	L	I	Mm	108-79	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	10	D3	D	16- 4	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	S
Elmwood Park, Ill.	14	22	D2	D	12-..	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Elwood, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	63-44	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	S
Emporia, Kan.	13	−6	I	S	41- 6	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	18	9	E2	Mm	147-86	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	300	None	Ed
Englewood, N. J.	19	7	D3	D	25- 8	MC	D2N	5	1	P3‡	300	None	
Escanaba, Mich.	15	2	I	Rr	40-19	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGSW
Euclid, Ohio	18	40	E2	Mm	62-87	MC	D2A	7†	3	NP2	600	DTL	B
Eugene, Ore.	21	10	I	S	47-24	Mgr	D4..	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	EW
Eureka, Calif.	17	8	I	Rm	51-35	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AW
Fairfield, Ala.	12	6	D2	D	16-29	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	180	None	No
Fairhaven t, Mass.	11	−L	D1	D	31-70	RTM	..3..	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APW
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	−L	I	Rm	50-40	Com	C4N	4	4	P4	3,125	None	IWd
Faribault, Minn.	15	14	I	Rm	47-37	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Farrell, Pa.	14	−3	E1	Mm	179-87	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	450	CT	No
Fayetteville, N. C.	17	34	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2	200	None	Edw
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	16	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D1A	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	EdSWd
Ferndale, Mich.	23	8	D2	D	18-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	500	None	W
Findlay, Ohio	20	5	I	Mr	54-48	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Floral Park, N. Y. . . . 13		29	D3	D	15- 3	MC	D2N	5†	5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala. 15		28	I	Rm	42-41	Com	C3N	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdW
Florence, S. C. 16		9	I	Rm	39-14	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	ISWX§
Forest Park, Ill. 15		2	D2	D	28-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	720	None	EdIW
Fort Collins, Colo. . . . 12		7	I	S	38- 6	Mgr	D6N	3‡	3	NP6‡	600	None	AREW
Fort Dodge, Iowa. . . . 23		5	I	Rr	46-20	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. . 18		108	I	X	29- 8	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	ISWX
Fort Madison, Iowa . . 14		2	I	Mr	42-47	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla. 11		17	I	X	31- 8	MC	D2A	5	0	NP2	300	None	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan. 11		−2	I	Rr	44-19	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . . 11		10	D3	D	14-	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP2	75	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio. 13		5	I	M	59-55	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass. . 23		5	E2	M	60-61	TM	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind. 14		12	I	Rm	44-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESW
Frankfort, Ky. 11		−1	I	G	53-50	MC	D4A	12†	0	P2	72	None	EW
Frederick, Md. 16		10	I	Mr	63-45	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	600	K	ISWX§
Fredericksburg, Va. . . *10*		48	I	Mr	62-41	Mgr	D4S	12	12	NP4‡	None	TA	GIW
Freeport, Ill. 22		2	I	Mr	55-49	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX§
Freeport, N. Y. 20		32	D2	D	30-13	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb. 12		4	I	Rr	42-13	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX§
Fremont, Ohio 15		10	I	M	69-58	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Fullerton, Calif. *10*		−4	E	W	62-23	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX§S*
Fulton, N. Y. 13		7	I	Mm	87-79	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	500	None	AWX
Gainesville, Fla 14		32	I	S	37-14	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EWX§
Gainesville, Ga. 10		19	I	M	70-53	Mgr	C2N	3	0	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Garden City, N. Y. . . 11		56	D4	D	36-44	MC	D2N	7‡	7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass. 20		4	I	Mm	80-78	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	300	None	AWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio . . 17		9	I	D	15-60	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C. 21		25	I	Mm	71-67	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y. 16		−3	I	M	63-54	MC	D2A	12	0	P2	144	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y 12		9	D2	D	38-34	Com	D2N	5‡	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y. 19		2	I	Mr	62-47	MC	D2A	6†	1	P2	600	TA	SW
Gloucester, Mass. 24		−1	B2	M	41-52	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Gloucester City, N. J. 14		−1	B1	Mm	41-57	MC	D2N	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y. . . . 23		1	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	P2	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C 17		15	I	Mr	62-39	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	P2	200	None	IWdX§
Goshen, Ind 11		9	I	Mm	70-67	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESW
Grand Forks, N. D. . . 20		18	I	Rr	39 -8	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	. . .	None	AIPSWX
Grand Island, Neb. . . . 19		6	I	Rr	44- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Grand Junction, Colo. 12		22	I	Rr	50- 6	Mgr	C2N	7	2	NP4‡	180	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill. 23		−9	E1	Mm	88-79	MC	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo. 16		31	I	S	44- 8	MC	D2N	6†	0	NP2	520	TK	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass. . . . 16		1	I	Rm	51-43	RTM	D1. .	3	3	P3	. . .	TAKW	ASWB*
Greensburg, Pa. 17		1	E2	Rm	70-40	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, Miss. 21		41	I	Mr	39-41	MC	D2N	6†	2	NP4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenville, N. C. 13		38	I	W	83-11	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	140	None	EGWP*
Greenville, Tex. 14		13	I	Rm	50-24	Com	D2. .	3‡	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESW
Greenwood, Miss. 15		33	I	Rr	36- 9	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	750	None	EX
Greenwood, S. C. 13		18	I	M	53-51	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	NP2	120	None	EdGISWX§
Gretna, La. 11		14	D1	D	18-30	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4	120	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga. 13		28	I	Mm	61-57	Mgr	. . 1A	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWT*X§
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich . . 13		13	D4	D	9- 4	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	Wd
Gulfport, Miss. 15		21	I	Rm	49-30	Com	D4. .	3‡	3	NP4	4,200	None	PW
Guthrie, Okla. 10		5	I	Rr	38-10	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP2	1	None	WX§
Hannibal, Mo. 21		−8	I	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	12†	0	P4‡	150	PL	EdSW
Hanover, Pa. 13		11	I	Mm	100-72	Mgr	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa. 16		−8	. .	. .	. . . .	MC	H2N	7	0	P4‡	600	DT	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL					Utilitie Owned a Operate
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Harlingen, Tex	13	10	I	Rr	46- 8	Com	D2..	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AISW
Harrisburg, Ill	11	−2	I	Mg	43-10	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	S
Harrison, N. J	14	−9	E1	Mm	204-90	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	300	None	
Harrison tp, Pa	13	6	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	0	P4‡	400	DTK	N
Harvey, Ill	18	9	E1	Mm	62-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,500	None	
Hastings, Neb	15	−2	I	Rr	46-20	MC	D2B	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISW
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	13	I	Rm	43-37	Com	D4N	2†	2	P4‡	3,600	None	W
Hawthorne, N. J	13	6	D1	D	22-59	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	
Helena, Mont	15	28	I	G	33-11	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	AW
Hempstead, N. Y	21	65	B2	Rr	49- 3	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	I
Henderson, Ky	13	13	B1	Mr	52-39	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EG
Hibbing, Minn	16	5	I	Mg	33- 4	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP3‡*	1,800	T	EGIST
Hickory, N. C	13	83	I	Mm	98-76	Mgr	D1N	6†	0	NP2‡	260	None	ASW
Highland Park, Ill	14	19	D4	D	21- 6	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	810	None	
Highland Park, Tex	10	22	D4	D	6	MC	D2..	5	5	NP2	None	K	W
Hillside tp, N. J	19	5	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	K	
Hobbs, N. M	11	1676	I	Mg	28- 5	MC	D2S	8†	8	NP4‡*	None	None	I
Holland, Mich	15	2	I	Mm	79-63	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	50	TAKL	E
Homestead, Pa	19	−6	D2	D	31- 9	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	C	
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	9	I	Rm	39-23	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P2‡	1,800	None	Ed
Hoquiam, Wash	11	−15	I	Mm	61-71	MC	D2A	12†	0	NP2‡	300	TK	
Hornell, N. Y	16	−4	I	T	43-29	MC	D2A	12†	12	P2	300	TW	SW
Hot Springs, Ark	21	6	I	X	39- 5	MC	D2A	16†	0	P2‡	105	TKL	SWX
Hudson, N. Y	12	−7	I	Rm	44-32	MC	D2A	11	1	P2	None	TA	
Huntington, Ind	14	4	I	M	62-54	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ISW
Huntsville, Ala	13	13	I	Rr	50- 6	MC	D4A	9	1	NP4	540	None	EdIW
Huron, S. D	11	−1	I	Rr	34- 8	Com	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	1,000	None	S
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	59	I	Rr	42- 8	MC	D2A	4†	4	NP4‡	600	None	AE
Independence, Kan	12	−10	I	Rr	38- 5	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP2‡*	50	None	A
Independence, Mo	16	5	D2	D	37-19	MC	D4A	8†	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	
Indiana, Pa	10	5	I	Rr	51-18	MC	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17	12	I	S	34- 7	MC	D2A	7†	2	P2	120	TA	AS
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	−5	I	Rr	45-17	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2	60	TK	
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	30	..	..	....	MC	C2N	5	5	P5‡	1,000	None	S
Ironton, Ohio	16	−5	I	Mr	53-49	Mgr	C2A	7	7	P4‡	150	None	
Ironwood, Mich	13	−7	I	Mg	38-17	Mgr	C2N	7	0	NP4‡	120	None	A
Ithaca, N. Y	20	−5	I	S	47-30	MC	D2N	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Jackson, Tenn	24	10	I	Rm	40-26	Com	D4A	3‡	3	P4	3,700	None	Ed
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12	I	Rm	48-32	MC	D4A	9‡	1	P4‡	150	TK	E
Janesville, Wis	23	6	I	M	60-57	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	A
Jeannette, Pa	16	7	E2	Mm	87-77	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	
Jefferson City, Mo	24	12	I	G	41-41	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	240	TAPL	
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	−4	D1	D	34-35	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	N
Johnson City, N. Y	18	33	E2	Mm	137-91	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	N
Johnston t, R. I	11	14	D2	D	9-	MC	..2N	6†	6	P2	100	TAK	N
Johnstown, N. Y	11	−1	I	Mm	84-78	MC	D4A	5†	1	P4‡	450	TA	
Jonesboro, Ark	12	14	I	Rm	47-24	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	EW
Kankakee, Ill	22	8	I	Mr	56-43	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	180	TK	
Keene, N. H	14	L	I	M	60-58	MC	D2A	20*	0	P2	None	None	AISW
Kenmore, N. Y	19	13	D3	D	16-2	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	900	T	EdW
Keokuk, Iowa	15	−L	I	M	56-50	Com	D2A	3‡	3	NP2	1,800	None	
Kewanee, Ill	17	−1	I	Mm	63-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	
Key West, Fla	13	1	I	G	22 -6	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	
Kingsport, Tenn	14	21	I	Mm	77-71	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	AIW
Kingston, Pa	21	−4	E3	Mg	73-71	MC	D4A	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	N
Kinston, N. C	15	35	I	Rm	44-38	MC	D2N	5†	5	NP2	400	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo	10	22	I	S	47-34	Com	D4A	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Kirkwood, Mo	12	32	D3	D	13- 2	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	3	I	Rm	51-32	MC	D4A	5†	0	NP4‡	280	T	SX
La Grange, Ga	22	9	I	Mm	65-77	MC	D2..	6†	6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX§*
La Grange, Ill	10	4	D3	D	34- 8	MC	D4A	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
La Porte, Ind	16	3	I	Mm	74-66	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill	13	−3	I	Rm	42-34	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	TK	W
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	1	E1	Mm	127-89	MC	D2..	4†	0	NP2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H	13	8	I	M	58-58	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	100	None	I§X§
Lafayette, La	19	31	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D4N	3‡	3	P4	3,600	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La	21	34	I	Rr	44-15	MC	D4A	2†	2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla	22	19	I	Rr	39-13	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	550	None	ABEISWX§
Lancaster, Ohio	22	17	I	Mm	81-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa	11	20	D3	D	21-24	Mgr	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Laramie, Wyo	11	23	I	S	11- 6	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	ISWX§
Latrobe, Pa	11	4	E2	Mm	70-65	MC	D4A	12†	0	P4‡	None	None	I
Laurel, Miss	21	14	I	Mm	71-68	Com	D4..	3‡	3	NP4	2,700	None	AW
Lawrence, Kan	14	5	I	S	44-19	MC	D2N	12†	0	P2‡	144	T	AWX§
Lawton, Okla	18	49	I	G	34- 8	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan	19	10	I	G	37-21	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass	22	2	I	Mm	67-77	MC	D2N	9	4	NP2	400	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	11	12	I	Rr	43- 8	Com	D2S	6†	6	NP2	104	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa	13	−3	I	Rr	41-10	Mgr	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass	13	39	D3	D	16- 4	RTM	....	5	5	NP3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C	11	9	I	Mm	73-68	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill	13	−1	I	Rm	46-22	MC	D4S	14†	0	P4‡	72	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I	11	2	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	1	P2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	24	D1	D	13- 3	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J	24	14	E1	Mm	98-79	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y	10	−9	I	Mm	81-79	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	240	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa	11	12	I	Mm	71-59	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX§
Lockport, N. Y	24	5	I	Mm	67-68	MC	D2A	10†	2	P2	750	TW	ISW
Lodi, Calif	*11*	63	I	Rm	54-25	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSWX§
Lodi, N. J	12	L	B1	Mm	46-85	MC	D2A	6†	0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah	12	19	I	S	45-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP4‡	1,500	D	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind	20	9	I	Mr	51-48	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	150	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J	17	−5	B2	Mr	46-50	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex	14	173	I	Rr	37-15	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash	12	16	I	Rr	24- 7	MC	D4A	7†	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Lynbrook, N. Y	15	21	D2	D	26- 9	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	17	1	..	....	....	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
Lynwood, Calif	*11*	50	D1	D	20-38	Mgr	CA	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla	12	5	I	Rr	64- 9	Mgr	D2N	7‡	1	P2	120	None	SWX§
McAllen, Tex	12	31	I	Rr	41-13	Mgr	D2..	4†	4	NP2	120	None	GdSWX
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	−6	E1	Mm	71-75	MC	D4B	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	I
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	−9	I	Mg	43-38	MC	D4..	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y	13	11	D3	D	28-14	Mgr	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	None	None	IW*
Manhattan, Kan	12	15	I	S	35- 5	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	IWX§
Manitowoc, Wis	24	6	I	M	61-56	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn	16	12	I	Rr	56-16	Com	D2A	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Maplewood, Mo	13	2	D2	D	33-25	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Maplewood, tp, N. J	23	9	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	A	S*
Marblehead t, Mass	11	25	D3	D	19-23	TM	C1N	5	5	NP1	100	TAKSW	ESW
Marietta, Ohio	15	2	I	Rm	51-23	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Marinette, Wis	14	3	I	Mr	55-42	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass	15	−3	B2	Mm	53-70	MC	D2A	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich	16	8	I	Rm	47-37	Mgr	D5N	5‡	5	NP5‡	237	None	EW
Marshall, Tex	18	14	I	Rm	31-29	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilitie Owned a Operate
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	11	I	Rm	51-40	MC	D2A	8†	2	NP2	250	TA	S
Marshfield, Wis	10	18	I	Mr	60-49	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	75	TAK	EV
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	1	E2	Mm	68-70	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	E
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	1	I	Mm	73-65	MC	D2N	7†	0	P2	100	None	SW
Martinsville, Va	*10*	31	I	Mm	108-76	MC	D4N	8†	8	NP4‡	260	TA	EIW
Massena, N. Y	11	7	I	M	51-58	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	
Mattoon, Ill	16	8	I	Rm	47-30	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	IS
Maywood, Calif	*11*	58	D1	D	15- 8	MC	CN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	
Meadville, Pa	19	13	I	M	58-60	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	SW
Medford, Ore	11	3	I	Rr	50- 9	MC	D2S	8†	0	NP4‡	None	TK	SV
Melrose Park, Ill	11	2	D1	D	38-66	MC	D4A	6†	6	P4‡	120	K	
Menasha, Wis	10	16	I	Mm	93-84	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	170	TA	EW
Menominee, Mich	10	−1	I	Mm	71-69	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	150	TA	AS
Merced, Calif	*10*	43	I	X	44- 8	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	
Methuen t, Mass	22	4	D3	D	26-71	RTM	D3N	3	3	NP3‡	550	TAKSW	
Middlesborough, Ky	12	14	I	Mg	45-45	Com	D4..	3‡	3	P2‡	900	None	S
Middletown, N. Y	22	3	I	Mr	54-44	MC	D2A	9	1	P2	300	None	IS
Midland, Mich	10	29	I	Mm	92-72	Mgr	C2..	5	0	NP2	200	....	SW
Milford t, Mass	15	4	I	Mm	46-64	RTM	D1B	3‡	3	NP1	265	TAKS	
Millburn tp, N. J	12	36	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P2‡	400	K	
Millville, N. J	15	1	I	Mm	58-74	Com	H4N	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	SW
Milton t, Mass	19	14	D3	D	9- 6	RTM	D1..	3	3	NP1	500	TAK	
Mineola, N. Y	10	23	D2	D	31- 7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	IS
Minot, N. D	17	3	I	Rr	42- 9	Mgr	D4A	14†	0	NP4‡	90	None	ISV
Missoula, Mont	18	26	I	Rr	38-14	Com	D2..	3‡	3	NP2‡	2,500	None	N
Mitchell, S. D	11	−3	I	Rr	46-12	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	None	A
Moberly, Mo	13	−6	I	Mr	45-42	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ASW
Modesto, Calif	*16*	18	I	Rm	70-24	MC	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	SV
Monessen, Pa	20	−L	E1	Mm	92-79	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	
Monroe, Mich	18	2	I	Mm	89-70	Com	D2N	7‡	7	NP2	400	TK	P
Monrovia, Calif	13	18	D1	D	28-13	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	
Monterey, Calif	*10*	10	I	G	59-51	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	D	
Morgantown, W. Va	17	3	I	S	51-32	Mgr	C1N	10	0	NP2‡	260	None	
Morristown, N. J	15	1	B2	Rr	45- 7	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	
Moultrie, Ga	10	26	I	Rm	34-30	Mgr	D2N	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTV
Moundsville, W. Va	14	−2	B2	Mm	54-65	MC	D4A	8†	0	P4‡	90	TKPL	
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	−1	I	Mg	27-33	MC	D4B	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	N
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	7	E1	Mr	56-43	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	150	None	
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	20	46	..	..	....	Mgr	..2N	5	0	P4‡	600	DT	N
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	19	I	M	71-55	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8	I	Rm	42-27	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	None	DTL	
Munhall, Pa	14	7	E2	Mm	170-97	MC	D4..	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	N
Muscatine, Iowa	18	9	I	M	64-56	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	300	TAKSL	EV
Muskegon Hts., Mich	*16*	3	I	Mm	86-86	Mgr	D2..	7‡	4	NP2‡	270	TA	
Nampa, Idaho	12	48	I	Rm	48-25	MC	D2A	6†	0	NP4‡	420	TK	SW
Nanticoke, Pa	24	−6	B2	Mg	39-56	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	N
Natchez, Miss	15	14	I	Mr	49-41	MC	D2N	8†	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AIW
Natick t, Mass	14	2	D2	D	39-64	TM	..1..	3	3	P1	400	TAKSW	
National City, Calif	*10*	42	D1	D	18-32	MC	....	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	
Naugatuck, Conn	15	8	E2	Mm	96-88	MC	D2N	6†	0	P2	120	T	N
Needham t, Mass	12	15	D3	D	18-21	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	150	TAKW	
Neenah, Wis	11	16	I	M	43-60	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	240	TA	AV
Neptune tp, N. J	10	−4	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	1,000	AK	
New Bern, N. C	12	−1	I	Rm	52-41	MC	D2N	10†	0	NP2	80	P	EV
New Castle, Ind	17	19	I	Mm	80-71	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	ESV
New Iberia, La	14	72	I	Rr	32-17	MC	D4A	10†	2	NP4	120	None	
New Kensington, Pa	24	44	E2	Mm	81-70	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
								Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
	1940 Census (000 omit-ted)	% In-crease 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
New Philadelphia, O.	12	–L	I	Rm	41-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	WX§
Newburyport, Mass.	14	–8	E2	Mm	74-60	MC	D2..	11	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Newton, Iowa	10	–10	I	M	65-62	MC	D2A	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11	L	I	Rr	36-14	Mgr	H1N	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	ASWX
Niles, Mich.	11	L	I	Mm	65-59	MC	D2N	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TAK	WX§
Niles, Ohio	16	–L	E2	Mm	57-72	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10	–2	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
Norman, Okla.	11	19	I	S	32- 5	Mgr	C..N	7	7	NP2	300	T	SWX
North Adams, Mass.	22	3	I	Mm	81-73	MC	D2B	21	21	P3‡	None	A	SW
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10	2	E2	M	60-74	TM	C1N	3	3	P1	200	TAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	16	–7	E2	Mm	78-95	MC	D4A	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	I
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	9	D1	D	31-21	MC	D2A	10†	0	P2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	11	9	D2	D	12-37	MC	D2N	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12	3	I	T	37- 4	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	10	D2	D	16-45	MC	..2N	7	7	P2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	7	E2	Mm	71-77	MC	D2..	7	0	P2	600	TL	W
Northampton, Mass.	25	2	D2	D	36-39	MC	D2..	28*	0	P2	None	TK	W
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	5	D1	D	28-66	TM	....	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAKW	SW
Norwich, Conn.	24	3	I	Mm	65-55	MC	D2N	13‡	1	P2	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15	2	E2	Mm	66-73	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	T	AEdWX§
Nutley, N. J.	22	7	D2	D	19-47	Com	C4N	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	–3	I	Rm	41-30	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	250	None	AWX§
Oil City, Pa.	20	–8	I	Rm	46-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	900	CT	IWX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	–6	I	Rr	37-11	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	3,000	None	SWX§
Old Forge, Pa.	12	–6	B1	Mg	29-57	MC	D4N	12†	0	P4†	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	–1	I	Mr	56-46	MC	D2A	11†	0	P2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13	13	I	G	65-46	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WSX
Oneida, N. Y.	10	–3	I	Rm	40-42	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	–6	I	Rr	45-24	MC	D2A	6†	0	P2	None	TA	ASW
Ontario, Calif.	*14*	5	D1	D	39-34	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	20	I	Rm	50-29	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9	I	Rm	49-22	MC	D2A	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	5	D2	D	33-29	MC	D2A	5‡	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22	–3	I	M	50-55	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16	6	I	Rm	37-21	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7	I	Rr	34-13	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	ESWX§
Owosso, Mich.	14	–1	I	Mr	57-45	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12	12	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C4A	7†	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6	I	Rr	31-10	Com	D2N	4‡	4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	*17*	23	D3	S	32-14	MC	C1N	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	13	23	I	Mg	36- 7	Mgr	D3N	2†	2	NP3‡	520	None	ISW
Panama City, Fla.	12	115	I	D	21-21	Mgr	D2N	5‡	1	NP2	60	None	SWX§
Paris, Tex.	19	19	I	Rm	46-28	MC	D2A	5†	5	NP2	360	KPL	AISTWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	16	D3	D	14- 2	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16	18	D2	D	8-19	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14	–4	I	T	35-14	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	22	2	E1	Mm	94-81	MC	D2A	11	5	NP2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	1	B1	Rm	43-38	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP4‡	None	C	IW
Pekin, Ill.	19	20	D2	D	37-44	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	5	..	..	..	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12	–2	I	Rm	45-33	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	EISW
Phenix City, Ala.	15	11	D1	D	11-10	Com	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	–5	E2	Mm	64-78	Com	C4A	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2	E1	Mm	61-73	Mgr	D4S	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	3	I	Rm	49-25	MC	D2A	8†	8	P2‡	360	TKL	SX§
Piqua, Ohio	16	L	I	M	61-59	Mgr	C2N	5	1	NP2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	–3	I	Rm	48-20	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP2	1,500	None	ASWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Government	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pittston, Pa	18	−2	B2	Rr	44-12	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	Non
Plains tp, Pa	16	3	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200*	C	..
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	23	I	G	42-39	MC	D2S	6†	0	P2	500	None	AESWX
Pleasantville, N. J	11	−5	D1	D	31- 5	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	None	
Plymouth t, Mass	13	L	I	M	58-54	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	363	TAKW	AIPW
Plymouth, Pa	16	−6	B2	Mg	25-27	MC	D4S	13†	0	P4‡	None	C	Non
Pocatello, Idaho	18	10	I	T	40- 6	MC	D2N	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif	*24*	13	B1	Rm	44-20	MC	D4A	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla	17	4	I	Rr	27- 8	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	48	I	Rr	37-11	MC	D4A	10†	0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y	23	2	B2	Mr	47-48	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP3‡	600	None	I
Portsmouth, N. H	15	2	I	Rm	45-30	MC	D2A	9†	4	P2	None	AS	WX
Pottstown, Pa	20	4	I	Mm	91-71	Mgr	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	None	
Pottsville, Pa	25	1	I	Rm	71-38	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	Non
Provo, Utah	18	22	I	Rr	39-10	Com	H2N	3	3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EW
Rahway, N. J	17	9	B1	Mm	43-64	MC	D2S	11	1	P2‡	None	None	IWS
Rapid City, S. D	14	33	I	Rr	49-19	Mgr	C1N	8†	8	NP3‡	150	None	ASW
Reading t, Mass	11	11	D2	D	29-31	TM	....	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J	11	−6	E1	Rm	66-35	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	ISW
Redlands, Calif	*14*	1	I	W	42- 4	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡*	300	TK	ASW
Redondo Beach, Calif	*13*	40	D1	D	19- 3	MC	D2A	5	0	NP2	120	TKL	Non
Redwood City, Calif	*12*	39	D2	D	28-19	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C	10	52	I	Mm	82-53	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	200	None	ASWX
Reno, Nev	21	15	I	Rr	52- 8	MC	D4A	6†	0	NP4	1,200	KL	
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	−4	E1	Mm	58-78	MC	D2A	10	0	P2	300	TK	Non
Richmond, Calif	*24*	18	E1	Mm	65-73	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP6‡	600	None	P
Richmond Hgts., Mo	13	40	D3	D	8-	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	Non
Ridgefield Park, N. J	11	5	D2	D	25-56	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	750	None	
Ridgewood, N. J	15	23	D3	D	17- 7	Com	C4N	3	3	NP4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich	17	−2	B1	Mm	53-61	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	250	TAK	Non
Rochester, N. H	12	18	I	Mm	49-67	MC	D1A	18†	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C	15	33	I	Mm	67-67	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	400	None	EdTW
Rockville Cen. N. Y	19	36	D3	D	26- 6	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	EISW
Roselle, N. J	14	4	D2	D	18-64	MC	D2..	6†	1	P3‡	None	TA	Non
Roswell, N. M	13	21	I	Rr	40- 8	Mgr	D2A	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Rutherford, N. J	15	4	D2	D	19-29	MC	D2..	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Rutland, Vt	17	−1	I	Rm	52-26	MC	D2A	11	11	NP2‡	None	TA	IWX
St. Augustine, Fla	12	−L	I	X	28- 8	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AWP§X
St. Charles, Mo	11	3	B1	M	52-61	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	54	D1	D	7-	MC	D2N	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	K	W
St. Cloud, Minn	24	15	I	Rm	45-24	MC	D4A	4	4	NP4	None	TS	IWX
Salem, Ohio	12	16	I	Mm	90-68	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salina, Kan	21	5	I	Rr	50-16	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX
Salinas, Calif	*12*	13	I	W	78-10	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md	13	21	I	Mr	76-49	MC	D4A	5†	5	P4‡	300	TK	WX
Salisbury, N. C	19	12	I	Mr	61-47	Mgr	C2..	5	5	P2	600	None	SWX
San Buenaventura, Cal	*13*	14	I	Mg	40- 5	Mgr	C2N	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Gabriel, Calif	*12*	64	D2	D	14- 6	MC	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif	*15*	28	D2	D	26-52	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	
San Mateo, Calif	*19*	44	D3	D	20- 3	Mgr	CN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1	I	M	59-56	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Sanford, Fla	10	1	I	D	26- 3	Mgr	C1N	4†	4	NP3‡	240	None	AWX
Santa Cruz, Calif	*17*	17	I	X	40- 9	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M	20	82	C	G	33- 7	MC	D2A	8†	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif	*13*	19	I	Rr	58-11	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Sapulpa, Okla	12	16	D1	D	36-31	Mgr	C2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla	11	33	I	X	32- 6	Mgr	C3N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AIWX

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selec-tion, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Eco-nomic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	14	4	I	Rm	53-38	Com	D2N	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	15	1	D1	D	12-22	RTM	..1N	3	3	NP1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	15	I	G	53-49	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	34	D4	D	10- 2	MC	D2N	7‡	7	NP2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	42	I	Rr	38- 5	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	−2	I	Rr	37-14	MC	D4A	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX§
Selma, Ala.	20	10	I	Rm	39-23	MC	D4A	11	11	P4	240	None	WX§
Seminole, Okla.	12	1	I	Mg	36- 6	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASW
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	32	D4	D	8- ..	MC	D4N	7	7	NP4	330	None	R
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	17	..	..	....	MC	H2..	7	0	P4‡	400	CDTKE	W
Shamokin, Pa.	19	−7	I	Mg	66-53	MC	D4..	20†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	−5	I	Rr	42-15	Mgr	C2N	7	1	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX
Shelby, N. C.	14	30	I	Mm	68-67	MC	D4..	4†	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	2	I	Mr	64-47	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	9	E1	Mm	74-90	MC	D2..	6†	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	−9	I	Mg	43-30	MC	D4A	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	23	I	Rr	44- 9	Com	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	17	9	I	Rm	46-28	Mgr	D2N	15†	15	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Shorewood, Wis.	15	13	D3	D	8- 5	Mgr	D3N	7‡	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	76	E2	Mm	68-84	MC	D4N	6†	6	P4	70	K	A
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4	E1	Mm	64-80	MC	D2A	8†	0	NP2	600	CTKL	ISW
South Orange, N. J.	14	1	D4	D	16- 8	MC	D2N	6†	6	P2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	5	D2	D	14-14	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	16	14	D2	D	21-29	Mgr	C1N	5	5	P3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	−L	E1	Mm	67-81	MC	D2A	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	18	E2	Mm	136-69	MC	D2A	7†	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWd
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	18	I	Mm	83-84	TM	D1..	3	3	P1	450	TAKW	ASX§
Statesville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	75-60	MC	D4N	8†	0	P4‡	120	None	EdSWT§
Staunton, Va.	*13*	11	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13	−1	E1	Mm	93-88	MC	D4A	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11	14	I	Mm	84-66	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SX§
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	16	I	Rm	45-38	MC	D2A	9†	0	NP2‡	200	CTKSEL	SWX§
Stillwater, Okla.	10	44	I	S	37-11	MC	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7	D2	D	25-55	TM	D1	3‡	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	−6	..	..	....	MC	..2N	9	0	P4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	23	18	..	..	....	Mgr	H2N	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	15	1	I	Mr	55-49	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	4	B2	Mm	42-77	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	*11*	10	I	W	86-39	Mgr	C4N	5	5	NP4‡	260	TA	X§
Summit, N. J.	16	11	D3	D	22-18	MC	D2A	7	1	P3‡*	None	K	IS*
Sumter, S. C.	16	35	I	Rm	50-39	Mgr	D4N	5‡	5	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Sunbury, Pa.	15	−1	I	M	66-53	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	4	D3	D	10-14	RTM	C1N	3	3	NP1	500	TAKSW	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	−4	I	Rr	32-12	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	−1	D2	D	31-73	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	52	I	G	31-26	Mgr	C1N	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGISWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	−4	I	Mg	30-22	MC	D4..	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15	−L	I	Rr	34-15	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2	180	None	ASTWX
Terrell, Tex.	10	19	I	Rr	38-14	Mgr	D2..	5‡	2	NP2‡	130	AKSPL	ESWX§
Texarkana, Ark.	12	10	I	Rr	42-14	MC	D2A	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3	I	Rm	46-32	MC	D2A	5†	1	P2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	13	8	I	Rm	34-33	Mgr	D2N	5‡	5	P2	100	None	AESWX§
Thomasville, N. C.	11	9	I	Mm	106-89	Mgr	D2N	6‡	6	NP2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16	−2	I	M	62-52	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3	E2	Mm	55-66	MC	D2A	7	1	P2	500	TL	WS*
Traverse City, Mich.	14	15	I	Rm	53-37	Mgr	C1N	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13	I	Rr	42- 9	MC	D2N	10†	0	P2	180	TK	SWX*

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION		ECONOMIC CLASSIF.			Form of Govern-ment	Mayor—Selection, Term and Veto	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	% Increase 1930–40	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Resid. & Mfg. Ratios			Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
								Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	35	I	Rr	57- 5	Com	D2N	5‡	5	NP4‡	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	2	I	Mm	70-77	Mgr	C1N	9	9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	25	50	..	..	....	MC	C1N	5	5	P3‡	500	K	S
Uniontown, Pa.	22	12	E2	Rr	61-20	Com	D4N	5‡	5	P4‡	750	CT	AI
University Park, Tex.	14	244	D3	D	6- ..	MC	D2N	3‡	3	NP2	600	None	AIW
Urbana, Ill.	14	8	I	S	23-11	MC	D4A	14†	0	P4‡	120	TK	Non
Valdosta, Ga.	16	16	I	Rm	38-21	MC	D2N	6†	6	NP2	480	None	W
Vallejo, Calif.	*20*	25	D2	D	24-11	Mgr	D4A	7	7	NP4‡	600	D	BPW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	42	D2	D	11-7	MC	D2N	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	Non
Vancouver, Wash.	19	19	B2	Mr	42-44	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	WX
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	-7	I	Mm	110-82	MC	D4..	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	X
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	7	I	Rm	34-30	Com	D4N	3‡	3	NP4	3,600	T	GdWX
Victoria, Tex.	12	56	I	Rr	37- 7	MC	D2..	4†	4	NP2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18	4	I	Rm	52-36	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	3	I	Rr	37- 8	MC	D2A	9	3	NP4‡	600	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	-L	D2	D	34-56	TM	D1N	5‡	5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	13	I	Rr	45-16	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	2,000	None	SW
Wallingford, Conn.	11	2	I	Mm	72-80	TM	D2N	6†	0	P4‡	100	ATK	AEdSTWX
Warren, Pa.	15	L	I	Rm	64-44	MC	D4S	18†	0	P4‡	None	D	PX
Watertown, S. D.	11	4	I	Rr	50-19	MC	D2A	10†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGSW
Watertown, Wis.	11	7	I	Mr	58-46	MC	D2A	14†	0	NP2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	17	8	I	M	63-53	MC	D1A	21*	0	P1	None	None	X
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	L	D1	D	26-47	Mgr	D4N	3‡	3	P4‡	500	None	ISW
Waukesha, Wis.	19	12	E2	Mm	63-62	MC	D2A	15†	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	17	8	I	Rm	34-23	Mgr	C1N	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AWX
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	1	I	Mm	87-78	Mgr	D4S	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Webster t, Mass.	13	2	I	Mm	77-82	TM	....	3	3	P1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	12	D4	D	15-6	Com	D4N	4‡	4	NP4	1,800	None	W
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	-3	..	..	....	MC	D2N	7‡	1	P2‡	1,500	None	Non
Wellesley t, Mass.	15	32	D3	D	23-10	RTM	D3N	3‡	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	-L	I	W	68-12	Com	D3N	3‡	3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
West Chester, Pa.	13	8	I	Rm	49-37	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	SW
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	-16	I	Mg	25- 5	Com	D4N	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17	3	B2	Mm	46-66	RTM	D3..	3	3	P3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18	3	E1	Mm	63-75	MC	C2N	5	5	P2	150	TAKW	
Westbrook, Me.	11	3	E1	Mm	74-82	MC	D1A	13†	3	P1	None	K	Non
Westerly t, R. I.	11	-2	I	M	58-51	MC	C2N	6†	6	P2	300	TAKSW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	19	-5	B1	M	45-59	MC	D2A	11	6	NP2	150	None	EdGdWX
Westfield, N. J.	18	17	D3	D	16-12	MC	D2A	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	S
Wewoka, Okla.	10	-1	I	Rr	24- 4	Com	D3..	3‡	3	NP3‡	12	None	ASW
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	14	D2	D	14- 5	RTM	..1..	5	5	NP1	520	TAK	W
Whiting, Ind.	10	-5	E1	Mm	126-88	MC	D4A	7†	7	P4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	*16*	9	D2	D	38-11	MC	C2N	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	BSW
Willimantic, Conn.	12	-L	I	Mm	68-64	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	17	13	D4	D	18-10	Mgr	D4N	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	19	53	I	W	70-11	Mgr	D2N	6†	0	NP2	300	None	EGSWX
Winchester t, Mass.	15	19	D3	D	33-57	RTM	D3N	5‡	5	NP3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	*12*	11	I	Mr	78-48	Mgr	D4N	13‡	1	NP4‡	None	TA	SWX
Winnetka, Ill.	12	2	D4	D	14-..	Mgr	D2N	6†	6	NP2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22	8	I	Rm	48-36	MC	D2S	9	1	NP4‡	200	TA	PSWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	-1	D2	D	12- 6	RTM	D1N	3‡	3	P1	350	TAK	W
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	31	I	M	54-63	MC	D2A	20†	0	NP2‡	75	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	2	D1	D	33-47	MC	D2A	15	8	P2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	12	8	I	Rm	52-31	MC	D2A	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	SWX
Xenia, Ohio	11	1	I	Rm	55-30	Mgr	C2N	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	20	I	S	71-63	Mgr	C1.	7	7	P2	250	None	GSW

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 965 URBAN PLACES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION: 1946

This table includes the following information that is not shown for cities over 10,000 in Table IV: per cent increase in population 1920 to 1930, and land area in square miles. The following information included in Table IV is not shown here: classification of city by metropolitan status, rent level, economic base, employment to residence ratio, veto power of mayor, airports, and incinerators. For explanation of column headings and code see note at beginning of Table IV. Population figures in italics indicate post-1940 estimates in Table III.

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Abbeville, La.	6.7	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	$625	P	SWEd
Abilene, Kan.	5.7	0.2	15.6	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX§
Abington t, Mass.	5.7	−2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAKW	W
Aiken, S.C.	6.2	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASTWX§
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5.7	47.1	U	1.8	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	1	None	AW
Alamosa, Colo	5.6	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TK	W
Albany, Ore	5.7	6.2	10.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKP	X
Albia, Iowa	5.2	16.5	−12.7	3.7	MC	D2	6†	2	P2	50	TA	SW
Albion, Mich	8.3	0.3	−0.4	3.4	MC	D2	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn	5.1	−2.4	56.5	5.4	Mgr	C2	3‡	3	NP6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6.6	46.9	97.1	3.9	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Minn.	5.1	30.3	14.4	5.7	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX
Alice, Tex	7.8	83.8	125.5	1.3	Com	H2	3	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6.3	−6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEWX
Alma, Mich.	7.2	6.9	−10.7	4.7	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	200	None	SWX§
Altus, Okla	8.6	1.8	86.6	2.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AESW
Alva, Okla.	5.1	−1.3	30.9	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TKSP	WX
Americus, Ga	9.3	5.9	−2.8	4.9	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t, Mass	6.4	8.9	6.1	26.6	RTM	C1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Amityville, N.Y.	5.1	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash	5.9	10.5	24.2	8.5	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4*	120	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla	5.6	10.8	61.6	0.6	MC	D2	10†	0	P2‡	180	TKSP	AEW
Andalusia, Ala	6.9	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	D4	6‡	6	P4	120	None	EdGW
Anoka, Minn	6.4	32.5	13.2	3.2	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9.5	10.3	1.9	3.9	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	2,400	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	*5.1*	43.3	84.0	1.5	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	9.1	74.9	133.0	10.6	MC	C	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa	8.3	−13.5	11.4	16.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	5.1	50.2	2.1	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5.7	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N.C.	7.0	39.0	96.2	3.1	Mgr	D2	5†	5	P2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa	7.0	−1.7	7.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa	6.4	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ohio	7.7	6.1	13.0	3.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Athens, Tenn	6.9	28.7	108.7	4.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	300	KPL	EdW
Atlantic, Iowa	5.8	3.9	4.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	39	TA	AEdSWd
Auburn, Ind	5.4	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Auburn t, Mass.	6.6	7.8	58.0	...	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	400	TAKW	None
Audubon, N.J.	8.9	L	87.8	0.4	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa	6.2	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif	5.2	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	CTAK	AEdSW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6.4	3.4	28.2	0.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	180	None	ASWX§
Baker, Ore	9.3	18.9	1.7	7.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ESW
Bangor, Pa	5.7	−2.4	7.8	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis	6.4	15.7	0.1	3.6	MC	D2	9†	0	NP3‡	78	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5.0	8.7	−5.4	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2	24	TK	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Barnstable t, Mass	8.3	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,500	DTAKS	ASX
Barrington, t, R.I	6.2	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	C2	5	5	P2	250	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla	6.2	16.9	25.4	5.3	Mgr	D3	5‡	5	NP3‡	120	None	ABESW
Bastrop, La	6.6	29.4	321.1	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	300	None	None
Batavia, Ill	5.1	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark	5.3	17.5	4.3	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	36	TKPL	X
Bay City, Tex	6.6	62.0	17.8	2.7	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	120	TAKEPL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill	6.5	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa	5.6	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7.4	8.5	154.5	4.7	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4‡	60	None	ISWd
Beeville, Tex	6.8	41.3	56.9	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	...	None	AS
Belfast, Me	5.5	11.0	−L	25.0	Mgr	D2	5†	0	NP2	None	None	PWX§
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2‡	200	DTL	EGdSW
Bellefonte, Pa	5.3	10.4	20.2	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SWd
Bellevue, Ky	8.7	2.9	15.2	0.9	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	78	TAKPL	B
Bellevue, Ohio	6.1	−2.1	8.3	2.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill	5.2	4.6	165.3	2.3	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Belvidere, Ill	8.1	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn	9.4	30.9	1.6	10.8	MC	D1	11	1	NP2‡	None	TAK	SWX§
Bennington, Vt	7.6	3.2	2.2	4.0	Mgr	D1	7	7	NP3‡	50	DTAKL	WX§
Benton, Ill	7.4	−10.3	14.1	3.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	BSWX
Berea, Ohio	6.0	5.8	92.5	4.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich	6.4	15.0	U	2.4	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	None	None	W
Bexley, Ohio	8.7	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind	5.1	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz	5.9	−27.0	−12.8	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	120	None	X§
Blackwell, Okla	8.5	−10.3	32.7	3.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX
Blairsville, Pa	5.0	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	D4	3†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa	8.1	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa	9.8	7.8	16.3	4.6	MC	D4	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind	5.4	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	AES
Bogota, N.J	7.3	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S
Bonham, Tex	6.3	12.3	−5.9	1.8	MC	D2	5	1	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Boonton, N.J	6.7	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo	6.1	−5.4	37.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La	5.8	44.5	265.9	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N.J	7.6	3.3	24.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7.2	7.5	15.5	3.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont	8.7	184.1	10.9	3.3	Mgr	H2	3	3	NP4‡	260	None	SWX
Brackenridge, Pa	6.4	2.4	25.3	0.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla	7.4	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	300	None	AWX§
Brady, Tex	5.0	25.6	89.9	2.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt	9.6	10.5	18.9	30.1	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Brazil, Ind	8.1	−7.1	−5.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex	5.8	−23.0	310.0	2.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASX§
Brenham, Tex	6.4	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	120	None	AEdSW
Brentwood, Pa	7.6	40.3	217.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me	6.5	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	A
Bridgeport, Pa	5.9	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t, Mass	8.9	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	250	TAKW	SW
Brigham, Utah	5.6	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	300	TK	ESW
Bristol, Va	9.8	10.5	31.4	4.4	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	EdW
Bristow, Okla	6.1	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N.Y	6.9	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo	6.2	−4.0	2.0	3.1	Mgr	H3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss	6.2	17.9	12.4	2.2	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	420	KP	SWX§
Brookings, S.D	5.3	22.2	11.5	4.1	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	750	None	AEWX
Brownsville, Pa	8.0	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Brunswick, Me.	7.0	14.0	6.2	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Bryan, Ohio	5.4	15.3	10.3	1.7	MC	D2	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX
Burley, Idaho	5.3	39.3	−29.3	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	EdSWX
Burrillville t, R.I.	8.2	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	C2	7	7	P2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich	9.9	3.0	−1.8	5.4	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX§
Calais, Me.	5.2	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7.3	46.2	−2.6	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Calexico, Calif.	5.4	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	C..	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	WX§
Camden, Ark	9.0	23.4	124.6	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	ASW
Camden, S.C.	5.7	10.9	31.9	2.3	MC	D2	7‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEdTW
Cameron, Tex.	5.0	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	SX§
Canandaigua, N.Y.	8.3	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6.7	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass	6.4	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	WS
Canton, Miss	6.0	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	720	K	EGdW
Canton, N.C.	5.0	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	D2	3†	3	NP2	300	None	AW
Carbondale, Ill.	8.6	13.6	20.1	1.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N.M.	7.1	91.9	68.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N.J.	5.6	4.0	21.3	4.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5.4	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6.2	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6.1	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2	None	None	EdW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6.6	38.3	0.7	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N.Y.	5.4	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	C1	5	5	P3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9.3	27.0	16.6	4.3	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N.Y.	5.5	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9.0	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	C4	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8.4	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	X
Centerville, Pa.	6.3	−2.3	34.9	12.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7.4	−8.0	6.7	2.5	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EW
Chariton, Iowa	5.8	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8.7	8.0	9.4	4.0	Mgr	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX
Charleston, Ill.	8.2	2.2	21.1	3.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5.2	54.4	−1.6	1.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	SWX
Cheboygan, Mich.	5.7	15.2	−12.7	1.9	MC	D1	10†	0	P2‡	None	T	W
Cherokee, Iowa	7.5	15.9	10.6	5.8	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Chester, Ill.	5.1	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Chester, S.C.	6.4	15.6	−0.5	3.1	Mgr	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	WX§
Cheviot, Ohio	9.0	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9.3	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	X
Childress, Tex	6.5	−9.8	43.2	3.3	MC	D2	6‡	6	NP2‡	90	None	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo	8.0	−2.0	20.6	2.0	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	144	DTAKPL	AEWX§
Chisholm, Minn.	7.5	−9.8	−8.1	3.5	MC	D2	11‡	1	NP2	300	None	AW
Chula Vista, Calif.	5.1	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	8.0	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9.4	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	6.5	−5.5	11.0	1.6	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	WX§
Clinton, Ill	6.3	6.9	0.4	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Clinton, Ind	7.1	−10.6	−27.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla	6.7	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	SWX
Clinton, S.C.	5.7	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSTW
Cloquet, Minn	7.3	7.7	32.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	300	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6.2	−11.0	9.2	2.1	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5.0	76.3	−4.3	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	GdWX§
Coldwater, Mich	7.3	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern- ment	Selec- tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou- sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council- men		
Coleman, Tex.	6.1	−0.4	111.9	3.3	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8.2	24.4	82.3	2.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8.2	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9.8	5.7	−5.3	9.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex.	5.2	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	60	TAK	ASW
Colton, Calif.	9.7	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Miss.	6.1	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6.0	7.5	89.1	2.6	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	72	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7.6	10.6	27.5	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t, Mass.	8.0	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	*	TAKW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6.3	8.0	23.1	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	72	T	WX
Conneaut, Ohio	9.4	−3.5	3.7	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Conway, Ark.	5.8	4.5	21.3	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S.C.	5.1	68.2	52.9	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
Coos Bay, Ore.*	5.3	—0.5	31.1	1.3	Mgr	D2	7†	7	NP2	120	None	None
Coral Gables, Fla.	8.3	45.6	U	14.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡*	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky.	7.9	−1.8	135.9	2.3	Com	D4	3	3	P2	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7.9	15.2	5.2	2.7	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	EdTWX§
Corinth, Miss.	7.8	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	250	P	S
Corona, Calif.	8.8	24.9	70.0	16.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	156	TK	S
Coronado, Calif.	6.9	27.8	64.9	2.2	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corry, Pa.	6.9	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8.4	10.6	31.9	2.2	MC	D2	9†	0	P6‡	None	TK	WX
Covington, Va.	6.3	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7.2	2.3	17.6	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8.0	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	D2	7	2	NP2	56	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7.2	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	D4	9	1	NP4‡*	48	T	None
Crowley, La.	9.5	24.4	25.3	2.0	MC	D4	9†	1	P4	120	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6.5	−1.2	....	1.5	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5.5	17.2	27.3	2.3	MC	D4	4†	4	NP2‡	420	None	AEdSWX
Cullman, Ala.	5.1	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	9.0	58.3	1027.0	3.5	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	DTK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7.7	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	180	None	ESWX§
Daly City, Calif.	9.6	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	W
Danville, Ky.	6.7	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	D4	12†	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7.1	−0.9	3.4	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S.C.	6.2	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	ASW
Dartmouth t, Mass.	9.0	2.7	35.2	60.9	RTM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	None
Dayton, Ky.	8.4	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	D4	6†	6	P2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5.9	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5.3	15.8	13.4	2.1	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9.7	10.5	−0.7	3.6	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	9.1	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	240	TK	BW
De Land, Fla.	7.0	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8.9	3.1	−0.9	4.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5.7	1.3	−1.3	3.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6.4	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N.Y.	6.1	−6.9	11.7	4.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	400	None	S
Derry t, N.H.	5.4	5.2	−4.7	35.0	TM	D1	3	3	P3‡	500	DTKS	.....
De Soto, Mo.	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill.	9.5	8.2	154.9	5.2	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5.0	36.5	7.3	1.9	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N.D.	6.2	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASTX
Dickinson, N.D.	5.8	16.2	21.9	2.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	5.9	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8.5	−15.6	98.8	1.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	8.6	−12.3	−0.9	1.8	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	5.2	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWd

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
Dover, Del.	5.5	14.9	18.8	2.0	Mgr	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Dover, Ohio	9.7	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5.0	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9.5	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Dracut t, Mass.	7.3	6.2	30.9	19.2	TM	D3	3	3	P3‡	400	TAKSW	W
Dublin, Ga.	7.8	17.0	−13.3	5.5	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2‡	180	None	W
Dumont, N.J.	7.6	28.9	131.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W.Va.	5.3	25.7	U	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9.2	10.1	141.5	1.8	Mgr	C2	4†*	0	P2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunn, N.C.	5.3	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	240	None	AW
Dunnellen, N.J.	5.4	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	A	S*
Dupont, Pa.	5.3	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7.5	−0.1	4.2	2.0	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Durango, Colo.	5.9	9.0	31.2	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	8.3	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6.5	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	375	None	S
Easley, S.C.	5.2	6.1	36.9	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	180	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N.Y.	5.3	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
East Detroit, Mich.	8.6	44.1	U	4.6	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5.8	33.0	132.3	0.9	Mgr	C2	5‡	5	NP4‡	60	None	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5.1	−1.8	−9.3	1.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6.8	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.1	−2.2	−4.8	0.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N.Y.	6.7	1.0	69.5	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N.Y.	5.6	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N.J.	7.3	2.7	29.6	6.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.4	5.0	24.9	2.5	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5.9	86.6	71.2	17.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex.	8.7	80.8	242.9	1.6	Mgr	D2	3	3	P2	*	None	SW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8.0	28.4	16.8	4.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	250	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8.0	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6.2	24.1	23.7	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6.2	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	D2	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
El Cerrito, Calif.	*6.1*	58.2	157.1	3.3	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	312	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex.	5.6	−16.7	41.5	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8.5	5.2	194.4	1.6	Mgr	C2	7	7	NP4	600	None	EW
Elk City, Okla.	5.0	11.4	201.4	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Elkins, W.Va.	8.1	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	D2	10†	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5.9	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	D4	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	ESW
Ely, Minn.	6.0	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6.7	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9.7	21.3	83.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	72	TK	None
Ennis, Tex.	7.1	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6.2	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5.7	14.4	5.1	4.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	30	TA	AESW
Etna, Pa.	7.2	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6.3	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	D4	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX§
Eunice, La.	5.2	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6.9	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASTWX
Exeter t, N.H.	5.4	10.8	5.8	...	TM	..1	3	3	P3‡	400	TKS	None
Exeter, Pa.	5.8	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6.3	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	200	TK	EW
Fairfield, Iowa	6.8	2.3	11.3	2.4	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	24	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N.J.	9.0	50.5	U	5.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	W
Fairmont, Minn.	7.0	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Fairview, N.J.	8.8	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6.1	6.2	17.4	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWd
Fayetteville, Ark.	8.2	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	78	TKL	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Ferguson, Mo.	5.7	50.7	102.7	4.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7.4	15.2	−6.7	2.0	MC	D2	9†	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5.1	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	C2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5.4	U	U	1.2	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	240	None	None
Flora, Ill.	5.5	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5.8	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N.C.	5.0	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5.2	15.4	U	1.5	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5.7	24.1	36.0	2.3	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	AEW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6.2	6.2	17.9	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N.J.	9.5	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	A	S
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8.0	67.4	127.1	17.1	Mgr	D1	4†	0	NP2‡	560	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6.3	1.1	83.7	1.4	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Frackville, Pa.	8.0	L	43.7	1.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Franklin, Ind.	6.3	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Franklin t, Mass.	7.3	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	H1	3	3	NP1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N.H.	6.7	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	D1	9†	0	P3‡	None	None	AS
Franklin, Pa.	9.9	−3.0	2.8	2.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5.1	11.8	19.5	1.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N.Y.	5.7	−1.3	−3.9	6.0	MC	D1	5†	5	P2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N.J.	7.0	0.8	44.6	1.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6.6	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7.7	37.1	−7.1	1.8	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8.3	35.8	9.1	4.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Gaffney, S.C.	7.6	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	150	None	EdSWX
Gainesville, Tex.	9.7	8.3	3.1	3.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	None	L	ESW
Galion, Ohio	8.7	13.2	4.1	3.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	138	DTL	STW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7.8	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	C..	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N.M.	7.0	17.5	52.9	1.5	MC	C4	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5.9	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	H4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6.3	2.7	59.1	2.7	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me.	6.0	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S.C.	5.6	9.4	11.0	1.0	MC	D2	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5.9	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9.8	—L	50.4	3.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5.8	15.3	97.0	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	NP2	24	None	W
Glassport, Pa.	8.7	4.3	20.6	1.5	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6.8	8.4	86.2	4.7	Mgr	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8.1	4.9	169.4	5.6	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N.J.	7.3	−0.4	59.4	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	WdS*
Glen Rock, N.J.	5.2	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	AT	S
Globe, Ariz.	6.1	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6.9	33.0	U	1.5	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	204	None	SW
Grafton, W.Va.	7.4	−4.0	−9.2	2.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5.2	3.9	95.8	1.9	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Grand Haven, Mich.	8.8	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX§
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	7.0	9.5	436.5	1.2	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6.0	29.2	48.1	4.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5.7	49.4	−4.7	1.5	MC	C4	3	3	NP4	120	FT	SW
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	5.8	−1.9	−6.0	45.7	TM	C1	3	3	P1	500	DTAKW	W*
Great Bend, Kan.	9.0	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	60	T	A
Great Neck, N.Y.	6.2	53.5	U	1.3	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6.8	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	240	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6.1	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5.1	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	SWT
Greenville, Mich.	5.3	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	50	TAK	W
Greenville, Ohio	7.7	10.1	0.3	2.1	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	132	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8.1	−5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SX

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Grenada, Miss	5.8	34.1	27.2	2.1	MC	D4	6†	2	P4	300	KP	Wd
Grinnell, Iowa	5.2	5.3	−7.7	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich	6.2	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7.2	104.0	114.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa	6.3	2.3	24.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N.J	6.2	−5.1	−2.8	2.2	MC	D2	6‡	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N.J	9.7	10.0	56.9	2.7	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N.J.	5.6	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N.J	5.3	10.2	40.1	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Hamburg, N.Y	5.5	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Hamlet, N.C	5.1	6.5	26.1	1.7	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	60	None	A
Hammond, La	6.0	−0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N.J	7.7	0.2	19.3	42.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va	5.9	−7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich	5.6	−4.2	−23.0	1.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif	8.2	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	C4	4†*	4	NP4‡	200	TK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga	5.1	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	300	None	W
Harlan, Ky	5.1	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	D4	7†	7	P2	90	None	W
Harriman, Tenn	5.6	22.5	14.2	2.0	MC	D2	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va	*8.8*	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	D4	9	0	NP4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind	6.9	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S.C	5.4	6.6	39.8	1.5	MC	D2	6†	..	NP2	None	None	ASWdX§
Hasbrouck Hgts., N.J.	6.7	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich	5.2	−1.0	1.7	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	W
Hastings, Minn	5.7	11.3	11.3	8.5	Mgr	D2	7‡	1	NP2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud, N.Y.	7.1	−0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N.Y	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.9	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	S
Havre, Mont	6.4	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif	*8.3*	25.3	U	2.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX§
Hays, Kan	6.4	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif	6.7	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Hazard, Ky	7.4	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	NP4	500	None	AW
Helena, Ark	8.5	2.8	−8.7	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Henderson, N.C	7.6	20.5	21.5	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex	6.4	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Hendersonville, N.C	5.4	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡	120	None	W
Henryetta, Okla	6.9	−10.3	30.7	2.7	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TKSP	ASW
Herkimer, N.Y	9.6	−7.9	−0.1	2.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	*7.2*	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill	9.3	−3.7	−11.6	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	144	TK	WS
Highland Park, N.J	9.0	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex	7.8	−0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	72	A	SW
Hillsdale, Mich	6.4	8.2	7.7	2.3	MC	D1	8†	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Hingham t, Mass	8.0	20.2	18.8	18.7	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill	7.3	6.0	71.3	3.1	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W.Va	5.8	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	D2	4†	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind	7.2	23.8	67.3	8.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Hobart, Okla	5.2	3.9	69.7	1.3	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	180	TKSP	SWX§
Holdenville, Okla	6.6	−8.8	147.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	56	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa	5.9	−1.0	46.6	1.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W.Va.	6.1	37.0	269.3	0.4	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	100	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla	6.2	117.5	U	24.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	600	None	SW
Homewood, Ala	7.4	21.1	U	3.7	MC	D4	11	11	NP4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa	5.7	3.6	99.2	4.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Hoopeston, Ill	5.4	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark	7.5	24.4	25.4	2.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	180	TKL	AESWX
Hopewell, Va	*8.7*	−23.8	710.8	4.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	A
Houma, La	9.1	38.6	26.6	1.5	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	450	P	EGdSW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Hudson t, Mass.	8.0	−5.0	11.3	12.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Hudson Falls, N.Y.	6.7	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5.9	12.1	−17.2	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Humboldt, Tenn.	5.2	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	50	None	EdWX
Huntingdon, Pa.	7.2	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5.1	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX§
Hyattsville, Md.	6.6	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	D4	7‡	1	NP4‡	300	T	None
Ilion, N.Y.	8.9	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	D1	5‡	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Inkster, Mich.	7.0	58.6	U	7.5	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	5.6	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	D2	7	1	NP2‡	52	TK	Wd
Iola, Kan.	7.2	1.2	−15.9	1.4	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX§
Ionia, Mich.	6.4	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6.3	13.4	−9.7	34.2	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AEW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9.5	2.7	−12.0	8.7	Mgr	C3	9†	9	NP3	100	None	W
Jackson, La.	5.4	35.8	70.9	4.0	MC	D1	5†	5	NP4	None	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6.3	6.3	13.7	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7.2	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N.D.	8.8	7.4	23.5	9.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	6.8	28.7	63.7	2.4	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	ASW
Jasper, Ind.	5.0	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9.4	11.4	79.8	11.8	MC	H2	4†	4	NP2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5.0	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7.3	81.9	5.5	2.1	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,500	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5.4	−6.0	−5.3	1.2	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5.4	−9.0	−16.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Junction City, Kan.	8.5	14.9	−1.7	1.6	Mgr	C	3	3	NP2‡	1,200	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	8.2	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SWX§
Kane, Pa.	6.1	−1.6	−14.4	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7.4	12.2	10.6	3.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	255	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9.6	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TK	WX§
Kelso, Wash.	6.7	7.8	181.0	3.4	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5.4	−0.1	3.1	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kennett, Mo.	6.3	53.5	14.0	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8.6	2.5	18.5	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7.6	7.4	−8.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5.6	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	None	None	GSW
Keyport, N.J.	5.1	4.2	11.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W.Va.	6.2	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	D2	3	3	NP2‡	350	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	6.7	U	U	1.9	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Kingsford, Mich.	5.8	4.4	U	4.2	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N.C.	6.5	16.2	1.1	3.0	Mgr	C2	5	0	NP2	60	None	EdW
Kingsville, Tex.	7.8	14.2	42.9	1.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	SW
Kittanning, Pa.	7.6	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Knoxville, Iowa	6.9	47.7	33.3	2.4	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	SW
Kulpmont, Pa.	6.2	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Grande, Ore.	7.7	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP2	520	None	SWX
La Junta, Colo.	7.0	−2.1	44.9	2.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	300	TK	ESW
Lake City, Fla.	5.8	32.2	32.2	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	6.9	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	D1	8†	0	NP2‡	None	T	W
Lake Wales, Fla.	5.0	47.7	327.3	4.6	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	300	AK	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	7.4	24.7	437.1	4.7	Mgr	D2	5‡	1	NP2	300	None	AEW
Lamesa, Tex.	6.0	71.1	197.0	2.0	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Lancaster, N.Y.	7.2	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	480	None	SWd
Lanett, Ala.	6.1	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9.3	11.2	77.2	2.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESW*
Lansford, Pa.	8.7	−9.6	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5.4	7.1	6.0	3.9	Mgr	D1	3†	3	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N.Y.	6.0	13.0	114.0	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Larksville, Pa	8.5	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	D4	7†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Cruces, N.M	8.4	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P4‡*	None	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev	8.4	63.1	124.2	14.0	Mgr	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	1,200	K	ASX§
Las Vegas City, N.M	5.9	25.9	9.6	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	None	None	X
Las Vegas t, N.M	6.4	46.7	12.2	2.7	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S.C	6.9	26.7	17.6	4.9	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N.C	5.7	72.6	25.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lawrenceville, Ill	6.2	−1.4	24.1	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	100	TK	S
Lead, S.D	7.5	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	D5	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind	6.5	1.3	3.0	1.6	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EdSW
Lebanon, Mo	5.0	41.1	25.1	2.7	Mgr	C1	5	5	P4‡	None	None	ESWX
Lebanon t, N.H	7.6	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
Lebanon, Tenn	6.0	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	D2	4†	0	NP2	60	None	EdSW
Lehighton, Pa	6.6	1.9	6.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	9	0	P4‡	None	D	AEdW
Le Mars, Iowa	5.4	11.8	2.2	3.7	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N.C	7.6	16.3	75.7	3.9	MC	D2	7†	7	NP2	None	None	SWX
Leonia, N.J	5.8	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Lewistown, Mont	5.9	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	144	T	SW
Lexington, Mo	5.3	16.2	−2.1	1.3	MC	H4	8†	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	AX§
Linton, Ind	6.3	23.2	−13.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EGSW
Litchfield, Ill	7.0	6.6	6.4	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn	6.0	20.6	−8.8	4.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont	6.6	3.9	1.3	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	144	T	AWX§
Lockhart, Tex	5.0	14.9	17.0	3.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSW
Lockland, Ohio	5.6	−1.8	42.3	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Logan, Ohio	6.2	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	48	DTL	W
Logan, W.Va	5.2	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	D2	5†	5	P2	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill	7.1	14.2	364.5	4.7	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	W
Long Beach, N.Y	9.0	55.3	1959.6	2.0	Mgr	C	5	5	NP2	None	None	SW
Longmeadow t, Mass	5.8	30.5	69.5	69.5	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAKW	AWd
Longmont, Colo	7.4	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	200	TK	AESW
Loveland, Colo	6.1	11.6	8.7	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	300	TK	AESW
Ludington, Mich	8.7	−2.2	1.0	2.5	Mgr	D2	8†	3	NP2‡*	120	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky	6.2	−4.6	41.5	0.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2	78	TAKPL	Wd
Ludlow t, Mass	8.2	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lufkin, Tex	9.6	30.9	49.9	4.0	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX§
Lumberton, N.C	5.8	40.2	53.3	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	60	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa	7.1	1.9	15.9	0.7	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
McAdoo, Pa	5.1	2.1	12.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
McComb, Miss	9.9	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	ASW
McCook, Neb	6.2	−7.1	55.4	5.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	AWX§
McKinney, Tex	8.6	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	300	None	W
McPherson, Kan	7.2	17.0	33.8	2.3	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Macomb, Ill	8.8	3.0	26.7	1.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	240	TAKL	SW
Madera, Calif	6.5	38.3	35.5	2.2	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Madison, Ill	7.8	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	260	TK	None
Madison, Ind	6.9	6.0	−2.7	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison, N.J	7.9	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdSW*
Madison, S.D	5.0	17.0	3.5	2.2	Mgr	C2	9	0	NP3‡*	None	None	AESWX
Madisonville, Ky	8.2	18.8	37.3	2.2	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	156	None	EdSW
Malone, N.Y	8.7	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	P2‡	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark	5.3	3.4	32.4	3.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	SW
Malverne, N.Y	5.2	128.4	U	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N.D	6.7	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	6.4	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich	8.7	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	C1	7	7	NP2‡	None	A	ASWX
Manistique, Mich	5.4	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	H2	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass	6.5	2.6	1.7	19.9	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	Selec-tion and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thou-sands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Manville, N.J.	6.1	11.5	U	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6.7	13.1	243.5	5.0	MC	D2	7†	0	NP2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla	5.1	50.6	34.9	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marietta, Ga	8.7	13.5	23.4	5.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	50	None	EdSW
Marion, Ill	9.3	2.4	−5.7	2.9	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marion, S.C	5.7	16.8	26.4	1.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2	65	None	W
Marion, Va	5.2	24.6	27.8	1.1	MC	D2	7†	7	NP4‡	24	AK	SW
Marlin, Tex	6.5	22.6	23.9	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich	5.3	4.7	17.5	2.5	Com	...	4	4	NP4	..	None	EWX§
Marshall, Mo	8.5	5.3	55.8	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	180	TAPL	SW
Marshfield, Ore	(See Coos Bay, Oregon)											
Martinez, Calif	7.4	12.4	70.3	3.1	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind	5.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Marysville, Calif	6.6	15.3	5.5	2.2	MC	C1	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	None
Maryville, Mo	5.7	9.2	10.5	2.6	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn	5.6	13.1	32.6	1.4	Com	D2	3†	3	NP2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky	8.6	5.4	24.2	1.8	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Maynard t, Mass	6.8	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	300	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky	6.6	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	D4	3	3	NP2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5.7	1.1	20.5	1.6	Mgr	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mechanicville, N.Y	7.4	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa	5.4	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N.Y	5.9	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	200	A	W
Menomonie, Wis	6.6	17.6	9.6	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	208	None	W
Mercedes, Tex	7.6	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Merrill, Wis	8.7	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	D2	16	0	NP2	..	TAKSL	X§
Mesa, Ariz	7.2	94.7	22.2	1.8	MC	C2	7	7	P4‡	100	None	EdGdW
Metropolis, Ill	6.3	12.7	10.2	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EWX
Metuchen, N.J	6.6	14.1	83.4	3.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex	6.4	−2.6	88.9	3.9	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP2‡	1	None	ASW
Mexico, Mo	9.1	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla	8.3	3.5	18.6	0.7	Com	D2	4†	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5.5	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t, Mass.	9.0	4.9	1.8	68.0	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	EdGdW
Middletown, Pa	7.0	15.8	2.8	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa	6.4	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex	9.4	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	300	None	ASWX§
Miles City, Mont	7.3	1.9	−9.6	1.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Millbury t, Mass	7.0	0.4	23.1	15.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400	DTAKSW	None
Milledgeville, Ga	6.8	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	D2	6†	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa	7.8	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa	8.3	−2.8	−1.0	3.9	Mgr	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La	6.7	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex	6.3	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa	8.7	−7.5	19.7	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5.2	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex	6.0	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	D2	4†	4	NP2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa	7.1	52.1	20.9	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill	9.1	5.0	6.8	3.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	168	TK	SWX§
Monongahela City, Pa.	8.8	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N.C	6.5	6.1	49.4	2.5	MC	D2	3†	3	P2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis	6.2	23.3	4.7	1.1	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t, Mass	7.6	−6.2	5.3	35.3	TM	C3	3	3	P3‡	*	TAK	WB*
Montebello, Calif	8.0	45.8	U	7.2	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8.5	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn	5.2	20.9	−2.3	3.5	MC	D2	5	5	NP4	120	T	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt	8.0	2.2	10.0	8.5	MC	D1	6†	0	NP2‡	None	DTAK	AW
Mooresville, N.C	6.7	18.9	30.2	2.1	MC	D2	9†	0	NP2	30	None	SW

Table V.—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Population: 1940 Census (in thousands)	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Moorhead, Minn	9.5	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La	7.0	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N.C	7.7	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	24	None	EdSWX
Morris, Ill	6.1	10.4	23.6	2.0	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn	8.1	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Morrisville, Pa	5.5	2.3	47.5	1.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6.0	34.4	13.1	1.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Mount Airy, N.C	6.3	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	200	None	TW
Mount Carmel, Ill	7.0	−2.0	−4.3	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N.Y	5.9	15.9	29.8	2.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Mount Oliver, Pa	7.0	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8.4	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	WX§
Mount Pleasant, Pa	5.8	−0.8	0.1	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind	5.6	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	GWX
Murfreesboro, Tenn	9.5	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill	9.0	9.7	−23.6	1.4	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah	5.7	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	D2	3	3	NP4‡	1,200	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex	7.5	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SWX§
Nanty-Glo, Pa	6.2	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif	7.7	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill	5.3	3.0	33.6	1.4	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa	5.2	11.7	26.1	0.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La	6.8	49.8	34.2	2.0	Com	D4	3	3	NP4	600	None	ESW
Navasota, Tex	6.1	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa	5.7	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb	7.3	1.5	15.1	2.3	Com	C2	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdWd
Negaunee, Mich	6.8	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	D1	11‡	11	NP2‡	None	TK	EdW
Nelsonville, Ohio	5.4	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo	5.3	18.6	13.0	2.1	Mgr	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX§
Nevada, Mo	8.2	9.8	4.3	3.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	X
Newark, N.Y	9.6	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	SW
Newberry, S.C	7.5	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	D2	6	0	P2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio	6.0	1.6	23.1	0.7	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex	7.0	11.8	73.9	4.4	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Brighton, Pa	9.6	−3.2	6.3	1.2	Mgr	D4	10†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Newman, Ga	7.2	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	D2	8†	8	NP2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport t, N.H	5.3	13.8	13.4	...	TM	1	3	3	P3‡	600	DTKSP	AW
Newton, N.J	5.5	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	C1	3	3	P3‡	400	AK	SW
Newton, N.C	5.4	23.1	45.4	3.9	MC	D1	6†	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn	8.7	19.6	8.3	7.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	250	TK	EGdSW
Noblesville, Ind	5.6	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz	5.1	−14.5	−29.0	1.8	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	None	None	ASW
Normal, Ill	7.0	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa	9.6	−2.2	5.2	2.5	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
N. Andover t, Mass	7.5	8.1	11.1	27.3	TM	C1	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N.J.	9.9	19.9	367.6	2.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
North Chicago, Ill	8.5	L	45.0	1.8	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	360	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	5.2	26.4	274.9	1.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	140	DTL	None
North Pelham, N.Y	5.1	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Tarrytown, N.Y	8.8	18.7	25.1	1.9	MC	D2	6†	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio	8.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N.Y	8.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N.Y	5.2	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa	6.3	3.9	33.6	1.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Oakwood, Ohio	7.7	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla	9.0	23.4	48.2	4.1	Mgr	D2	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	ESW
Oconto, Wis	5.4	6.6	2.2	6.5	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	60	TAKL	AW
Odessa, Tex	9.6	297.7	U	3.7	Mgr	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	360	None	SW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Oelwein, Iowa	7.8	L	4.5	2.6	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	SWX
Old Town, Me	7.7	5.8	4.5	41.2	Mgr	C1	7	7	P3‡	None	None	X§
Olney, Ill	7.8	27.5	36.7	4.1	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa	9.3	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	D4	4†	0	P4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala	8.5	37.9	24.1	6.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEW
Opelousas, La	8.0	42.6	42.0	2.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif	7.9	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS*
Orange t, Mass	5.6	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Orange, Tex	7.5	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	D2	4†	0	P2‡	48	None	S
Oregon City, Ore	6.1	6.3	1.3	1.5	Mgr	C6	2†	2	NP6‡	None	None	W
Owatonna, Minn	8.7	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	D2	7	2	NP2‡*	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N.Y	5.1	6.9	14.3	2.7	MC	D1	6†	0	P2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif	8.5	35.5	42.3	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	300	TKL	SWd
Pacific Grove, Calif	6.2	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	D2	7‡	7	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla	7.1	9.8	27.4	4.7	Mgr	D1	5‡	5	NP4‡	240	None	WX§
Palisades Park, N.J	8.1	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Palmer t, Mass	9.1	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	550	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa	7.5	−2.6	7.1	2.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N.J	5.2	4.2	U	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Palmyra, Pa	5.2	19.7	20.0	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill	6.0	2.2	−4.7	1.0	MC	D4	10†	0	P4‡	120	TK	ASW
Paragould, Ark	7.1	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill	9.3	11.8	10.0	2.3	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky	6.7	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn	6.4	−21.7	72.6	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4*	1	None	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss	5.9	36.0	−28.7	6.0	Com	D4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N.Y	7.2	4.7	70.2	2.5	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	PS
Paulsboro, N.J	7.0	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla	5.1	20.5	14.6	1.7	MC	C2	5‡	5	NP2	None	TKEPL	AWX
Pawhuska, Okla	5.4	−8.2	−7.5	1.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	260	None	ESWX§
Pelham Manor, N.Y	5.3	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	None	None	AP
Pendleton, Ore	8.8	33.6	−3.2	3.0	Mgr	D2	8†	0	P4‡	240	None	ASW§X
Penns Grove, N.J	6.5	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Penn Yan, N.Y	5.3	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	240	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	6.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	MC	D2	5	2	NP2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla	5.0	19.9	33.4	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	125	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill	9.0	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif	8.0	−2.6	32.4	2.5	MC	D4	7‡	7	NP4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich	6.0	4.9	13.3	4.0	Mgr	D1	5‡	1	NP2‡	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss	5.1	9.2	89.5	3.7	MC	D4	5†	1	P4	54	KP	Gd
Picher, Okla	5.8	−24.8	−19.7	1.0	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	None	TKSP	SW
Piedmont, Calif	9.9	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa	6.3	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N.J	5.5	1.8	59.9	4.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif	9.5	−0.9	103.8	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex	8.3	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	240	K	W
Plant City, Fla	7.5	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	H1	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La	5.0	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	None	EdW
Plymouth, Ind	5.7	8.0	21.9	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	W
Plymouth, Mich	5.4	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	175	None	W
Pontiac, Ill	9.6	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	S
Portage, Wis	7.0	11.2	13.0	7.0	MC	D2	10†	0	NP2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N.M	5.1	104.0	118.3	2.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash	9.4	−7.6	90.4	6.1	Com	D3	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	EdWd
Porterville, Calif	6.3	18.2	29.4	1.7	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Port Jervis, N.Y	9.7	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	D2	9†	1	P2	120	T	Wd
Portland, Ind	6.4	20.6	−11.5	1.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan	6.6	4.3	22.0	1.2	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	AESW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Prescott, Ariz.	6.0	9.1	10.1	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	7.9	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	C1	4†	4	NP3‡	135	None	SW
Price, Utah	5.2	27.7	72.8	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	P2‡*	420	DTK	AEdW
Prichard, Ala	6.1	32.8	U	1.4	MC	D4	6‡	6	NP4	300	None	AW
Princeton, Ill	5.2	9.7	15.4	1.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind	7.8	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky	5.4	13.1	29.1	1.8	MC	D4	6†	6	NP2	156	None	W
Princeton, N.J	7.7	10.4	18.2	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Princeton, W.Va	7.4	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N.J	5.7	−3.3	37.7	0.7	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa	5.1	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn	5.3	57.8	21.1	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TAK	EdW
Pulaski, Va	8.8	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	T	WX§
Punxsutawney, Pa	9.5	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	None	D	X
Putnam, Conn	7.8	6.2	−5.1	3.4	MC	...	9†	1	P2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash	7.9	11.2	12.2	5.9	MC	D4	7†	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa	5.2	5.5	11.2	1.5	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	ESWX§
Radford, Va	7.0	12.3	34.6	5.3	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t, Mass	7.6	16.5	37.8	10.1	TM	C1	3	3	P1	None	DTAKSW	AW
Rankin, Pa	7.5	−6.1	9.0	0.4	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N.M	7.6	24.9	9.8	2.9	MC	D2	10†	0	P4‡	None	None	AEWX
Ravenna, Ohio	8.5	6.5	11.1	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo	5.5	13.6	22.7	3.9	MC	D2	6†	3	NP2‡	120	None	W
Reading, Ohio	6.1	6.2	26.1	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif	8.1	93.6	41.4	4.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	EdWX§
Red Oak, Iowa	5.8	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	D2	5†	2	NP2	40	TA	W
Red Wing, Minn	9.9	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	D2	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	APWX
Rhinelander, Wis	8.5	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2	100	None	ASWX
Rice Lake, Wis	5.7	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	65	TKL	EdWX
Richfield, Minn	6.8	1.9	38.7	10.0	MC	D2	4‡	4	NP3‡	420	TAK	None
Richmond, Ky	7.3	12.9	15.5	1.6	MC	D4	6†	0	P2	72	PL	GdSW
Richwood, W.Va	5.1	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	D2	9‡	1	P2‡	50	K	None
Ridgefield, N.J	5.3	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Ridgway, Pa	6.3	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill	9.5	7.5	102.6	2.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla	7.1	26.2	U	2.0	MC	D2	5	5	NP2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill	7.9	17.2	167.4	1.9	Mgr	D4	6†	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	8.5	151.0	1.0	2.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn	6.0	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	1	NP2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex	6.8	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	D2	5†	0	NP2	60	KPL	EGS
Rochester, Pa	7.4	−3.7	11.1	0.7	MC	D4	12†	0	NP4‡	None	C	None
Rockland, Me	8.9	−1.9	11.9	10.8	Mgr	C3	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	X§
Rockland t, Mass	8.1	7.5	−0.3	10.2	TM	D1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo	9.8	16.4	30.7	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	240	None	X
Rockville, Conn	7.6	1.7	−3.6	2.7	MC	D2	12†	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8.3	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo	5.1	40.1	76.7	2.7	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	90	P	S
Roselle Park, N.J	9.7	7.7	64.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	150	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif	6.7	3.5	43.5	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich	9.0	32.0	U	6.6	Com	D1	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me	8.4	−3.2	24.4	...	(Special ruling by Bureau of the Census)							
Rushville, Ind	6.0	4.4	3.8	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex	5.7	47.7	64.4	1.2	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	24	AKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark	5.9	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La	7.1	61.3	29.8	4.3	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N.Y	9.9	13.2	64.1	5.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me	8.6	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	D1	7†	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Albans, Vt	8.0	0.2	5.7	1.9	MC	D1	6†	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
St. Bernard, Ohio	7.4	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill	5.9	9.2	31.2	3.4	MC	D4	6†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa	6.8	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt	7.4	−6.1	10.6	32.9	Mgr	D3	6‡	6	P3‡	25	DTAKL	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich	9.0	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	W
St. Louis Park, Minn	7.7	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	D2	5‡*	5	NP3‡*	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5.5	1.8	−4.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	60	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa	7.7	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	X
St. Peter, Minn	5.9	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	D1	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	EdWX§
Salamanca, N.Y	9.0	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	D2	5†	0	P2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill	7.3	65.6	55.9	1.6	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	EGdSW
Salem, N.J	8.6	7.1	8.2	2.7	MC	D3	9‡	1	P4‡	None	T	SW
Salem, Va	5.7	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	C2	3	3	NP4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif	5.8	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex	9.5	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	420	None	ST§
San Bruno, Calif	6.5	80.6	131.1	1.6	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	360	DTAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla	6.1	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	D2	3	3	P2	None	None	A
San Fernando, Calif	9.1	20.2	136.0	2.7	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif	8.9	7.3	40.4	3.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex	6.0	17.0	13.4	1.6	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif	8.2	119.2	538.7	3.7	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif	8.6	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif	6.7	5.5	20.7	3.2	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif	8.5	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif	9.0	20.6	87.8	5.5	MC	C4	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	None
Saranac Lake, N.Y	7.1	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Sayre, Pa	7.6	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	D4	15†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sayreville, N.J	8.2	−5.5	20.6	18.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Schuylkill Haven, Pa	6.5	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N.Y	8.0	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	500	None	W
Scottdale, Pa	6.5	−3.3	16.4	1.1	Mgr	D4	12†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N.J	9.8	9.0	65.0	6.1	MC	D2	7	1	P2‡	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex	7.0	34.1	43.9	3.4	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	180	TAKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N.Y	6.5	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	D2	5‡	1	P2‡	200	None	WX§
Sewickley, Pa	5.6	0.3	13.0	1.1	Mgr	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind	8.6	14.8	2.2	1.2	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa	8.2	−5.1	−3.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	AEW
Sharpsville, Pa	5.1	−1.3	11.3	1.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis	5.6	32.9	18.2	1.9	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	240	TAKL	AEdSW
Sheffield, Ala	7.9	27.5	−6.9	5.2	Com	C1	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdPWd
Shelby, Ohio	6.6	7.2	11.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2	120	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn	6.5	30.5	72.0	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	100	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6.8	5.3	23.7	2.2	Mgr	D2	5†	2	NP2	50	TA	WX§
Shippensburg, Pa	5.2	20.7	−0.6	2.3	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9.8	5.3	8.3	2.3	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo	7.9	40.0	57.1	3.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Silver City, N.M	5.0	43.3	32.2	4.1	MC	D1	4†	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skokie, Ill	7.2	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	D4	6†	6	NP4‡	120	K	Wd
Solvay, N.Y	8.2	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky	6.2	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass	5.9	8.8	53.4	7.6	TM	C3	3	3	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa	5.4	23.5	40.8	1.1	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N.H	6.1	8.0	−15.1	10.3	MC	D2	10†	0	P2	None	None	W
Somerville, N.J	8.7	5.6	22.9	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
South Amboy, N.J	7.8	−8.0	7.3	1.3	MC	D2	5†	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va	5.3	8.5	11.6	2.7	Mgr	D2	6†	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6.1	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	100	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t, Mass	6.9	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	400*	TAK	AEdW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Southington, Conn.	5.1	−0.7	0.8	1.4	MC	D1	6†	6	P2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va.	8.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	NP4‡	300	TA	None
S. Plainfield, N.J.	5.4	6.6	U	9.0	MC	D2	6†	0	P2‡	None	A	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	5.7	U	U	53.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2	180	D	W
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6.6	7.0	40.4	5.0	MC	C..	5	5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6.0	−0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.	5.3	18.0	39.2	1.9	MC	D4	5†	0	NP4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5.8	17.6	10.8	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	240	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6.6	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	2	NP2	50	TA	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	6.6	5.9	5.8	32.2	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	200	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.	6.7	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5.2	4.8	−0.6	44.0	Mgr	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAK	WX
Spring Valley, Ill.	5.0	−4.9	−18.8	4.7	MC	D4	10†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	W
State College, Pa.	6.2	39.9	85.0	2.6	Mgr	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.	5.0	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	200	None	STWX§
Sterling, Colo.	7.4	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	160	TK	ASWX§
Stillwater, Minn.	7.0	−2.2	−7.3	2.9	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5.3	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	50	TA	ASWX§
Stoughton t, Mass.	8.6	5.2	19.5	15.9	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6.2	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	D4	5†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5.4	9.2	9.4	7.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	200	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7.2	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	C1	9	1	NP2‡	100	None	ESWX§
Stuttgart, Ark.	5.6	14.2	9.0	1.4	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	200	TKL	SW
Sullivan, Ind.	5.1	−4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	6.7	24.5	−2.5	4.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2	1,200	AKPL	ASW
Summit, Ill.	7.0	7.6	62.9	1.5	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa.	5.4	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9.2	1.1	32.8	1.7	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	6.3	52.3	92.2	3.7	Mgr	D4	6‡	6	NP4	None	None	EdSW
Takoma Park, Md.	8.9	39.3	102.5	1.6	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	9.3	22.4	16.0	4.2	Com	C3	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SW
Tallulah, La.	5.7	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	D4	4‡	4	NP4	300	P	ST
Tarboro, N.C.	7.1	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2‡	60	None	AESWX§
Tarentum, Pa.	9.8	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	D4	9†	0	NP4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	6.8	−6.9	900.1	2.4	MC	D4	7	1	NP4	300	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N.Y.	6.9	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	D2	7‡	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	9.0	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	7.9	5.5	−25.1	4.0	Mgr	C2	4†	4	NP2‡	48	None	STWX
Taylorville, Ill.	8.3	13.6	26.0	1.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5.4	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	75	TK	EdW
Tenafly, N.J.	7.4	30.8	58.1	2.2	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex.	5.7	62.6	40.9	2.8	Com	D2	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AS
The Dalles, Ore.	6.3	6.5	1.3	2.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP4‡	None	T	AW
Thibodaux, La.	5.9	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	D4	3	3	P4	1,000	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6.0	41.0	−8.9	2.1	MC	D2	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX§
Thomaston, Ga.	6.4	29.9	96.7	2.4	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2‡	600	None	EdSTW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6.7	−2.2	31.8	1.0	Mgr	D2	4†	0	NP2‡	100	None	EWX§
Throop, Pa.	7.4	−8.0	20.3	5.0	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga.	5.3	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	C..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	WX§
Tipton, Ind.	5.1	4.9	7.9	1.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8.1	0.9	−4.5	2.7	Com	D4	5‡	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	5.5	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	..1	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W
Tooele, Utah	5.0	−2.6	42.6	9.0	Mgr	D2	5†	5	NP2‡*	144	TK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7.4	5.4	50.4	1.1	MC	D2	7†	3	NP2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.	9.9	36.8	U	18.8	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡*	600	TK	ABW
Totowa, N.J.	5.1	11.5	146.8	4.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Trenton, Mich.	5.3	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2‡	300	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	7.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	D4	8†	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
Troy, Ala	7.1	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	D4	11	1	NP4	180	None	EdGWX§
Troy, Ohio	9.7	11.8	19.5	2.4	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N.Y	6.6	6.9	74.9	1.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N.M	6.2	49.5	32.9	3.4	Mgr	C..	5	0	NP4	..	None	ESWX§
Tulare, Calif	8.3	33.1	75.4	2.8	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss	8.2	29.1	25.8	3.5	MC	D4	5†	1	NP4	600	KSP	EdWX
Tupper Lake, N.Y	5.5	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa	9.8	−8.3	81.4	0.6	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala	5.5	21.7	17.6	3.9	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	Ed
Tyrone, Pa	8.8	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	D4	14†	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6.4	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	A
Union, S.C	8.5	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	360	None	EdSTW
Union City, Tenn	7.3	23.7	32.9	1.1	Com	D6	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	ESW
University Hgts., Ohio	6.0	167.4	1607.6	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	NP4‡	150	None	None
Upland, Calif	6.3	33.9	61.8	12.0	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	WS§
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5.4	175.5	393.4	2.0	MC	C2	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8.3	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	GdSW
Uvalde, Tex	6.7	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	D2	5†	5	NP2	24	None	AGdSTW
Uxbridge t, Mass	6.4	2.1	16.7	29.2	TM	D3	3	3	NP3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N.D	5.9	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	60	T	AESWX
Valparaiso, Ind	8.7	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark	5.4	4.6	−0.8	3.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	W
Vandalia, Ill	5.3	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	120	TK	W
Van Wert, Ohio	9.2	8.9	4.6	3.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	120	DTL	SWX§
Venice, Ill	5.5	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	D4	6†	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N.J	7.9	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	D2	7†	1	P3‡	300	CK	WS*
Vernon, Tex	9.3	1.5	77.7	2.0	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	300	None	AESWd
Verona, N.J	9.0	25.1	135.6	3.0	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWd
Villa Park, Ill	7.2	16.3	628.3	12.0	MC	D4	6†	6	P4‡	50	K	W
Vineland, N.J	7.9	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	P4	3,000	None	ESW
Vinita, Okla	5.7	33.4	−14.9	2.2	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Visalia, Calif	8.9	22.6	26.2	2.9	Mgr	C2	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASX§
Wabash, Ind	9.7	9.2	−10.5	3.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	6.5	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	175	DTL	EdSW
Wallington, N.J	9.0	−0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walpole t, Mass	7.4	2.3	33.5	20.6	TM	C1	5	5	NP1	250	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo	5.9	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	NP2	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.2	−2.8	1.6	2.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass	7.6	2.3	−13.4	39.3	TM	..1	3	3	NP1	300	DTAKSL	AW
Warren t, R.I	8.2	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	C2	5	5	P2	200	TAK	S
Warrensburg, Mo	5.9	14.0	7.0	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	60	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind	6.4	11.3	4.6	1.8	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
Washington, Ind	9.3	2.7	3.7	22.1	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	120	TK	EW
Washington, Iowa	5.2	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	D2	6†	2	NP2	30	TA	EdSWX
Washington, Mo	6.8	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	D4	8†	0	P2‡	84	TAPL	AW
Washington, N.C	8.6	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	8†	0	P2	120	None	EWX§
Washington Ct.Hse.,O.	9.4	11.6	5.8	2.0	Mgr	C4	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif	8.9	7.0	66.4	1.3	MC	D2	8†	0	NP4‡	300	DTAK	ASWX
Waupun, Wis	6.8	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	D2	6†	6	NP2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Waverly, N.Y	5.5	−3.7	7.4	3.4	MC	D2	7‡	1	P2‡	150	None	W
Waxahachie, Tex	8.7	7.6	1.1	3.8	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waynesboro, Va	7.4	18.4	290.6	1.0	Mgr	C2	5	1	NP4‡	180	None	W
Weatherford, Tex	5.9	20.6	−20.8	2.0	Com	D2	3	3	NP2‡	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo	7.0	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	D4	12†	0	P2‡	27	TAPL	A
Webster City, Iowa	6.7	−4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	C3	3	3	NP3‡	None	TA	ESWX§
Welch, W.Va	6.3	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	D2	5†	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan	7.2	−2.1	5.1	4.0	Com	D3	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W.Va	6.3	−2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W

TABLE V.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	POPULATION			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (in thousands)	Per Cent of Increase					Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30				Total	At Large				
Wellston, Ohio	5.5	4.1	−20.5	6.0	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	72	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N.Y.	5.9	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	D2	4†	4	P2‡	400	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7.7	−3.6	−10.1	1.5	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Weslaco, Tex.	6.9	41.1	U	1.1	Mgr	D2	4†	4	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
West Bend, Wis.	5.5	14.5	40.9	2.0	MC	D2	6†	0	NP2‡	450	TA	SWX
West Hazleton, Pa.	7.5	2.9	24.9	0.8	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	6.3	23.1	33.0	3.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	None
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5.0	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	D2	7‡	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Monroe, La.	8.6	30.4	93.1	2.5	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	180	None	W
Weston, W.Va.	8.3	−4.4	51.7	1.4	MC	D2	4†	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7.9	L	13.9	0.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
West Point, Miss.	5.6	20.3	6.3	3.8	MC	D2	5†	1	P2	216	P	EdSWX§
West St. Paul, Minn.	5.7	28.5	50.7	4.9	MC	D2	7†	1	NP2	60	None	Wd
W. University Pl., Tex.	9.2	597.5	U	2.1	Com	D2	5‡	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West View, Pa.	7.2	19.7	115.5	1.2	Mgr	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	C	W
Westwood, N.J.	5.4	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	CTA	S
West York, Pa.	5.6	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7.4	1.8	75.4	4.8	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	9.7	80.0	507.9	2.1	Mgr	D3	7‡	7	NP3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	7.8	1.6	6.9	6.7	TM	D1	5‡	5	NP1	225	TAKSW	None
Wildwood, N.J.	5.2	−3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	C4	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	SW
Williamson, W.Va.	8.4	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	D3	5‡	1	P3	300	None	W
Williston, N.D.	5.8	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4‡	480	None	AW
Williston Park, N.Y.	5.8	29.9	U	0.5	MC	D2	5‡	5	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7.6	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	5.7	−10.0	−2.3	0.4	MC	D4	8†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	6.0	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	D2	7†	3	P2	180	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8.2	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t, Mass.	6.6	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	C1	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5.3	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	D4	5†	5	P4	100	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8.6	4.4	−1.2	1.8	Com	D4	3‡	3	NP2	1,000	None	W
Windber, Pa.	9.1	−1.6	−2.7	1.9	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9.5	1.1	18.5	2.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX
Winooski, Vt.	6.0	13.7	7.6	1.1	MC	D2	5‡	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Winsted, Conn.	7.7	−2.6	−4.4	2.4	TM	D2	4†	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6.2	−13.1	346.5	2.5	Mgr	C1	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	S
Winton, Pa.	8.0	−6.1	12.2	6.3	MC	D4	9†	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N.J.	8.3	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	D2	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6.6	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	H4	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N.J.	5.7	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	D2	6†	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8.2	0.7	134.1	2.5	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6.1	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	D4	8†	0	NP4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5.4	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	C1	3	3	NP3‡	25	T	AW
Worthington, Minn.	5.9	52.6	11.4	1.6	MC	D2	5†	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S.D.	6.8	12.0	20.9	2.6	Com	D5	5‡	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	7.3	30.1	6.4	2.3	MC	D2	4†	0	NP4‡	300	KPL	AEW
Yeadon, Pa.	8.5	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	D4	7†	7	P4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5.4	−5.8	6.0	1.9	MC	D2	8†	0	P2‡	100	TK	ASX
Yuma, Ariz.	5.3	8.9	15.5	2.0	MC	D4	5‡	5	NP4	120	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	6.6	9.4	7.4	1.0	Com	D4	5‡	5	NP4	400	None	W

Notes on Governmental Data Tables IV and V

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Adams, Massachusetts: First year member of board of selectmen receives $336, second year member $421, and third year member $531.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Anacortes, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and six aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Barre, Vermont: Airport owned jointly with Montpelier.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

Bay City, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Midland and Saginaw, Michigan.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with St. Joseph.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Birmingham, Alabama: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City and Kingsport.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burley, Idaho: In the future all councilmen will have four-year terms.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Central Falls, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 11 councilmen who receive $150 a year and 5 aldermen who receive $250 a year.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; those elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Coos Bay, Oregon: Name changed from Marshfield by popular vote in 1944.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Durham, North Carolina: See footnote for Raleigh.

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

Edinburg, Texas: The salary for commissioners has been waived.

El Dorado, Kansas: One council member serves two years as mayor and two years as member of the council.

Ellensburg, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

El Paso, Texas: The auditorium is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Endicott, New York: Airport owned jointly with Binghamton.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $1,200.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Great Falls, Montana: Airport owned jointly with Cascade County.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greensboro, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with High Point, North Carolina.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Haverford tp, Pennsylvania: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Radnor township.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

High Point, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with Greensboro, North Carolina.

Hillside, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Hobbs, New Mexico: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Hutchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Independence, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four year term.

Irvington, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol and Kingsport.

Junction City, Kansas: Two councilmen have two-year terms; councilman receiving most votes has a four-year term.

Kearny, New Jersey: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Keene, New Hampshire: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

Kelso, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Kenmore, New York: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

LaGrande, Oregon: Two councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

LaGrange, Georgia: Airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

Lansdale, Pennsylvania: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

Las Cruces, New Mexico: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Lenoir, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly with Morganton.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

Ludington, Michigan: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

Madison, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

Madison, South Dakota: Term of councilmen ranges from one to three years.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Mamaroneck, New York: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

Maplewood, New Jersey: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Mechanicville, New York: Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

Menasha, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Neenah, Wisconsin.

Miami, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Miami Beach, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Midland, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Saginaw, Michigan.

Millburn, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

Montague, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

Montclair, New Jersey: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

Neenah, Wisconsin: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Menasha, Wisconsin.

New Kensington, Pennsylvania: Airport owned jointly by Arnold, New Kensington, and Vandergrift.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 17 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Newark, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 4 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Omaha, Nebraska: The Metropolitan Utilities District operates the gas, water and ice plants under control of an independent board of six members.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owatonna, Minnesota: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Paris, Tennessee: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport jointly owned and operated by Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County.

Redlands, California: Two councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight aldermen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

Saginaw, Michigan: Tri-city airport owned and operated with Bay City and Midland, Michigan.

St. Joseph, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with Benton Harbor.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, clerk and three trustees. The mayor and clerk have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Sarasota, Florida: Airport owned jointly by cities of Sarasota and Bradenton, and counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: The clerk of the board receives $600, the chairman receives $500, and the third member receives $400.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at large.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting. The councilman at large has a two-year term.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

Tonawanda, New York: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Kenmore, New York.

Tooele, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Union tp, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

Ventnor, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

Waterville, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and seven councilmen.

West Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Westfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Wichita, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

Winfield, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Woodbridge, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and five aldermen who receive $300.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

The Legal Basis of Council-Manager Government

By Morton Grodzins

Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago

Prevalent legal doctrine holds that (a) municipalities may act only as the state gives them power; (b) they may not act in the absence of specific state authorization; and (c) their powers must be strictly construed and denied when doubtful. The restrictive effects of these legal principles are modified in some states by constitutional home rule provisions and by general optional laws. But, in general, a short rope ties municipalities to state legislatures. The manner in which state laws limit the establishment of council-manager government is one important evidence of this fact.

In 16 states population criteria are used to prohibit certain municipalities from making use of council-manager government. These restrictions are bewildering in their variety. Louisiana requires a municipality to have a population of more than 5,000 before becoming eligible for council-manager government. Illinois does exactly the opposite: only cities of fewer than 5,000 can employ a manager. Kentucky strikes an unhappy medium: council-manager government is available only to those municipalities ranging in population from 3,000 to 100,000.

A similar lack of consensus exists in other states. Relatively mild population minimums for council-manager government are set by South Dakota (500), Montana (1,000), and Nebraska (1,000). In Colorado and Oklahoma the minimum population is 2,000, in Arkansas and Idaho 2,500, in Missouri and New Mexico 3,000, in Arizona 3,500. South Carolina pushes hard from both directions and limits managers to cities between 2,000 and 4,000. Larger municipalities in Pennsylvania are prohibited from employing a manager (see note 7, Table VI). In Indiana council-manager government is altogether unavailable.

General population prohibitions are by no means the only restrictions. Of the 32 states without general prohibitions, at least 10 make it difficult, if not impossible, for some or all of their cities to establish council-manager government. In Massachusetts no manager plan is provided for Boston. Louisiana similarly bars New Orleans, and no other city in the state has been able to establish council-manager government because of the necessity of obtaining an excessive number of signatures (33½ per cent of votes cast in last mayoral election) on a required initiative petition. The last situation also exists in Nevada: council-manager government is legally available to all cities; but the law provides that the petition for amending the city charter must contain the names of 60 per cent of all qualified voters, and no city has taken advantage of this difficult procedure.[1]

Even more importantly, 11 states which theoretically allow council-manager government to all cities depend legally or exclusively on special legislation as a means of establishing a manager. Some state legislature (e.g., in Maine, Florida, and Georgia) have been liberal in the passage of such special local laws. On the other hand, two of the special law states (Mississippi and Rhode Island) are among the six states in the nation having no city manager. Two others (Delaware and Maryland) each have three or fewer manager cities.

In almost every state not using special laws, local referendums are required before the establishment of council-manager government. This is true under both constitutional home rule and optional and classification charter laws.[2] In some states, however, it is possible for city governing bodies to institute council-manager government by simple resolution or ordinance.[3] Even where the law does not specifically make this possible (as in Florida and Illinois), a number of municipal councils have utilized simple ordinances to establish manager government.

The advantages that managers bring to city government are well established.[4] It is therefore unnecessary to labor the disutility of the prohibitions and procedural difficulties that state laws impose with respect to the establishment of the council-manager form. That the restrictions serve no useful purpose is demonstrated *prima facie* by the very variety of the limitations imposed and by their conflicting and capricious character.

A program for the future may be set forth arbitrarily: all states should give all municipalities the right to establish council-manager government. Model charters should be provided by law (for the special benefit of smaller localities) and maximum flexibility should be assured by allowing cities to alter the state-supplied model or to construct their own systems. Procedural requirements should be simple. Council action should be sufficient to bring the council-manager issue to popular vote. Where an initiative petition is also used, it should require no more than 10 per cent of the electorate. The final referendum should demand no more than a simple majority voting upon the issue.

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[1] Special laws have been used to provide managers in two Nevada cities (Las Vegas and Elko).

[2] Classification and optional charter systems are frequently indistinguishable. Generally, optional charter systems provide all municipalities with freedom of choice with respect to the three major forms of city government (mayor-council, commission, and council-manager); classification systems establish classes of municipalities (usually according to population) and limit each class to specific forms of municipal organization.

[3] In Maine and Vermont resolutions at town meetings are sufficient to establish council-manager government.

[4] Cf. Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone, *City Manager Government in the United States* (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1940).

In a single sentence, the perverse restrictions limiting the establishment of council-manager government should be repealed, and all municipalities authorized to establish council-manager government through simple and flexible procedures.

TABLE VI

LEGAL BASIS OF COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES

This table is based on information supplied by the state correspondents for the YEAR BOOK early in 1947. Under **Method of Adoption, H.R.** indicates home rule (requires a referendum with few exceptions; in Utah and Wisconsin local ordinances may be used); **Ref.** local referendum; **Ord.** local ordinance; **Res.** local resolution—these last three methods being provided under optional and classification charter systems (initiative may be either optional or mandatory); **Sp. Leg.** special legislation (may require a local referendum).

State	Cities Eligible	Method of Adoption	Citation
Alabama	All	Ord; Res.	Acts of 1945, No. 354, amending 1940 Code, Title 37, secs. 418–20.
Arizona	3,500 or more	H.R.	Const., Art. 13
Arkansas	2,500 or more	Ref.	Acts 1921, No. 99 as amended 1931; No. 604; Acts 1929, No. 297; Acts 1931, No. 311; Acts 1917, No. 114
California	All	H.R. (cities over 3,500); Ref. (cities under 3,500)	Const., Art. XI; Deering Acts 5233, Sec. 852A
Colorado	2,000 or more	H.R. (over 2,000); Ref. (2,000–25,000)	Const., Art. XX; Laws of 1945, Ch. 245
Connecticut	All	Sp. Leg.; Ord. (towns)	Gen. Stats., Sec. 433.5
Delaware	All	Sp. Leg.	
Florida	All	Sp. Leg.	
Georgia	All	Sp. Leg.[1]	
Idaho	2,500 or more	Ref.	Code, Sec. 49–3701
Illinois	Under 5,000	Ref.[2]	Rev. Stat., Ch. 24, par. 20–1 ff.
Indiana	Unavailable		
Iowa	All	Ref. (all); Ord. (under 25,000[3])	Code of 1946, Ch. 416–19
Kansas	All	Ref.; Ord. (under 15,000)	Gen. Stat., 12–1001–18; 12–1021–28
Kentucky	From 3,000 to 100,000	Ref.	Rev. Stat., 89.390
Louisiana	Over 5,000[4]	Ref.	Gen. Stat., Sec. 5506–5669
Maine	All	Sp. Leg.; town meeting	Rev. Stat. 1944, Ch. 80, Secs. 16–19; Laws of 1945, Ch. 44
Maryland	All	Sp. Leg.[5]	
Massachusetts	All	Ref. (cities)[6]; Sp. Leg. towns	Gen. Laws, Ch. 43; Secs. 79–92; Acts & Resolves, 1938, Ch. 378, Secs. 1–15

Table VI—Legal Basis of Manager Government—Continued

State	Cities Eligible	Method of Adoption	Citation
Michigan	All	H.R.	Const., Art VIII, Comp. Laws, 1929, Ch. 47–9
Minnesota	All	H.R.	Const. Art. IV; Stat., 1941, Secs. 410.04–25
Mississippi	All	Sp. Leg.	
Missouri	Over 3,000	H.R. (over 10,000); Ref. (3,000–100,000)	Const., Art. VI, Rev. Stat., 1939, Ch. 38, Secs. 6212–22–23, 6603, 6849 ff.
Montana	Over 1,000	Ref.	Rev. Code, Ch. 408
Nebraska	Over 1,000	H.R. (over 5,000); Ref. (1,000–100,000)	Const. Art. XI; Rev. Stat., 1943, Secs. 19–401 ff.
Nevada	All	Sp. Leg.; local petition and Res.	Comp. Laws, 1929, Sec. 1100
New Hampshire	All	Ref.	Rev. Laws, 1942, Ch. 67
New Jersey	All	Ref.	Rev. Stat., 40:79-1ff.
New Mexico	Over 3,000	Ref.	Stat. 1941, 14–1101–9
New York	All	H.R.; Ref.	Const. Art. IX; Laws of 1914, Ch. 444
North Carolina	All	Sp. Leg.; Ref.	Gen. Stat., 1943, Secs. 160–338–53
North Dakota	All	Ref. following petition	Rev. Code, 1943, Ch. 40–10
Ohio	All	H.R.; Ref.	Const., Art. 18; Gen. Code, Art. IV, Sec. 3515
Oklahoma	Over 2,000	H.R.; Ref.	Const., Art 18; Comp. Stat., 1921, Secs. 4499–4509
Oregon	All	H.R.	Const., Arts. 4, 11
Pennsylvania	Under 10,000[7]	Ord.	Laws, 1927, 519, Secs. 1140–42
Rhode Island	All	Sp. Leg.	
South Carolina	2,000 to 4,000	Ref.	Code, Sec. 7623
South Dakota	Over 500	Ref.	Code, 1939, Ch. 45.09
Tennessee	All	Ref.; Sp. Leg.	Code, 1932, Sec. 3519
Texas	All	H.R. (over 5,000); Ord. or Ref. (under 5,000)	Const., Art XI; Code Ch. 12A, Title 28, Art. 1164a
Utah	All	H.R.; Ref.; Ord.	Const., Art. XI, Sec. 5; Rev. Stat., 1933, 15–1–1; Stat. of 1935, Ch. 21
Vermont	All	Ref.; meeting	Pub. Laws, 1933, Ch. 149
Virginia	All	Ref.	Code, Sec. 2925, 2929, 2942
Washington	All	H.R. (over 20,000); Ref. (under 20,000)	Const., Art. XI; Rev. Stat., 9198–10–32
West Virginia	All	H.R. (over 2,000); Ref.	Code, 1943, Ch. 8A
Wisconsin	All	H.R.; Ref.; Ord.	Const., Art XI; Code, Ch. 64, Secs. 1–15
Wyoming	All	Ref.	Rev. Stat. 1931, Secs. 22–701–55; 22–801–900

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[1] The new (1945) constitution provides for optional forms of government; no legislation had been adopted, however, up to December, 1946.

[2] Six Illinois villages have adopted the manager plan by ordinance.

[3] Cities cannot use ordinance if operating under commission plan.

[4] Except New Orleans.

[5] Except Baltimore which has home rule.

[6] Except Boston.

[7] Unavailable to cities (which must have populations of 10,000); available only to boroughs and first class townships which normally have populations below 10,000, but which, in some cases, have larger populations. The Pennsylvania constitutional home rule provisions have not been implemented by legislation and home rule is inoperative.

State Municipal Leagues in 1946

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

The number of organized and active state leagues of municipalities did not increase in 1946, but the number of municipalities making up the membership of the 41 leagues increased to 9,225. All leagues during the past year continued their general program of services to their member cities, with several effecting expansion and additions upon the return of staff members who had been on military leave of absence during the war years. Included among the general services now maintained by all leagues are the maintenance of municipal reference libraries in which are assembled statistical data, ordinances, reports and publications of various kinds on the problems and practices of municipal government; furnishing of information and advice on municipal administrative and policy matters; publication of manuals, periodicals, or special reports on matters of current interest to municipal administrators; organization and sponsorship of in-service training programs; holding of statewide and regional conferences of municipal officials for the study and discussion of common problems and for the exchange of information and ideas.

Virtually all the leagues maintain a legislative service. In addition, many of the leagues provide legal, engineering, accounting, personnel, or other consultant services, with a few maintaining purchasing services of various kinds and scope. Twenty-four leagues publish monthly magazines. *Western City,* published by the League of California Cities, is circulated to municipal officials of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Arizona, and other western states. *Southern City,* controlled and published by the North Carolina League of Municipalities, is circulated to officials of nine adjacent states, some of which are also served by their own state league magazine. The publication of *American Municipalities,* formerly the official magazine of the League of Iowa Municipalities, was discontinued late in 1946 and a monthly publication, owned by the League, known as the *League of Iowa Municipalities Magazine* has taken its place.

In 1946 a considerable part of the time of the league officers and staff in many states was taken up with the formulation of legislative programs for the regular sessions of the state legislatures to convene in January, 1947, and in holding committee meetings and state and regional conferences in building up support for their legislative proposals. As the need for new and increased revenues is almost everywhere the number one problem of municipal officials, much of this legislative activity on the part of the leagues has been concerned with proposals for sharing certain state-collected taxes with municipalities. Other legislative proposals formulated by the leagues are designed to clarify, modernize and improve existing statutes affecting local governments and to provide legislative authority needed by municipalities to cope with their new and ever-changing local problems.

Although only a few state legislatures were in session in 1946, special sessions in California, Washington, and New York passed revenue measures of importance to municipalities. In California a $90,000,000 grant for local public works was made by the state, and in Washington an appropriation was made for local use of $10,000,000 for non-self-supporting capital items, one-half of which is an outright grant on a population basis, with the other 50 per cent requiring matching. In New York the system of state aids was revolutionized. Following two years of study by the Moore Commission, of which the late William P. Capes of the New York State Conference of Mayors served as secretary, legislation was adopted which substitutes a plan of annual per capita payments to municipalities for the previous system of shared taxes. Beginning this year the cities of New York State under this new system will receive an annual payment of $6.75 per capita in lieu of previously shared taxes. Towns will receive $3.55 per capita and villages $3.00. Such per capita payments made from state revenues will aggregate $84,000,000 a year and will be continued in liberal grants-in-aid to local governments in several functional fields, notably, educational, welfare and highways. Local financial assistance by the state of New York will aggregate $307 million, or more than 50 per cent of the total state revenues.

Partly because of the increase and expansion of their services and activities and partly as a result of inflationary costs for exiting programs, some of the leagues have increased their membership dues during the past year. Although there is no longer a question of the legality of the payment of public funds for membership dues to state leagues in any but a very few states, the past year has brought at least two decisions which give added support to the generally accepted view that such dues payments are for a public purpose and are a proper expenditure of municipal funds. The supreme court of Illinois, in the case of *People* v. *Bunge Bros Coal Co.,* and the supreme court of Michigan, in the case of *Charles B. Hays* v. *City of Kalamazoo et al,* added the weight of their opinions to that of earlier court decisions, holding that the expenditure of public funds for such a purpose is proper.

The American Municipal Association is the federation of the state leagues of municipalities. Its offices are located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, and in the Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C. Table VII lists the names of the state leagues, their headquarters' addresses, the names of the managing directors or secretaries, year of organization of each league, and the number of member cities in each.

TABLE VII

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

An asterisk (*) indicates league employing part-time staff only.

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organised‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 14 So. Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	180
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League, City Hall, Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	32
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, Twin City Bank Bldg., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	148
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	267
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, University of Colorado, Boulder	H. A. Storey	1917§	1923	128
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. & S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	173
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal League, Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918§	1941	24
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	740
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	288
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	817
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	509
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	139
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	116
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Leigh Webber	1936	1936	381
Maryland	*Maryland League of Municipalities, Cumberland	Thomas F. Conlon, Pres.	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	277
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minn., Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	453
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, 610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg., Jackson	C. D. Ross	1918§	1936	93
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	186
Montana	*Montana Municipal League, 519 Birch Street, Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	77
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 310 Continental Bldg, Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	392
Nevada	*League of Nevada Cities, P.O. Box 884, Reno	Emerson J. Wilson	....	1944	...
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	389
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Morgan Strong Actg.	1910	1910	243

Table VII.—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Numbe of Membe Cities
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta Steed	1908	1922	255
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, City Hall, Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	153
Ohio	*League of Ohio Municipalities, City Hall, Lakewood	A. I. Kaufman, Pres.	1912	....	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 915 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	88
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	180
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	425
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres.	....	....	46
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	191
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion	R. D. Falk	1925	1935	243
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Cotton States Bldg., Nashville	H. J. Bingham	1913	1940	58
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	427
Utah	Utah Municipal League, 318 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	147
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	156
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities, University of Wash., Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	205
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P. O. Box 2851, Charleston	Pat. E. Maloney	1917	1935	130
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1898	406

†The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a co porate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninte rupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1946
Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials
Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs
State-Administered Retirement Systems
Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1946

By James M. Mitchell

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

The year 1946 presented federal, state and local governments with the need for further adjustment of their personnel programs to the demands of reconversion. In the months immediately following VJ Day in the previous year, the general course which personnel administration was to follow during the next interval had become apparent. By the middle of 1946 many of the problems that appeared in 1945 were being solved as other new ones were developing.

The federal government, which had mushroomed to more than twice its original size during the war years, continued its speedy and orderly retrenchment. The absorption of veterans into the public service was being accomplished by preference legislation in both appointment and layoff and by the establishment of veteran rehabilitation and placement offices in personnel agencies. Programs for the separation of war-service personnel and the examination of employees for permanent appointment were proving their effectiveness.

Then came the new wage increase demands by government personnel to meet ever-increasing living costs. Movements to obtain union recognition, the right to bargain collectively, and shorter hours of work were common. The wave of strikes in industry spread to the public service and several agencies, including the federal government, took action to prevent the occurrence of such work stoppages. By the end of the year, however, the public service had found the solution to most of the more difficult personnel problems involved in the transition from war to peace and it looked as if the readjustment period was nearing its end.

The Federal Service. The downward trend in the number of civilian employees in federal government, begun in 1945, continued throughout the year. Records of the United States Civil Service Commission showed a total of 2,405,985 federal employees in January and a drop to approximately 2,000,000 by next December. This shows a decrease of close to a million employees since the high point in March, 1945, when federal employment totalled 2,925,000.

This large-scale reduction was accomplished at a time when veterans were returning by the thousands to obtain employment in the federal service. Emergency measures adopted for the employment of veterans and the separation of war-service employees continued into 1946. Then in February the United States Civil Service Commission, by executive order of President Truman, issued a set of regulations providing for the transition of the federal civil service to a peacetime basis. New regulations took place of the regular civil service rules and former war-service regulations. No further "war-service" appointments could be made, regular civil service examinations for permanent appointments were resumed and special boards of examiners were created for filling positions in the field service and in certain technical and scientific classes in Washington. Veteran employment in the federal service more than doubled during 1946, standing at over 50 per cent of total male civilian employees by December.

The upward spiral of the national wage-price structure resulted in another increase in base pay rates for federal workers. A law which became effective July 1 raised base pay rates from 25 per cent in the lowest brackets to 14 per cent in the higher paid positions. This increase was in addition to the 20 per cent raise granted by Congress in 1945.

General labor unrest in industry and the possibility of a strike among federal employees caused Congress to pass legislation banning strikes in the federal service. Under this legislation, employees were required to sign an affidavit that they would not engage in a strike against the government. The legislation further provided that any federal employee who subsequently violated his affidavit would be guilty of a felony.

State and Local Personnel. As the federal government decreased in size, state and local employment figures continued to rise slowly to a point roughly equivalent to pre-war numbers. Problems similar to those in the federal government, although on a smaller scale, were faced by other governmental units. Competitive examination programs were renewed by the states and cities with special attention being given to the protection of the interests of possible future applicants who were still in military service. Names on employment lists resulting from examinations were frequently limited to the number necessary to meet immediate needs with the added provision that lists were to be abolished after the minimum length of time required by law. Separation procedures for temporary war-service personnel which allowed the retention of qualified employees through examination were followed in many jurisdictions.

The trend toward shorter hours in the public service continued to be evidenced. Action to reduce hours of work was taken in many jurisdictions, including the cities of Baltimore, Dayton, Detroit, Oakland, Portland, (Oregon), St. Louis, and Toledo; Montgomery County, Maryland; and New York State. Union activity in the public service showed a noticeable increase. The State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, a CIO union, merged with the United Federal Workers of America to form a new union called the United Public Workers of America, with a membership of approximately 80,000. Labor mediation bodies composed of representatives of labor, management, and the public were installed to improve all labor-management relations in the cities of Louisville, New York, St. Louis, and Toledo. Strikes of public employees occurred in several cities, among them Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit and Pontiac, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rochester, New York; and San Francisco, California. The state of Virginia passed a bill prohibiting public employees who leave their jobs on strike from being reemployed for one year. Minneapolis enforced a rule that any city employee who refuses to work forfeits his pay. In

Yonkers, New York, and Portland, Maine, on the other hand, employees voluntarily adopted a no-strike policy similar to one previously adopted by New York state employees.

Classification: Pay. Position-classification and pay plans were adopted or revised in several governmental jurisdictions during the year. Among the plans adopted or in process were those in Eugene, Oregon; Alhambra, Glendale and Newport Beach, California; Greenwich, Connecticut; Gladstone, Wakefield, and Wayne, Michigan; Tacoma, Washington; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Cattaraugus County, New York; and the state of Oregon. Upward revisions in the permanent pay structure took place in the states of California, Colorado, Illinois, and Virginia.

Temporary salary adjustments continued to be common in both state and local governments as the cost of living continued its upward trend. Among the jurisdictions taking such action in 1946 were the cities of Atlanta, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, San Francisco, Springfield, Wichita, the Chicago Park District, the counties of Cook in Illinois and Los Angeles in California, and the states of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Wisconsin. In general, however, base salaries of government employees in states and localities continued to remain at levels below those of comparable positions in private industry, particularly in technical and professional fields.

Training; In-Service Activities. Impetus was given to the establishment of training programs in the public service as well as in industry by revisions to the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights. Under the terms of this Act, veterans were granted a subsistence allowance during the period of their training on the job. Among the cities to adopt veterans' training programs under the GI Bill were Detroit, Flint, New Orleans, Pasadena, and Richmond.

Several universities cooperated with cities in conducting police training programs, among them the University of Cincinnati, Fordham University, New York University, the University of Houston, and Brooklyn College. Texas A & M College renewed a short course of training for county officials and employees which was suspended during the war. In Detroit a "student technical assistant" class was established under which students work a small number of hours with pay for city departments to which the are assigned and have the remainder of their time to devote to college studies. The city of Pasadena installed a series of supervisory training conferences for city employees. In the state of Illinois, 135 employees were awarded certificates for successful completion of in-service training courses during the year.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Managers' Association, reported 275 new enrollments in their correspondence courses in municipal administration during the year. Of this number 126 were persons in the armed forces enrolled through the United States Armed Forces Institute. As was expected, the number of servicemen enrolling in the courses began to drop off following VJ Day and the AFI contract was cancelled in December, 1946. During the year 121 certificates were granted for successful completion of courses, 46 to civilians and 75 to AFI enrollees.

Considerable interest in employee health programs was evidenced during the year. By a joint agreement between the city health department and the United

States Public Health Service, employees in Kansas City and Detroit were given free chest x-rays in an effort to stamp out tuberculosis. A similar opportunity was offered state employees in New York through the tuberculosis division of the state health department. In Kalamazoo, Michigan, a new life insurance plan was adopted which provided city employees with life insurance at a very low rate through contributions by the city.

Retirement Plans. During 1946 the states of Oregon and Louisiana joined the group with state-administered retirement systems for municipal employees, bringing the total of such states to 28. In Oregon it was estimated that the system, which went into effect on July 1, covers 90 per cent of public employees not covered by some other system. In New Jersey voters in seven cities and Monmouth County approved participation in the statewide plan. The retirement system for municipal employees in Michigan became effective during the year when 10 local governments agreed to join the system. Phoenix, Arizona, adopted a charter amendment in April establishing a retirement system for all city employees except policemen and firemen who were already covered under other plans. The retirement system in Denver was expanded to include 2,000 more employees not under departmental systems. Additional plans were adopted in Roanoke and Arlington County, Virginia; Glendale and Santa Ana, California; and Joplin and Sedalia, Missouri.

Legislation. One more state, Missouri, was added during 1946 to the list of those having statutory civil service programs for the majority of their employees. Laws establishing civil service programs in local units became effective in the cities of Omaha, Nebraska (police); Muskogee, Oklahoma; Trinidad, Colorado; and Kern County, California. In addition, voters approved adoption of the New Jersey state-administered civil service system in Hackensack, Hoboken, Mount Holly, Riverside, and Vineland. In Montclair, New Jersey, a proposal to adopt civil service was defeated. In the cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and Hamtramck, Michigan, attempts to repeal the civil service laws were defeated.

Other legislation affecting the public service was concerned chiefly with the two subjects of union activity and veterans' preference. The federal government and Virginia state legislation prohibiting strikes has previously been mentioned. Legislation forbidding employees to join police unions was passed in a number of jurisdictions including Wichita and Louisville. In the majority of states, however, the denial of the right to join a union, to bargain collectively, and to strike was decided either by voluntary agreement of employees or by some other method short of legislation.

Instances of new veteran's preference legislation tended to decrease during 1946 as compared with the previous year. Among the few jurisdictions adopting new provisions, however, was Mobile County, Alabama. The new veterans' preference policy contains the provision that preference will be confined to a period of five years following termination of the war or five years after discharge of the veteran, whichever is greater. An amendment to the New Jersey veterans' preference law provides that appointing authorities no longer have a choice among eligibles when veterans are certified to vacancies. The law now provides that the veteran standing highest on the list must be appointed.

Professional Organization. One national and three regional conferences were held during the year by the Civil Service Assembly, a professional organization of public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). Members in the eastern region met in Trenton, New Jersey; in the central region in Detroit, Michigan; and in the western region in Sacramento. The annual conference, attended by approximately 675 individuals, was held in New York City to discuss the problems of personnel agencies during the postwar transition period.

In January the Assembly published two reports which were distributed to the membership without charge. The first, entitled *Wartime Pay Adjustments for State Employees,* was the report of a joint survey of the Council of State Governments and the Assembly. The second, *Meeting the Problems of Reconversion,* was a program summary of the conference of agency members of the Assembly held in December, 1945, to consider methods for readjusting the public service to peacetime operations. A joint publication of the Assembly and the Public Administration Clearing House in February was entitled, *Facts about Jobs in Government for Veterans.* In June the first of a series of Personnel Administration Reports, dealing with problems of personnel agency operation, was published by the Assembly. Concerned with the subject of "Public Personnel Agency Staffs and Budgets," this first report was limited in distribution to active agency members of the organization. The final publication during the year was the seventh volume in the Assembly's series, Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration. The book, entitled *Placement and Probation in the Public Service,* contains the reports of two committees, one on Placement in the Public Service and the other on Probation in the Public Service.

In addition to Assembly publications, members received other material from the headquarters office during the year. Among these items were a booklet of the National Civil Service League entitled, *Employee Organizations in the Public Service;* the *Recommended Minimum Criteria for Approval of On-the-Job Training Programs for Veterans in State and Local Government Agencies,* published by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration in Washington, D. C.; and the *Model State Civil Service Law,* prepared and published jointly by the National Civil Service League, the National Municipal League, and the Assembly. The Assembly continued its publication of the monthly *Newsletter* and quarterly journal *Public Personnel Review* throughout the year.

General Summary. Changes, both permanent and temporary, were made in the nature of the public service during 1946. First the proportion of veterans to civilians in the employ of governments throughout the country reached a point well beyond the proportion of veterans to civilians in the general population. It is to be expected, further, that the number of veterans in the public service will continue to increase for some time under the operation of veterans' preference provisions in governmental jurisdictions. Second, salary increases in the public service, with a few exceptions such as in the federal government, have been made on a temporary basis, occasionally even tied to the fluctuations in the cost of living. Wartime salary bonuses may be expected to be dropped rather rapidly when the postwar inflationary period comes to an end. Third, public employees generally became more interested in employee organizations and activities, either in affiliation with national unions or not. Along with this development came a growing realization that such cooperative methods of resolving difficulties as labor-management councils must be developed so that work stoppages might be eliminated. Fourth, the trend toward shorter hours and a shorter work week continued to gain in volume. Finally, an increasing number of persons were appointed with permanent status resulting from competitive examinations. By supplanting the temporary war-service personnel who have characterized government employment during the war years, these permanent employees are adding an element of greater responsibility and stability to the public service.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII-A are based on information supplied early in 1947 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXI, personnel officers in Table XXIII, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXII. Salary data are reported for the officials holding the positions of health officer, park superintendent, recreation director, and city attorney. Salaries for these positions were not obtained for the 1944 YEAR BOOK but were shown in the 1942 and 1946 YEAR BOOKS.

Every attempt was made to exclude from Table VIII-A part-time officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees or who received a nominal sum such as $1 per year, and other such special cases, although this was not always possible on the basis of the information reported. In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII-A; for example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." War bonuses were included where known.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions except in the population group over 500,000 where mayors replace city managers since there are no council-manager cities over 500,000. In the largest city group, the mayor, school superintendent, director of finance, attorney, and controller are the top five in that order. In each of the other population groups the city manager has the highest average salary, the superintendent of schools comes second, the mayor third in cities from 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000 and 50,000 to 100,000, the engineer third in the 25,000 to 50,000 group, and the chief personnel officer third in the lowest group. The director of public works holds fourth position in the three smaller population groups, and is sixth in the population group over 500,000 and eighth in the 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 population groups. Other officials among the six highest paid positions are controller, attorney, health officer, personnel officer, and police chief.

Table VIII-B presents trends in average salaries from 1942 to 1947 for the mayor (in nonmanager cities), city manager, city clerk, director of public works, engineer, fire chief, and police chief. To permit valid year-to-year comparisons, only the cities reporting salaries for each of the four years were included. But for a few minor exceptions, the salaries of all positions in every population group rose consistently from 1942 to 1947. Except in the case of city managers, the greatest average salary increases were experienced by officials in the two smallest population groups, with the percentage of increase declining as the city-size group becomes larger. For example, the salaries of the 340 fire chiefs in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group were 34 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1942 while the salaries of the 12 fire chiefs in cities above 500,000 were only 19 per cent higher. Mayors' and clerks' salaries rose the least from 1942 to 1947, probably because the mayor, and in many cities the city clerk as well, is elected by the people and also because the salaries of elected officials so often are fixed in the city charter or statute.

TABLE VIII-A

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1947

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1947, for individual cities were supplied to the YEAR BOOK directly by city officials in January and February, 1947. Only salaries of $1,500 or more have been included. Where salaries of less than $1,500 were reported, it was assumed the official was part-time and the amount is excluded from the average and the distribution. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 10.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1947	Distribution of 1947 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor	12	$16,011	$10,000	$12,465	$16,500	$18,000	$25,000
City Clerk	10	7,176	4,368	4,925	7,050	9,400	10,840
Director of Finance	3	12,333	8,000	8,000	9,000	20,000	20,000
Controller	9	11,159	8,000	8,100	10,750	13,500	16,050
Auditor	4	8,525	5,350	5,887	8,500	11,187	11,750
Treasurer	11	9,412	6,350	8,000	9,580	10,000	14,000
Engineer	7	9,097	6,350	7,080	10,000	10,750	10,800
Director of Public Works	12	10,148	6,540	8,850	10,000	11,938	12,840
Superintendent of Streets	8	8,379	5,520	6,513	8,260	8,950	12,840
Fire Chief	12	8,852	6,400	7,043	8,500	10,470	12,500
Police Chief	12	9,576	6,940	7,525	10,000	10,716	12,500
Purchasing Agent	12	8,367	5,350	6,435	7,459	10,000	11,750
Chief Personnel Officer	9	7,890	4,800	5,688	7,000	8,964	13,500
Attorney	12	11,546	8,880	9,700	10,000	14,187	17,500
Health Officer	12	9,663	7,104	7,988	10,000	10,775	13,500
Superintendent of Parks	9	8,394	4,140	7,025	8,000	10,165	13,500

TABLE VIII-A—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1947	Distribution of 1947 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000—Continued							
Recreation Director	11	$ 7,057	$ 4,350	$ 5,079	$ 7,057	$10,000	$10,245
Librarian	11	8,684	6,420	8,000	8,600	10,000	11,000
Superintendent of Schools	10	14,135	10,000	11,625	12,175	15,625	25,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	13	$ 8,096	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$ 8,250	$10,000	$12,000
Mayor (manager cities)	7	4,702	2,000	2,250	4,200	7,500	8,000
City Manager	8	15,011	9,180	9,900	15,000	18,000	25,000
City Clerk	20	5,055	2,500	4,125	5,009	6,000	8,500
Director of Finance	10	5,680	4,000	4,875	5,500	6,000	7,800
Controller	11	5,983	4,800	5,000	6,000	6,660	8,925
Auditor	12	7,185	4,500	4,890	5,518	6,225	7,260
Treasurer	16	4,912	1,600	4,605	5,351	6,000	6,000
Engineer	20	6,830	4,000	6,000	6,980	7,664	10,000
Director of Public Works	15	6,508	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,500	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	14	5,102	3,900	4,278	4,830	5,925	7,000
Fire Chief	21	5,995	4,680	5,300	6,000	6,509	7,980
Police Chief	21	6,022	4,800	5,300	6,000	6,509	7,980
Purchasing Agent	21	5,085	3,000	4,272	5,124	6,000	6,780
Chief Personnel Officer	14	5,335	3,120	4,545	5,300	6,130	7,200
Attorney	20	7,592	5,000	6,000	7,500	9,116	13,000
Health Officer	19	7,199	4,000	6,000	7,418	8,000	11,000
Superintendent of Parks	20	5,839	3,360	5,000	5,900	6,735	11,000
Recreation Director	15	4,015	3,000	3,300	3,984	6,000	7,500
Librarian	17	5,861	3,600	4,575	5,680	6,760	10,200
Superintendent of Schools	16	10,122	5,000	8,391	10,028	11,414	15,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	31	$ 6,531	$ 4,000	$ 5,000	$ 6,500	$ 7,500	$12,000
Mayor (manager cities)	6	3,483	1,500	1,725	3,800	5,000	5,000
City Manager	12	12,470	8,000	9,385	12,250	15,000	20,000
City Clerk	43	4,205	1,500	3,252	4,020	5,000	6,500
Director of Finance	17	5,444	3,600	4,500	5,000	6,625	7,500
Controller	23	4,922	3,000	3,800	5,000	6,000	7,500
Auditor	24	5,040	3,000	4,175	4,767	5,949	7,500
Treasurer	31	4,757	2,100	3,750	4,500	5,796	8,500
Engineer	39	5,557	3,168	4,500	5,500	6,250	10,000
Director of Public Works	24	5,167	3,600	4,500	4,900	5,933	7,500
Superintendent of Streets	29	4,170	2,800	3,575	3,990	4,335	5,824
Fire Chief	43	4,848	2,951	4,240	4,600	5,410	7,000
Police Chief	43	4,864	2,951	4,240	4,620	4,500	7,000
Purchasing Agent	27	4,272	2,320	3,800	4,160	5,000	6,000
Chief Personnel Officer	12	4,451	3,000	3,975	4,468	4,998	5,520
Attorney	43	5,542	2,000	4,300	5,720	6,480	9.000
Health Officer	40	6,013	2,634	4,558	6,000	7,500	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	34	4,327	2,850	3,615	4,215	4,625	7,380
Recreation Director	33	4,143	2,700	3,392	4,091	4,770	6,300
Librarian	35	4,982	3,000	4,020	5,000	5,500	7,500
Superintendent of Schools	31	8,881	6,176	7,500	8,500	10,000	12,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	59	$ 5,346	$ 2,000	$ 4,050	$ 5,000	$ 6,000	$10,000
Mayor (manager cities)	7	3,257	1,800	2,400	3,000	4,000	5,000
City Manager	28	9,172	4,380	7,506	9,514	10,000	15,000
City Clerk	83	3,902	2,220	3,000	3,960	4,620	6,000
Director of Finance	40	4,918	2,400	3,500	4,500	6,000	13,000
Controller	42	4,813	1,500	3,600	4,500	5,450	13,000
Auditor	38	4,495	2,700	3,600	4,430	5,263	9,000
Treasurer	57	4,148	1,500	3,075	3,984	5,000	8,500
Engineer	77	4,912	3,000	4,070	4,800	5,500	8,300
Director of Public Works	46	5,085	1,800	3,500	4,900	6,500	9,000

TABLE VIII-A—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Salary 1947	Distribution of 1947 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Superintendent of Streets	61	$3,735	$2,160	$3,000	$3,640	$4,190	$5,700
Fire Chief	87	4,421	2,940	3,600	4,284	5,002	6,800
Police Chief	88	4,506	3,000	3,803	4,500	5,076	6,800
Purchasing Agent	48	3,632	2,100	3,000	3,582	4,065	6,340
Chief Personnel Officer	18	4,923	2,100	3,570	4,090	5,836	13,000
Attorney	87	4,841	2,750	3,600	4,500	6,000	8,500
Health Officer	74	4,467	1,800	3,000	4,000	6,000	8,300
Superintendent of Parks	67	3,727	2,100	3,000	3,500	4,200	7,000
Recreation Director	62	3,546	1,550	3,041	3,600	4,200	5,488
Librarian	56	3,831	2,220	3,240	3,785	4,515	5,781
Superintendent of Schools	42	7,942	4,400	6,975	7,750	8,575	12,500
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	111	$ 3,577	$ 1,500	$ 2,700	$ 3,500	$ 4,500	$ 7,500
Mayor (manager cities)	10	2,230	1,560	1,500	1,800	2,550	5,000
City Manager	53	7,790	3,000	6,500	7,500	9,058	14,244
City Clerk	165	3,599	1,800	2,985	3,400	4,200	8,640
Director of Finance	31	3,424	1,500	2,800	3,000	4,160	6,048
Controller	45	3,725	1,500	3,000	4,000	4,548	6,500
Auditor	76	3,550	1,680	2,885	3,410	4,089	7,200
Treasurer	123	3,671	1,500	2,800	3,599	4,300	10,000
Engineer	152	4,241	1,800	3,480	4,150	5,000	8,340
Director of Public Works	56	4,002	2,000	3,000	3,600	4,675	10,000
Superintendent of Streets	114	3,311	1,500	2,769	3,300	3,600	7,000
Fire Chief	175	3,760	1,800	3,300	3,600	4,240	5,808
Police Chief	180	3,862	2,340	3,300	3,762	4,440	7,368
Purchasing Agent	46	3,221	2,080	2,745	3,110	3,628	6,048
Chief Personnel Officer	10	3,850	2,940	3,180	3,375	3,765	4,600
Attorney	170	3,538	1,500	2,760	3,300	4,000	9,240
Health Officer	132	3,664	1,200	2,500	3,300	4,710	8,100
Superintendent of Parks	109	3,180	1,572	2,750	3,105	3,570	5,460
Recreation Director	76	3,409	1,500	2,978	3,490	3,990	5,394
Librarian	117	3,019	1,740	2,520	2,950	3,600	4,810
Superintendent of Schools	102	6,673	4,000	5,988	6,000	7,500	10,200
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	173	$ 2,551	$ 1,500	$ 1,800	$ 2,400	$ 3,000	$ 6,000
Mayor (manager cities)	5	2,227	1,500	1,650	2,071	2,881	3,600
City Manager	129	5,846	2,400	4,800	5,600	6,600	14,330
City Clerk	405	3,123	1,500	2,400	3,000	3,600	8,000
Director of Finance	44	2,835	1,500	1,800	2,700	3,650	5,100
Controller	28	3,090	1,500	2,265	2,985	3,731	5,500
Auditor	108	2,939	1,500	2,280	2,810	3,481	6,000
Treasurer	209	2,961	1,500	2,500	3,000	4,400	8,000
Engineer	295	3,733	1,500	3,000	3,600	4,300	7,500
Director of Public Works	116	3,595	1,500	2,894	3,300	4,200	9,000
Superintendent of Streets	295	2,875	1,500	2,400	2,800	3,300	6,600
Fire Chief	397	3,099	1,575	2,589	3,000	3,600	6,000
Police Chief	482	3,177	1,575	2,665	3,060	3,600	6,000
Purchasing Agent	39	3,367	1,600	2,460	3,000	4,080	7,200
Chief Personnel Officer	7	4,600	2,500	2,622	4,200	7,200	7,200
Attorney	316	2,442	1,500	1,800	2,160	2,904	8,000
Health Officer	203	2,662	1,500	1,800	2,400	3,000	7,500
Superintendent of Parks	184	2,632	1,500	2,154	2,580	3,000	5,400
Recreation Director	96	3,066	3,000	2,122	3,441	3,600	2,970
Librarian	211	2,482	1,500	1,943	2,400	3,000	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	190	5,585	2,400	4,900	4,475	6,288	10,500

TABLE VIII-B

TRENDS IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MAYORS (NONMANAGER CITIES)						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	8	22	42	84	113
1942	$15,050	$ 6,656	$ 6,233	$ 4,844	$ 3,155	$ 2,274
1944	15,267	6,781	6,201	4,932	3,346	2,329
1946	15,230	6,656	6,349	5,299	3,575	2,507
1947	15,615	7,406	6,751	5,540	3,686	2,536
CITY MANAGERS						
No. of Cities Reporting	......	5	5	16	45	89
1942	......	13,400	7,740	7,089	5,832	4,407
1944	......	14,096	8,172	7,598	6,445	4,800
1946	......	16,436	9,403	8,644	7,212	5,423
1947	......	17,036	11,212	8,654	7,920	5,945
CITY CLERKS						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	10	30	57	128	272
1942	6,968	4,024	3,613	3,410	2,820	2,451
1944	7,104	4,542	3,902	3,620	3,070	2,699
1946	7,128	4,560	4,076	3,748	3,369	2,942
1947	7,195	4,950	4,274	4,029	3,621	3,209
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	6	11	19	.....	.....
1942	9,180	5,633	5,007	4,493	.....	.....
1944	9,332	5,793	4,809	4,672	.....	.....
1946	9,834	5,913	5,029	5,102	.....	.....
1947	10,524	6,093	5,266	5,342	.....	.....
CITY ENGINEERS						
No. of Cities Reporting	5	9	23	43	.....	.....
1942	7,468	5,911	4,485	4,014	.....	.....
1944	7,864	5,634	4,715	4,291	.....	.....
1946	8,608	6,288	4,945	4,622	.....	.....
1947	8,576	6,603	5,326	4,993	.....	.....
FIRE CHIEFS						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	21	42	87	169	340
1942	7,416	5,065	4,050	3,536	2,884	2,346
1944	7,718	5,283	4,268	3,858	3,192	2,662
1946	8,133	5,694	4,567	4,118	3,506	2,898
1947	8,852	5,995	4,857	4,422	3,778	3,147
POLICE CHIEFS						
No. of Cities Reporting	12	21	41	84	176	443
1942	8,114	5,024	4,067	3,650	2,966	2,445
1944	8,483	5,174	4,383	3,966	3,286	2,736
1946	8,680	5,611	4,577	4,259	3,469	2,955
1947	9,576	6,022	4,861	4,561	3,855	3,198

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

Chief municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1947, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 90 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table IX. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location (see p. 50ff for economic classification of all cities over 10,000). For this reason no attempt is made here to present average or median pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials must consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters such as the length of service and the quality and quantity of work performed. (Data on hours of work, vacations, sick leave, retirement, and overtime pay are given for each city over 10,000 in Table XI, and for firemen and policemen in Tables XVII and XVIII.)

Every city government competes in the labor market with every other employer in the area. Thus local officials must consider salaries and wages paid by other public agencies and by private companies in their area for similar work. In fixing pay schedules for jobs common to private industry, such as clerks, truck drivers, laborers, auto mechanics, and bookkeepers, comparisons are made with the rates paid by other employers in the city. Another factor in determining a pay rate is the relation of the pay for a given job with the pay for other jobs in the same department and in other departments. For example, if adequate pay for a junior draftsman is determined to be $200 per month it is not difficult to determine the rate of pay for the next higher or next lower position. Finally, job titles alone do not reflect the duties and responsibility of the job. Considerable variation exists from one city to another, although the positions covered in this report are perhaps among the most standardized jobs in local government.

Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table IX follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk: Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk: Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator: Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledger; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical and accounting reports.

Bookkeeper: Maintains a uniform double-entry set of books for an organization having a relatively small volume of bookkeeping and record-keeping work; maintains journals and general ledgers of financial transactions, including revenue and expenditure analyses; posts and balances general and subsidiary ledgers; prepares claims and payrolls and yearly or biennial budget requests.

Junior Accountant: Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer: Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman: Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver: Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Junior Draftsman: Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer: Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgement.

Playleader: Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman: Does general duty police work in the prevention of crime and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman: Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector: Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidences of violations and makes arrests.

Table IX

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1947

Data in this table were secured from municipal officials in January, 1947, in a joint survey conducted by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada among cities selected on the basis of size and geographical location. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except where an asterisk (*) indicates hourly rate and a dagger (†) weekly rate. For job descriptions see preceding article. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 20	...	..-30†	$29-..†	$39-..†	...	$.68-.83*	$70-..†	$.83-..*	...	...	...	$41-45†	$41-45†	...
Brattleboro, Vt. 9	$28-32†	...	...	32-45†	...	.80-.80*	...	...	...	...	...	43-48†	40-45†	...
Brewer, Me. 6	...	...	...	25-42†	...	.55-.65*	35-50†	.70-.90*	...	...	...	35-42†	35-42†	...
Bridgeport, Conn. 147	115-137	$115-137	142-185	142-185	$184-248	.79-.94*	...	.84-.94*	...	$216-263	$85-95	179-243	179-243	...
Cambridge, Mass. 111	113-146	117-150	163-188	133-167	133-167	36-42†	200-242	38-48†	...	179-221	..-40†	200-250	200-250	$233-267
New London, Conn. 30	100-115	105-120	...	135-160	...	.76-.82*	160-195	.80-.86*	...	...	..-250	200-220	200-220	..-275
Old Town, Me. 7	...	18-24†	...	35-45†	...	.65-.70*	.75-1.00*	.75-.85*	...	...	...	34-38†	34-38†	...
Middle Atlantic														
Buffalo, N. Y. 576	113-129	113-129	188-204	213-229	238-254	.77-.86*	179-179	179-179	$179-204	179-204	179-179	192-217	192-217	213-229
Carlisle, Pa. 14	...	...	...	.65-..*	..-147	.65-..*	.75-..*	.75-..*	...	...	...	130-150	...	...
Elmira, N. Y. 45	...	...	212-...	...	...	.85-..*	.90-..*	.98-..*	...	...	35-..†	214-229	198-229	236-..
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 13	...	...	...	135-208	...	150-182	193-230	...	...	160-227	...	205-250	...	...
Northampton, Pa. 9	...	...	...	...	...	.75-.75*	180-180	.80-.80*	...	...	...	165-180	165-180	...
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672	150-..	182-..	217-...	163-..	222-..	.91-..*	212-..	233-..*	183-..	...	145-..	187-257	187-257	286-..
Sewickley, Pa. 5	135-150	...	...	...	...	.85-.95*	200-250	.95-1.05*	...	...	...	200-250	...	...
Teaneck, N. J. 25	...	...	...	...	...	140-190	220-270	150-200	...	...	...	161-240	161-240	1.00-1.50*
Watertown, N. Y. 33	110-130	110-130	135-165	170-200	135-165	.80-.90*	.95-1.05*	.80-.85*	185-215	185-215	110-130	180-210	180-210	220-260
South Atlantic														
Atlanta, Ga. 302	119-133	133-152	166-199	...	205-245	.79½-.88*	.90-1.17*	.93-.93*	152-239	252-318	93-146	192-232	192-232	239-292
Cedartown, Ga. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-170	...	..-300	...	...	..-150	..-146	...
Charlotte, N. C. 101	115-150	150-182	190-220	...	230-300	109-132	182-212	140-154	259-..	345-..	...	182-207	182-207	259-..
Columbus, Ga. 53	125-145	140-175	140-175	...	250-275	...	.93-1.00*	.65-.73*	...	200-300	50-150	164-183	164-183	..-300
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 18	...	...	...	...	...	..-.90*	38-50†	.60-.90*	...	...	...	38-50†	35-48†	45-60†
High Point, N. C. 38	...	...	...	...	160-190	.62½-.72½*	.77½-.87½*	.72½-.77½*	180-225	...	100-150	160-185	160-185	250-350
Jacksonville, Fla. 173	...	...	156-...	180-..	...	...	...	...	150-..	245-..	85-130	187-249	179-232	245-..
Miami, Fla. 172	162-..	162-..	...	...	239-..	.89½-.90½*	228-261	175-201	241-..	...	172-203	210-250	210-254	293-318
Norfolk, Va. 232	...	113-125	..-187	...	...	..-.65*	.90-1.25*	.70-.70*	200-268	225-268	125-138	184-216	184-216	..-407
Rock Hill, S. C. 15	130-138	...	...	125-155	...	.62-.62*	..-45†	...	...	..-286	275-288	176-186	175-186	...
St. Petersburg, Fla. 61	125-150	130-155	135-160	165-215	200-250	.67-.73*	210-250	.96-1.12*	140-160	160-200	135-170	170-200	170-200	200-250
Sarasota, Fla. 11	108-125	108-125	150-175	...	...	.73-.75*	.78-.90*	.73-.75*	...	...	...	160-200	150-180	160-225
Tampa, Fla. 108	...	...	...	...	...	.75-.78*	55-60†	...	...	...	100-165	182-201	182-201	..-333
Wheeling, W. Va. 61	..-137	..-137	..-147	...	..-160	...	..-1.00*	..-.90*	...	..-212	..-2.00*	182-197	150-197	...

TABLE IX—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
East North Central														
Akron, Ohio 245	...	...	$135–150	$175–190	$240–270	$.86–.94*	$190–220	$.96–1.04*	$200–230	$240–270	$120–135	$190–220	$190–220	$225–255
Albert Lea, Minn. 12	$117–129	...	...	...	201–241	.85–.94*	.90–.99*	.95–1.09*	180–198	239–275	...	175–192	175–192	201–231
Ashtabula, Ohio 21	125–150	$150–175	...	175–190	...	.85–.95*	1.20–..*	1.00–..*	190–..	220–..	...	203–237	204–237	...
Beloit, Wis. 25	115–150	110–150	125–180	125–180	...	.80–.90*	190–215	.90–.95*	150–175	...	...	190–215	190–215	225–265
Columbus, Ohio 306	98–115	98–115	165–182	182–215	...	.82½–.82½*	...	.78½–.78½*	144–158	182–215	73–90	176–198	176–198	209–242
Detroit, Mich. 1,655	188–199	194–205	199–233	216–251	284–344	1.13–1.18*	...	1.21½–1.26½*	227–265	291–331	.96½–1.25*	231–291	232–291	271–311
Flint, Mich. 152	...	...	180–191	197–208	265–276	.94–.99*	247–259	.98–1.03*	214–225	248–259	157–169	228–241	228–241	231–242
Hamilton, Ohio 51	100–148	100–148	..–148	..–175	..–185	.60–.95*	1.00–1.28*	...	..–212	..–280	.50–.90*	...	..–195	..–250
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54	138–161	142–180	...	..–225	..–161	..–1.00*	..–1.20*	..–1.10*	..–238	...	...	213–238	213–238	..–333
Madison, Wis. 67	130–155	130–155	180–197	180–197	207–232	155–180	185–202	165–191	186–207	222–268	...	191–212	191–212	207–268
Marquette, Mich. 16	..–.75*	115–135	...	175–230	...	.75–.85*	.90–.90*	.90–.90*	150–180	...	90–110	175–200	165–190	...
Milwaukee, Wis. 587	145–170	145–170	175–205	230–245	245–290	186–205	210–230	1.20–..*	235–265	235–265	...	245–275	245–275	275–290
Minneapolis, Minn. 492	152–172	152–172	177–197	207–227	227–247	202–..	252–..	...	202–222	247–272	.83½–1.30*	202–242	202–242	285–..
Muskegon, Mich. 50	125–150	...	150–180	...	...	.95–1.00*	1.12–..*	1.05–..*	...	178–200	...	205–235	205–235	...
Painesville, Ohio 12	..–121	..–154	..–170	..–170	...	...	...	...	...	..–1.37½*	..–200	209–231	209–231	...
Pontiac, Mich. 66	143–173	143–173	173–213	183–223	263–313	1.03–1.09*	1.14–1.19*	1.09–1.14*	203–223	238–288	143–173	213–243	213–243	223–263
St. Paul, Minn. 288	190–139	118–148	169–199	187–220	228–271	1.15–...*	175–205	169–199	187–220	198–235	137–167	193–222	193–222	228–271
Traverse City, Mich. 14	128–143	128–143	...	...	...	...	188–203	158–168	...	243–288	...	173–193	173–193	193–243
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...	...	145–205	...	...	...	220–300	190–215	...	...	...	190–250	190–250	240–305
East South Central														
Covington, Ky. 62	155–165	165–175	165–175	165–175	...	145–155	145–175	155–165	155–175	...	...	175–200	175–200	185–220
Johnson City, Tenn. 25	140–..	90–110	..–133	..–208	...	.50–.55*	.60–.65*	.60–.65*	...	...	...	115–135	110–130	...
Kingsport, Tenn. 14	100–145	100–150	100–150	140–250	...	.75–.75*	1.00–1.20*	.82–.82*	125–200	175–225	100–150	157–210	158–210	200–250
Louisville, Ky. 319	85–120	85–125	110–158	...	120–158	95–105	110–140	110–140	140–180	200–250	110–130	162–190	163–190	175–210
Paducah, Ky. 34	90–110	...	100–120	100–130	...	.50–.57½*	..–158	..–.62½*	...	165–175	...	148–158	148–158	..–175
West North Central														
Ames, Iowa 13	...	...	130–145	135–150	200–250	.60–.70*	.80–.90*	.80–.85*	.80–1.00*	200–250	...	160–195	160–195	...
Atchison, Kan. 13	...	75–100	...	150–200	...	.50–.65*	125–150	.55–.65*	...	...	...	140–165	140–165	...
Kansas City, Mo. 399	90–110	120–145	120–145	140–170	150–190	.60–.80*	145–180	110–145	125–160	130–170	145–180	145–190	160–210	170–210
Omaha, Neb. 224	...	100–150	...	125–200	...	.60–1.05*	140–215	125–200	125–250	...	...	180–200	180–200	...
St. Louis, Mo. 816	145–165	150–170	...	207–235	271–315	130–150	180–200	160–180	191–215	227–255	140–160	..–220	207–235	227–255
Shenandoah, Iowa 6	120–..	...	...	35–35†	...	.60–.72*	...	...	...	...	...	40–190	154–..	...
Wichita, Kan. 115	130–165	130–165	145–180	165–200	195–240	.67–.77*	165–205	.77–.87*	175–215	235–285	110–155	175–215	175–215	205–250
West South Central														
Amarillo, Tex. 52	125–175	145–200	150–235	185–225	130–185	145–190	175–225	165–190	175–250	250–300	...	170–200	160–190	175–250
Austin, Tex. 88	110–135	120–145	125–165	150–195	200–235	.62–.70*	175–200	.71–.79*	200–240	175–250	100–110	172–200	172–200	..–325
Cushing, Okla. 7	75–100	100–130	100–130	100–130	130–170	.60–.70*	...	130–150	...	...	125–150	140–160	..–140	...
Dallas, Tex. 295	100–146	110–153	125–184	175–205	180–259	.78–...*	181–211	.87–..*	175–231	210–272	...	208–223	208–223	250–327
Houston, Tex. 385	...	...	125–175	...	...	.80½–.84*	.85–1.00*	.84–.89*	...	...	150–230	190–220	165–219	200–280

City and Population	Junior Typist-Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Bookkeeper	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central—Continued														
New Orleans, La. 521...	$100–140	$110–150	$130–180	$170–220	$225–300	$100–170	$150–200	$120–170	$130–180	$225–300	$100–140	$190–220	$170–200	$140–190
Oklahoma City, Okla. 204	135–145	145–160	145–160	170–180	195–225	.67½–.67½*	180–185	.80–.80*	225–225	215–215	120–130	175–185	175–185	195–195
Mountain														
Boulder, Colo. 13........	...	...	..–160	..–185	...	...	...	...	..–165	..–180	..–1.00*	155–175	155–175	...
Clovis, N. M. 10........	125–150	...	...	150–175	...	.65–.75*	150–200	125–150	...	200–350	...	175–250	150–250	150–250
Colo. Springs, Colo. 37..	120–150	120–150	130–180	195–235	...	.67½–.87½*	165–195	.75–.87½*	...	...	125–165	170–190	170–195	185–210
Laramie, Wyo. 11.......	..–135	..–135	...	...	...	.75–1.00*	190–215	175–190	...	...	...	165–200	165–200	...
Phoenix, Ariz. 65........	...	...	207–245	...	232–277	.95–1.05*	1.05–1.15*	1.00–1.10*	...	...	182–212	227–277	227–277	267–323
Tucson, Ariz. 37.........	133–153	133–153	178–198	228–268	...	.88½–1.00*	205–245	.98½–1.13½*	208–228	228–288	150–..	193–233	193–233	275–375
Pacific														
Bakersfield, Calif. 32....	170–220	170–220	..	195–275	195–275	1.01–1.17*	...	1.12–1.29*	195–285	200–290	.89–.89*	225–295	225–295	245–320
Bend, Ore. 10...........	.60–.85*	185–195	...	218–306	...	1.09–1.17*	1.34–1.46*	1.17–1.17*	...	275–290	225–..	..–240	215–240	...
Chico, Calif. 9..........	...	...	...	...	...	.75–.85*	...	...	...	...	...	185–210	185–210	...
Fresno, Calif. 63........	155–185	165–195	190–220	190–220	..–300	195–216	...–240	208–225	..–250	..–300	...	210–250	210–250	..–285
Long Beach, Calif. 241..	175–200	185–210	185–225	200–235	235–265	200–205	210–225	205–210	240–270	315–395	205–235	235–263	235–263	285–305
Los Angeles, Calif. 1,806.	165–181	173–190	173–190	190–211	221–273	173–190	211–259	200–221	246–303	...	.60–2.25*	240–290	240–290	246–303
Oakland, Calif. 401.....	160–200	175–215	180–220	210–250	245–285	...	230–270	205–245	...	...	.90–1.10*	250–276	250–276	260–300
Pasadena, Calif. 82.....	148–173	...	170–200	...	...	172–193	208–241	178–200	214–252	258–305	170–200	230–270	230–270	236–279
Pittsburg, Calif. 11.....	...	...	165–165	165–165	...	225–225	253–253	247–247	...	1.50–1.50*	...	250–270	245–265	...
Portland, Ore. 363......	157–187	167–192	187–207	192–207	257–307	192–207	217–237	202–222	217–257	237–282	175–187	217–247	217–247	237–257
Sacramento, Calif. 120..	160–182	175–200	...	205–236	...	175–200	200–230	...	225–260	260–302	150–172	220–250	220–250	255–296
San Diego, Calif. 363...	142–172	149–181	190–232	210–256	244–296	156–181	190–200	181–210	210–256	269–327	181–210	210–282	210–282	282–327
San Francisco, Calif. 827	...	...	185–230	210–260	...	1.25–..*	1.31–..*	1.22–..*	210–260	255–320	185–230	260–290	260–290	280–346
Seattle, Wash. 434......	...	...	180–195	190–205	210–230	175–175	205–230	220–220	215–230	245–260	130–130	210–230	210–230	245–260
Stockton, Calif. 58.....	136–170	161–201	191–238	225–282	238–297	191–191	...	213–213	238–297	315–393	1.00–1.25*	231–258	231–258	352–439

State-Administered Retirement Systems Covering Municipal Employees*

Thirty-seven state-administered retirement systems in 28 states provide for the inclusion in their membership—on either a compulsory or optional basis—of municipal employees other than school employees. Coverage of municipal employees under state-administered systems has been effected through three methods: the enactment of systems designed for and limited to local employees; the extension of membership to local employees in systems which were originally limited to state employees; and the establishment of systems which, from the date of enactment, have covered both state and local employees.

In limiting this anaylsis to systems administered at the state level, state legislation to provide for the establishment of locally-administered systems has been excluded. Also excluded is an occasional state-administered system which covers county employees but which does not include any group of city personnel. The 37 systems are alike in one respect—each is financed by contributions of the members as well as by governmental funds; the Washington system for firemen and the Virginia system for judges, however, represent a combination of contributory and noncontributory features as explained in footnotes (m) and (n) at the end of Table X.

Classes of Employees Covered. Of the 37 systems, 14 cover only a special class of employment: 10 of these are limited to police or fire department employees or to a combination of the two; three cover members of the judiciary and one covers public utility employees. The remaining 23 systems are of the type commonly referred to as "general" systems and have been tabulated as covering "all" classes of employment although they vary in the comprehensiveness of their coverage.

Specifically excluded from the coverage of many of the 23 systems are school employees and other groups for whom special systems already existed at the time of enactment of the general system. In others, employees of school, police and fire departments are included along with the employees of a variety of other governmental departments. Systems with such comprehensive coverage may have dual sets of provisions, one relating to the special groups and the other to the ordinary employee. General systems which have special provisions for certain groups of municipal nonschool employees—usually police or fire department employees—are indicated in Table X by a dagger in the column "Classes of Employees Covered." The provisions tabulated, however, relate to the ordinary employee and are thus comparable with provisions shown for other general systems with less all-inclusive coverage.

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*Prepared in the Division of Coordination Studies, Social Security Administration, from codes and session laws which were available as of December 31, 1946. Data in Table X have been submitted to the administrative officers of the respective retirement systems and may therefore reflect interpretations or rulings of the administrative bodies. The staff of the Division of Coordination Studies would be glad to have any omissions called to their attention. This represents a staff compilation and is not an official statement of the Social Security Administration.

The 37 systems covering municipal nonschool employees are located in 28 states. Sixteen states administer only general systems; in seven states there are one or two special systems in addition to the general system; the remaining five states have special systems only. Because this analysis disregards all locally-administered plans, it does not provide a measurement of the full extent of coverage of municipal employees in the 28 states or in this group of states as compared with other states. Moreover, the state-administered systems included in the analysis range from those which have achieved virtually state-wide participation to those which were enacted only recently or have recent effective dates.

Date of Enactment. Only seven of the 23 general systems provided for participation of municipal employees prior to 1940 (including the North Carolina system which, although enacted in 1939, did not become effective until 1945). The remaining 16 were enacted, or extended to municipal employees, in the period 1942–46; the legislation relating to 10 of these was passed in the single year 1945. In contrast, only two of the 14 special systems were enacted as recently as 1945. Eight were in existence prior to 1940 although one of these, the Virginia system for judges, was radically changed by a 1942 law.

Conditions for Affiliation of the Municipality. Participation is optional with the municipality in all but two of the general systems and is compulsory—or at least has compulsory features—in most of the special systems. This difference may be partly the result of the relatively recent enactment of general systems; by the date of establishment, a number of municipalities had already provided protection for their own employees. Many state laws contain additional optional features not shown in Table X: members of existing local systems may decide as a group whether to continue the local plan or to affiliate with the state system, and employees already in service at the time a municipality elects to join the state system may choose individually whether or not they wish to become members.

Retirement Annuities. The variety of the provisions relating to age and service or to combinations of the two, which determine eligibility for a retirement annuity, makes generalization practically impossible. The earliest retirement age in about half of the general systems is 60; in some of these systems retirement at this age is permitted only after a certain period of service. Retirement at higher ages may be possible with shorter periods of service; when this period is specified and linked with an age requirement, the two eligibility conditions appear in Table X in the column "Minimum Years of Service." In most systems the formula used in computing the annuity reflects the length of service; therefore, the laws do not always include a specific provision relating to the minimum period of service. It is not uncommon for a law to provide that if a member is separated after a specified period of service but before qualifying for a regular retirement annuity, he may receive, in lieu of a refund of his contributions, an annuity—sometimes deferred—which may include a portion financed by the government. The provisions which govern the receipt of such annuities are not shown in Table X.

In determining eligibility for retirement annuities, all but two of the 37 systems credit service performed for the same employing unit prior to participation in the state system; a few laws have relatively broad provisions crediting service anywhere in the state. Although prior service is credited in determining eligibility and the amount of the annuity, some laws contain an additional requirement of a specified period of membership service before any type of annuity is payable. Prior service credit is commonly forfeited and cannot be redeemed if the individual is away from the service longer than a specified period for reasons other than disability or military service. Of the two systems which do not credit prior service, the Colorado system permits retirement (on fractional benefits) at age 65 after only five years of contributory service. The other (the Iowa system modeled on the federal old-age and survivors insurance system) permits older employees to qualify for retirement with as little as two and one-half years of coverage and uses a benefit formula which gives relatively little weight to length of service.

Postponement of retirement beyond the compulsory age is permitted in a number of these systems if requested by the employing unit or, less frequently, if the employee has not yet completed the minimum service or qualified for an annuity of a specified size.

Disability Annuities. Three systems for firemen provide annuities only if disability is service-connected. Three of the general systems contain no special provisions for disability annuities. Of the other general systems, nine (and one of the Michigan plans) have the same service requirement—most commonly 10 years—for either ordinary or service-connected disability annuities; two have no service requirement for either type; and eight (and the other Michigan plan) have stricter requirements for the payment of annuities for ordinary disability than for disability in line of duty.

Survivors' Benefits. Annuities for the survivors of an employee whose death was not service-connected are rare in these systems. Only four systems provide such annuities automatically: the Idaho and Utah systems for firemen; the Iowa system which follows the pattern of federal old-age and survivors insurance; and the Illinois public utilities system to which male members contribute at a higher rate in order to provide widows' annuities. Survivors' annuities in the event of the service-connected death of an employee are more frequently provided, especially by systems covering policemen and firemen. Of the laws which do not automatically provide annuities for the survivors of employees who die before retirement, several do provide that, under specified conditions, the death benefit is payable as an annuity instead of a lump sum. Under most of the general systems an annuitant may elect to reduce his own retirement allowance in order to provide his survivors with an annuity or with a lump-sum payment of the unused portion of his contributions. In general, when no annuity is payable to the survivors of an employee or an annuitant, a lump-sum benefit is provided. This lump sum usually represents a refund of employee contributions (or the unused portion of these contributions); it occasionally includes an amount financed by the government and related to salary and length of service.

TABLE X

STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS COVERING MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES: 1946

This table shows selected provisions of all state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, for which codes and session laws were available in the Social Security Administration library as of December 31, 1946. Under **Classes of Employees Covered, F** stands for firemen; **P** for policemen; **J** for judges; **Ut** for utility employees; **All** for employees of various departments. A dagger (†) after **All** indicates that the system includes special groups of municipal nonschool employees, usually policemen or firemen, for whom special provisions are made; the provisions shown relate to the ordinary employees. For systems which were originally limited to state employees, the date of legislation extending coverage to municipal employees appears in parentheses in the column **Year Enacted**. Under **Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality, G** indicates that option is exercised through action of the governing body of the municipality; **R** through referendum or popular vote; **E** through employee vote; and **Comp** compulsory. Under **Earliest Retirement Age** if a minimum number of years of service is necessary for retirement at the lowest age specified, the number of years is shown after dash. Under **Minimum Years of Service** if attainment of an age older than the earliest retirement age is necessary for retirement with the minimum service, the age appears after dash. The **Compulsory Retirement Age** is usually extensible under specified circumstances and, in a few systems, is waived for members with less than the minimum service. Under **Disability Annuities, O** indicates that annuities are provided for ordinary disability and **S** for service-connected disability; the eligibility requirement of number of years' service is shown, with **x** meaning that annuities are payable regardless of length of service. Under **Annuitant** (next to last column) **O** means that a member has the option of reducing his own annuity or (less commonly) of increasing his contributions to provide a survivor's annuity at his death after retirement, **A** that a survivor's annuity is automatic. Footnotes, indicated by a small letter in parentheses, appear at the end of the table. For additional explanation see preceding article.

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
								Annuities for Survivors of:			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	Lump-Sum
								Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected		
Ala.	All	1945	G	60	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Calif.	All†	(1939)	E&GorR	60(a)	20	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1937	(b)	65–20	10–70	None	OxSx	No	No	No	Yes
Colo.	All	(1944)	G	(c)	5–65	None	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Conn.	All†	1945	G&R	65–15	15	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Fla.	P	1941	G	(c)	20	None	O5S5	No	No	No	Yes
Idaho.	F	1945	Comp	55–25	25	None	Sx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Ill.	All	1939	R	55	—	None	OxSx	(d)	(d)	O	Yes
	Ut	1937	G	55–10	(e)	None	OxSx	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
	J	1941	(b)	60–12	12	None	O12S12	No	No	No	No
Ind.	All	1945	G	55–30	15–60	70	Neither	(d)	(d)	O	Yes
Iowa.	All	1945	Comp	65	(f)	None	Neither	Yes	Yes	A	Yes
Me.	All†	1942	GorR	65	—	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Md.	All	(1946)	G	60	—	70	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Mich.	All	1945	GorR	60(g)	10(g)	70(g)	O10S(g)	No	No	O	Yes
Minn.	All	1931	G	60–35	20–65	(h)	Neither	No	No	No	Yes
Mont.	All	1945	E&GorR	65–30	—	70(i)	O10Sx	No	No	O	Yes
Neb.	All	1945	R	55–15	(e)	70	O1S1	(j)	(j)	(j)	Yes

TABLE X—STATE-ADMINISTERED RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—Continued

State	Classes of Employees Covered	Year Enacted	Conditions for Affiliation of Municipality	RETIREMENT ANNUITIES FOR AGE OR SERVICE			Disability Annuities	Survivors' Benefits			
				Earliest Retirement Age	Minimum Years of Service	Compulsory Retirement Age		Annuities for Survivors of:			Lump-Sum
								Employee Whose Death Was:		Annuitant	
								Service-Connected	Non-Service Connected		
N. H.	All	1945	G	65	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	No	O	Yes
	P	1941	Comp	65–30	30	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
	F	1939	Comp	65–20	20	70	O20Sx	Yes	No	No	Yes
N. J.	All	(1924)	R	60	—	70	O10Sx	Yes	(j)	O	Yes
	P,F	1944	(k)	55–25	—	65	O5Sx	Yes	(j)	O	Yes
N. Y.	All†	(1922)	G	60(l)	—	70	O15Sx	Yes	(j)	O	Yes
N. C.	All†	1939	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	(b)	50–20	20	None	O10S10	No	No	No	Yes
Ohio.	All	(1938)	Comp	(c)	5–60	70	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
Ore.	All†	1945	G	60(i)	—	65	O15S5	No	No	O	Yes
Pa.	All	1943	G&R	60	—	None	O5S5	No	No	O	Yes
S. C.	All	1945	G	60	—	65	O10S10	No	No	O	Yes
	P	1937	Comp	55–20	20	None	O1S1	No	No	No	Yes
Utah.	F	1919	Comp	50–25	20–55	None	O5Sx	Yes	Yes	A	No
Va.	All	(1944)	G	65	—	70	O20S20	No	No	O	Yes
	J	1942(m)	(b)	70–15	15	None	OxSx	No	No	No	No
Wash.	F	1945	(n)	65–25	25	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	Yes
Wis.	All	1943	(o)	55	—	65	OxSx	(d)	(d)	O	Yes
Wyo.	F	1935	Comp	55–30	—	None	Sx	Yes	No	A	No

(a) In general, age 60 with 20 years' service but municipality may amend its contract to provide for retirement at age 55 with 20 years' service.

(b) Municipality not involved except where collects employee contributions or State assessments.

(c) At any age after service of 35 years (Colorado), 20 years (Florida), or 36 years (Ohio). The Ohio system also provides for retirement at age 55 with a minimum of 30 years' service.

(d) The death benefit, if large enough to provide a life annuity of not less than $10 per month, may be paid as an annuity; (compulsory in Wisconsin if the beneficiary is the widow or, in case of other beneficiaries, if the employee or beneficiary so specifies).

(e) No service requirement specified for retirement at age 60 (Illinois) or at 65 (Nebraska).

(f) This system, which is modeled on the federal system of old-age and survivors insurance, adopts two definitions of insured status, one of which the employee must meet to qualify for retirement benefits: 40 calendar quarters of coverage (equivalent to 10 years) or coverage during half the quarters elapsing between enactment and age 65, with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage. The system includes an additional requirement of a minimum of 10 quarters of coverage for employees over age 60 on January 1, 1946.

(g) Municipality, at time of affiliation, chooses between two benefit plans. Earliest retirement age is 60 under both plans, with Plan B having the additional requirement of 10 years' service. Both plans provide compulsory retirement at 70, reducible to 65 at request of the municipality. Ten years' service is required for ordinary disability annuities under both plans and for service-connected disability annuities under Plan B.

(h) Municipality may adopt a compulsory retirement age.

(i) Effective in 1951.

(j) Death benefit may be converted actuarially to an annuity.

(k) Compulsory that cities already having locally-administered police and fire systems cover by new system persons who become employed after enactment of this law. Cities may affiliate by referendum in which case coverage is optional for employees in service and compulsory for new entrants.

(l) Any employee may elect to make extra contributions and retire at age 55.

(m) Provisions shown represent a combination of the 1942 contributory law as amended and the 1938 noncontributory law, now obsolete except in relation to employees electing the coverage of the contributory system.

(n) Cities with organized fire departments must cover for noncontributory service-connected disability and death provisions all part-time and volunteer firemen as well as full-paid firemen, unless the latter are covered by the permissive locally-operated firemen's relief and pension act of 1935. Coverage of any fireman under the retirement provisions is optional with the locality and with the individual employee who, if he joins, must pay contributions.

(o) Optional, language determined by governing body, referendums possible in cities and villages.

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, hours of work per week, methods of compensating for overtime work, percentage of laborers on an annual wage basis, vacations and sick leave, veterans preference, retirement systems, employee organizations, and civil service organization are shown in Table XI for all cities of more than 10,000 population. Employees of local school systems are excluded from these data and it is probable that some municipal officials omitted from their reports the employees of other local agencies that are independent of the general city government.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Table XI were obtained from local officials in October, 1946, by the Governments Division of the United States Bureau of the Census. For those few cities which did not report in October the data shown are from earlier surveys going back as far as October, 1945. Some of these data were published by the Bureau in the *Government Employment* report for October, 1946, issued in March, 1947. The information for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 was not published by the Bureau but made available to the YEAR BOOK for use in Table XI.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAY ROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1946 (Preliminary)

	Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls (in millions)	Per Cent Of Total
Federal civilian	2,471	40.87	$ 530.7	47.93
Public education	1,435	23.73	255.8	23.10
State	569	9.42	92.1	8.32
City	984	16.28	156.3	14.11
County and other	586	9.70	72.5	6.54
Total public employment	6,045	100.00	$1,107.4	100.00

School employees and employees of contractors are not included in the employment figures which are shown for two major classifications, "General Government Functions" and "City Government Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines, or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent Full-Time" employees include city paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city, and having terms of office of one year or longer. In Table XI the difference between number of "total employees" and the number of "permanent full-time employees" for any city represents the number of "part-time" and "temporary and other" employees. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective departments, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure.

Table 1 shows the Bureau of Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among the different levels of government for October, 1946. Table 2 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls in cities over 25,000, semi-annually for 1942 through 1945 and quarterly for 1946. The data in Table 2 are for total number of employees and total payroll covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions except education. When data in Table 1 are compared with corresponding employment data in the 1946 YEAR BOOK, city employees show an increase of 123,000 from October, 1945, to October, 1946, and payrolls increased $27,200,000, as compared with an increase of 7,000,000 for the preceding year.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS: JANUARY, 1942, TO OCTOBER, 1946

	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946			
Population Group	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.[1]
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)												
Cities over 100,000....	483	488	469	477	464	474	461	472	463	485	502	509
25,000 to 100,000......	121	127	116	121	114	127	118	128	124	133	140	135
All cities over 25,000...	604	616	585	599	578	601	579	600	588	618	642	644
PERMANENT FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (IN THOUSANDS)												
Cities over 100,000....	455	450	435	436	432	440	433	439	439	455	469	[2]
25,000 to 100,000......	107	111	105	106	103	106	104	108	106	115	120	[2]
All cities over 25,000...	562	561	540	542	535	545	537	547	545	570	589	[2]
TOTAL PAY ROLL (IN MILLIONS)												
Cities over 100,000....	$75.8	77.8	76.1	80.8	81.4	83.1	85.6	87.1	91.8	95.8	100.1	106.9
25,000 to 100,000......	15.3	16.5	15.7	17.4	16.8	18.5	18.1	19.9	20.5	21.6	23.3	23.3
All cities over 25,000...	91.1	94.3	91.8	98.2	98.2	101.6	103.7	107.0	112.3	117.4	123.5	130.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Not Available. NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

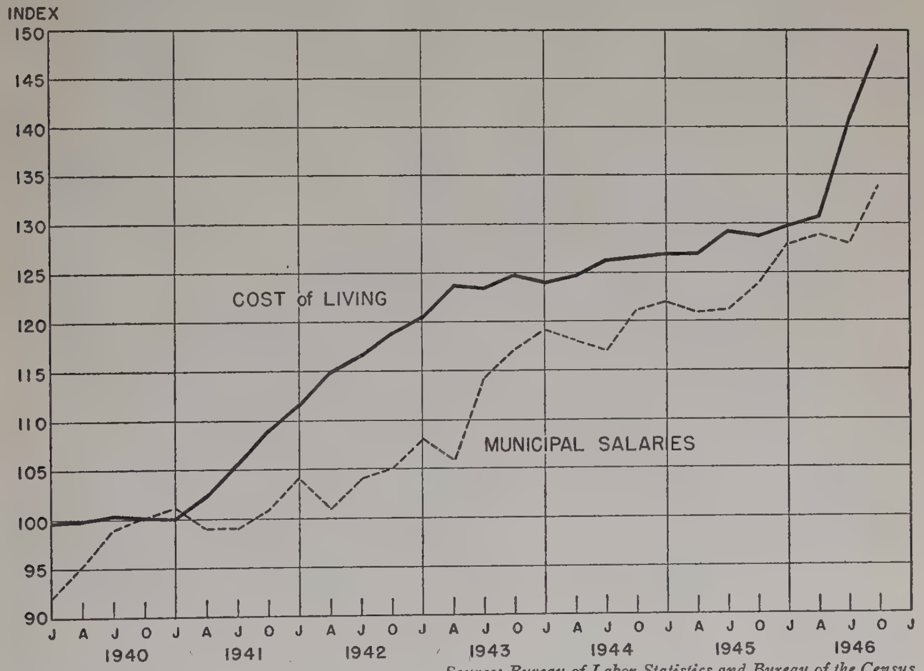
Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular or normal work week for city hall office personnel as of January, 1947, in 867 cities was obtained from city officials in January, 1947, by the YEAR BOOK and the data are summarized in Table 3. Employees in 57 per cent of these cities, as compared with 53 per cent in January, 1946, work less than 42 hours per week. From January, 1946, to January, 1947, the percentage of cities reporting a work week of 46 to 49 hours decreased from 6.8 per cent to 3.5 per cent of all reporting cities while the larger cities tended to shift toward a work week of 42 hours or less. The largest cities have considerably shorter work weeks than the small cities. Eighty per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have a work week of less than 42 hours, as compared with 76 per cent in 1946. In the cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 one-half have a work week in excess of 42 hours. The work weeks for police and firemen are reported in the police and fire sections of the YEAR BOOK.

Eighty-five of the 867 reporting cities made a reduction in the work week in 1946 for either city hall administrative and clerical employees or for laborers. Of the 85 cities, 22 reduced the work week for both groups with the pay remaining the same except for four cities where salaries of administrative and

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: Less Than 38 Hours No.	%	38 to 41¾ Hours No.	%	42 to 45¾ Hours No.	%	46 to 49 Hours No.	%	50 or More Hours No.	%
Over 500,000	14	12	1	8.3	11	91.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	3	13.6	13	59.1	6	27.3	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 250,000	55	45	10	22.2	25	55.6	10	22.2	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	106	90	10	11.1	45	50.0	35	38.9	0	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000	212	194	30	15.5	95	49.0	69	35.6	0	0	0	0
10,000 to 25,000	662	504	48	9.5	204	40.5	219	43.5	30	6.0	3	.6
All Cities over 10,000	1,072	867	102	11.8	393	45.3	339	39.1	30	3.5	3	.4



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1940 TO 1946

The "cost-of-living" index is the consumers price index which is the average cost of items making up 70 per cent of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average 1935–39 = 100). The "municipal salary" index was obtained by dividing the United States Bureau of the Census index of municipal nonschool employment for cities over 25,000 into the Bureau's index of municipal payrolls (average of each index 1941–42 = 100); the derived index offers a rough measure of municipal wage trends. Since the bases of all the indexes are arbitrary, the chart should be used only to study relative rates of change of the two curves.

clerical employees were raised, five cities where laborers received an increase, one city where laborers' wages were reduced, and one city not reporting on the wages of administrative and clerical employees. In 39 cities where only the work week for laborers was reduced the pay remained the same in 26 cities, was reduced in one, raised in nine cities, and action is unknown in three cities. In 24 cities where the work week was reduced only for the administrative and clerical employees the pay remained the same in 23 cities, and was raised in one city.

Saturday Working Schedule. The Saturday work schedule for city hall administrative and clerical employees is summarized in Table 4. Excluded from this summary are cities where employees are given compensatory time off for time worked on Saturday (see footnote 1 at end of Table XI) and also those cities which have a special Saturday schedule during the summer months (see footnote 2 at end of Table XI). For the 799 cities reporting their Saturday schedules, 79.2 per cent have a full staff half a day; 2.9 per cent a full staff all day; 11.4 per cent a skeleton staff half a day; 1.5 per cent a skeleton staff all day; and 5.0 per cent (40 cities) do not work on Saturdays. In the largest population group (over 500,000), 40 per cent do not work on Saturdays while in the lowest population group (10,000 to 25,000) only 2.1 per cent have Saturdays off. The skeleton staff system seems to predominate in the larger cities while the full staff for one-half a day is more popular in the smaller cities. The skeleton staff for one-half day ranges from 9.6 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 22.7 for cities between 250,000 to 500,000. A full staff is employed all day Saturday by only three cities over 25,000 but is used by 20 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE 4

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. Cities In Group	No. Cities Reporting	Full Staff				Skeleton Staff				No Saturday Work	
			All Day		Half Day		All Day		Half Day			
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 500,000	14	10	1	10	2	20	1	10	2	20	4	40
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	0	0	14	63.6	0	0	5	22.7	3	13.6
100,000 to 250,000	55	41	0	0	25	61.0	1	2.4	9	22.0	6	14.6
50,000 to 100,000	106	81	1	1.2	63	77.8	1	1.2	12	14.8	4	4.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	177	1	.6	145	81.9	0	0	18	10.2	13	7.3
10,000 to 25,000	662	468	20	4.3	384	82.1	9	1.9	45	9.6	10	2.1
All cities over 10,000	1,072	799	23	2.9	633	79.2	12	1.5	91	11.4	40	5.0

Overtime Pay. There are five methods used to compensate the majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees for the time worked in addition to the regular work week. First, employees receive compensatory time off; second, payment of straight time for the extra hours worked; third, payment of time and one-half for the extra hours worked; fourth, payment of double time; and fifth, payment of time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays worked. In Table 5 only cities falling into one of these five methods have been included.

Information was obtained from 819 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population for city hall administrative and clerical employees. Of the 819 reporting cities, 258, or 31.5 per cent, grant some type of compensation for overtime work, while 561 cities reported they have no plan for payment of overtime. Of the 258 cities making compensation, the most popular form is compensatory time off—the policy in 178 cities. Sixty-two other cities pay straight time; 16 pay time and one-half; and two pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

Only 727 of the 1,072 cities reported method of compensation for overtime for skilled workers who are on a salary basis. Of the 727 cities, 452, or 62.1 per cent, allow some type of compensation while 275 cities have no method of payment for overtime. Of these 452 cities, 204 use the straight time method; 97 pay time and one-half; 124 give compensatory time off; two pay double time; and 25 pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

A total of 756 of the 1,072 cities reported on the method of overtime payment for unskilled laborers. Of these 756 cities, 680, or 88.5 per cent, make some form of compensation while no plan is in effect in 76 cities. Straight time is

TABLE 5

METHOD OF OVERTIME PAY IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1947

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	Double Time	One-Half and Double*	No Plan for Paying Overtime
			No.	%						
				A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL						
ver 500,000	14	10	7	70	3	2	2	0	0	3
50,000 to 500,000	23	21	13	61.8	9	3	1	0	0	8
00,000 to 250,000	55	43	18	41.8	12	5	1	0	0	25
50,000 to 100,000	106	85	26	30.6	21	3	1	0	1	59
25,000 to 50,000	212	183	61	33.3	44	13	4	0	0	122
10,000 to 25,000	662	477	133	29.8	89	36	7	0	1	344
ll over 10,000	1,072	819	258	31.5	178	62	16	0	2	561
				B. SKILLED WORKERS ON SALARY BASIS						
ver 500,000	14	11	11	100	4	3	2	0	2	0
50,000 to 500,000	23	20	17	85.0	4	8	3	0	2	3
00,000 to 250,000	55	39	31	79.5	9	12	8	0	2	8
50,000 to 100,000	106	78	44	56.5	14	12	12	0	6	34
25,000 to 50,000	212	154	92	59.6	29	38	24	1	0	62
10,000 to 25,000	662	425	257	60.5	64	131	48	1	13	168
ll over 10,000	1,072	727	452	62.1	124	204	97	2	25	275
				C. UNSKILLED LABORERS						
ver 500,000	14	12	12	100	1	4	4	0	3	0
50,000 to 500,000	23	19	17	89.5	1	10	5	0	1	2
00,000 to 250,000	55	38	37	97.4	1	19	13	0	4	1
50,000 to 100,000	106	86	78	90.6	7	33	26	0	12	7
25,000 to 50,000	212	161	139	86.3	7	72	49	1	10	22
10,000 to 25,000	662	441	397	90.0	29	258	88	1	21	44
ll over 10,000	1,072	756	680	88.5	46	396	185	2	51	76

*Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

the predominating method which is used in 396 cities with time and one-half being employed in 185 cities. Forty-six cities give compensatory time off, two pay double time and 51 remaining cities pay time and one-half during the week with double time for Sundays and holidays.

It will be noted in Table 5 that the larger the city the greater the percentage of administrative and clerical employees receiving compensation for overtime work. Seventy per cent of the cities over 500,000 population pay administrative and clerical employees for overtime while only 29 per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 compensate for overtime work. The variation is not so great for the skilled workers on a salary basis, ranging from 100 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 60.5 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000. For unskilled laborers the range is from 100 per cent for cities over 500,000 to 90 per cent for cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Unskilled Laborers on Monthly Wage Basis. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 852 reported on the extent to which unskilled municipal laborers are paid on a monthly or annual wage basis. Of these 852 cities, only 230, or 27 per cent, pay unskilled laborers on a monthly or annual wage basis, and in 622 cities unskilled laborers are paid at an hourly or daily wage rate. Of the 230 cities paying a monthly or annual wage, 80 cities pay all of these workers on this basis, 71 pay more than 40 per cent, and 79 cities pay less than 40 per cent of their unskilled laborers on such a basis (see Table XI for individual city data).

TABLE 6

VACATIONS AND SICK LEAVE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES AND UNSKILLED LABORERS

Population Group	Vacations with Pay						Sick Leave					
	Administrative and Clerical			Unskilled Laborers			Administrative and Clerical			Unskilled Laborers		
	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	Median	No. Cities	Range	M di
Over 500,000..........	12	10–26	12	11	6–26	12	11	5–30	15	9	5–30	1
250,000 to 500,000....	22	10–18	12	21	0–18	12	16	10–24	12	12	6–24	1
100,000 to 250,000....	45	10–18	12	43	0–18	12	32	3–30	14	26	3–30	1
50,000 to 100,000....	105	0–18	12	86	0–18	12	55	6–60	12	50	4–60	1
25,000 to 50,000....	190	0–24	12	183	0–21	12	115	1–30	12	100	1–30	1
10,000 to 25,000....	498	0–17	12	474	0–15	11	251	3–90	12	195	3–90	1
All over 10,000.......	872	0–26	12	818	0–26	12	480	1–90	12	392	1–90	1

Annual Paid Vacation. Of the 872 reporting cities, 853, or 98 per cent, grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. All but one of the cities over 50,000 population grant vacations with pay. In cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population, 99 per cent give vacations with pay, while in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 97 per cent give paid vacations. Table 6 indicates the range, which varies from no vacation to 26 work days a year. The median in all population groups is the same—12 work days a year. Only 818 cities reported definite information regarding paid vacations for unskilled laborers. A total of 650, or 79 per cent of the reporting cities, grant vacations with pay to unskilled laborers. All of the 11 reporting cities over 500,000 grant paid vacations to laborers; 84 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 500,000 grant vacations with pay while 72 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 grant vacations with pay to laborers. The range for the 818 cities as reported in Table 6 is from no vacation to 26 days and the median for all cities is 12. For those cities where an employee has a choice between vacation time and sick leave the number of days so allowed has been classified under vacation time.

Annual Sick Leave. Of the 824 cities reporting their sick leave policies for administrative and clerical employees, 671 cities permit such personnel to take sick leave with pay while 153 municipalities do not have a definite sick leave policy. Of the 671 cities permitting sick leaves, 480 cities have established definite sick leave schedules, 14 cities have schedules graduated according to the employee's length of service, and 177 cities permit sick leaves for an indefinite period which often may be limited by the discretionary action of the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 480 cities with definite schedules is 12 work days with extreme cases ranging from one to 90 days (see Table 6).

Of the 803 cities reporting their sick leave policies for unskilled laborers, 497 cities permit sick leave to be taken by such personnel while 306 municipalities make no provision for such benefits. Of the 497 cities permitting sick leaves, 392 cities provide definite sick leave allowances, 13 cities have leave schedules graduated according to the employee's length of service, and 92 cities permit sick leaves for indefinite periods which may be limited by the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 392 cities with definite sick leave schedules is 12 work days with individual cities ranging from one to 90 days.

Veterans Preference. All cities over 10,000 were requested to indicate which of several specified methods are used in giving preference to non-disabled veterans when hiring new employees. Of the 703 cities reporting, 559, or 79.5 per cent, give preference to non-disabled veterans and in 144 cities no set policy has been established. As shown in Table 7, 142 cities give points to veterans upon taking an examination, 120 cities give points for passing an examination, 5 waive age requirements, 9 waive physical standards, and 225 give "general preference" which means that all other qualifications being equal a veteran will be given preference. Some cities employ a combination of methods. For

TABLE 7

POLICY ON VETERANS PREFERENCE IN HIRING NEW EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Giving Veteran Preference		Waive Age Only	Waive Physical Standards Only	Points for Taking Exam	Points for Passing Exam	General Preference	Combinations	No Definite Plan	Extra Preference Disabled Veterans
			No.	%								
Over 500,000......	14	11	11	100.0	0	0	1	3	3	4	0	7
250,000 to 500,000.	23	20	19	95.0	0	1	3	8	4	3	1	6
100,000 to 250,000.	55	42	36	85.7	0	0	10	12	12	2	6	15
50,000 to 100,000.	106	77	59	76.6	0	0	16	15	23	5	18	25
25,000 to 50,000.	212	156	127	81.4	0	3	34	27	51	12	29	42
10,000 to 25,000.	662	397	307	77.3	5	5	78	55	132	32	90	66
All over 10,000....	1,072	703	559	79.5	5	9	142	120	225	58	144	161

example, six cities give points for passing examinations and waive physical standards, 15 cities give points for taking examinations and additional points for passing, and 14 cities waive both the age and physical requirements. In 161 cities, or 22.9 per cent of the 703 reporting cities, disabled veterans are given additional preference.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems for nonschool municipal employees were collected by the YEAR BOOK early in 1947. A total of 938 cities, or 87.5 per cent, of all cities over 10,000 population have retirement systems for some or all employees. These municipal pension systems are of two sorts: in 537 cities, or 57.3 per cent, all classes of employees are included, while in 401 cities only part of the employees are covered, generally fire and police employees only (see Table 8).

TABLE 8

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES: JANUARY, 1947

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
		No.	Per Cent	All* No.	All* Per Cent	Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations*	None Covered	Participation in State System
Cities over 500,000..	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	1	0	0	0	0	2
250,000 to 500,000...	23	23	100.0	18	78.3	4	0	0	1	0	7
100,000 to 250,000...	55	54	98.2	45	81.8	8	0	0	1	1	17
50,000 to 100,000...	106	106	100.0	72	67.9	26	5	3	0	0	39
25,000 to 50,000...	212	207	97.6	120	56.7	70	7	5	5	5	81
Cities over 25,000....	410	404	98.5	268	65.4	109	12	8	7	6	146
10,000 to 25,000...	662	534	80.7	269	40.6	144	60	53	8	118	213
All cities over 10,000.	1,072	938	87.5	537	50.1	253	72	61	15	124	359

*All includes categories indicated as "All" and as "GFP, GP, GF" in Table XI and usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc. Other combinations include various combinations of fire, police, general government employees, and public utility employees.

Ninety-five per cent of the cities with no retirement plan of any kind are in the population group between 10,000 and 25,000, and only six cities above 25,000 population have failed to establish a retirement program for at least part of their employees. In 537 cities over 10,000 all employees are covered by a retirement system, 253 cities have plans for firemen and policemen but not other groups, 72 cities have plans for firemen only and 61 cities for police only, while 15 cities have provided retirement benefits to other groups of employees in combination but not to all.

Twenty-three states now have state-administered retirement systems covering municipal employees other than school employees, four other states have state systems covering fire employees only, and one state has a state system covering police employees only (see Table X). A total of 359 cities over 10,000 population participate in statewide retirement systems, including those cities in which only police and fire employees are covered in a state plan (see Table 8). This includes 78 cities which came under state plans in 1946 for all or most employees.[1] Also joining statewide plans in 1946 were 164 cities with populations below 10,000 in the states of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Wisconsin. The state-administered plans in four states had not been made effective or had no participating municipalities at the end of 1946: Alabama, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia. In Washington 28 cities in 1946 joined the state administered system for firemen. The systems in most of these states were created by legislation passed in 1945 (see Table X in this YEAR BOOK). Officials of five other states with state-administered plans for cities report that no cities over 10,000 joined during 1946: Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New York, and Ohio. All cities in Iowa, New York, and Ohio, except certain cities which have their own systems, already participate in their state systems.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 9 and are complete as of January 1, 1946. Data on the unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. It should again be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. The data are summarized in Table 9 for all cities over 10,000 population.

TABLE 9

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1947

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]					No. of Cities with Nonaffil. Org'ns	No. of Cities with Written Agreement
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	UPWA	IAFF	NJCSA	CSFNY		
Cities over 500,000	14	14	100.0	13	12	14	0	2	11	2
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	87.0	13	6	18	1	1	10	2
100,000 to 250,000	55	54	98.2	35	11	44	3	1	23	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	96	90.5	45	19	91	5	4	21	6
25,000 to 50,000	212	177	83.5	78	27	145	10	4	42	9
10,000 to 25,000	662	306	43.2	87	27	218	16	2	51	19
All cities over 10,000	1,072	667	62.2	271	102	530	35	14	158	40

[1]The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; UPWA, United Public Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; CSFNY, Civil Service Forum of New York.

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[1] The 78 cities having populations of more than 10,000 which took action in 1946 to participate in state-administered retirement systems are: Fullerton, Lynwood, Modesto, Ontario, and South Pasadena, California; Boulder, Colorado; Boise City, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Nampa, Pocatello, and Twin Falls, Idaho; Centralia, and Harvey, Illinois; Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis, Peru, and Vincennes, Indiana; Ames, Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Iowa City, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Mason City, Muscatine, Newton, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Waterloo, Iowa; Adrian, Escanaba, Hamtramck, Midland, Mt. Clemens, Saginaw, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Billings, Montana; Grand Island, Nebraska; Berlin, Claremont, Concord, Keene, Laconia, and Rochester, New Hampshire; Bergenfield, Cliffside Park, Cranford tp, Englewood, Hackensack, Maplewood tp, Phillipsburg, Rutherford, and Tenafly, New Jersey; Charlotte, Durham and Wilson, North Carolina; Astoria, Bend, Eugene, Medford, Portland, and Salem, Oregon; Charleston, and Rock Hill, South Carolina; Marshfield, Waukesha, and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

One or more employee organizations are found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000 and in 98 per cent of the cities of 100,000 to 250,000, while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 a little more than 43 per cent of the cities have organizations. Locals of one or more national organizations are found in 88 per cent of the cities over 25,000, but in several of the largest cities there are many locals of the same national organization. For example, the AFSCME (AFL) has seven locals in Los Angeles—one composed of employees in various departments, two in the water and power department, one each of school, police, and inspection employees, and one of public works foremen. The UPWA (CIO) has 12 locals in Detroit and seven in New York. The UPWA has no locals composed entirely of policemen but the AFSCME at the end of 1946 had locals composed entirely of police officers in 55 cities over 10,000, six of these locals having been established during 1946. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table 9 therefore cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the United Public Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the Civil Service Forum of New York; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association. During 1946 the employees of 45 cities over 10,000, as compared with 28 in 1945, organized locals of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees and organizations in 14 cities, as compared with 11 in 1945, were discontinued. Employees of 15 cities organized locals of the United Public Workers of America and those in three cities became inactive, as compared with six and one, respectively in 1945. The International Association of Fire Fighters organized locals in 11 cities during 1946 (21 in 1945), while chapters in four cities disbanded during 1946; one local was reinstated during 1946. No change was reported for cities over 10,000 by the New Jersey Civil Service Association and the Civil Service Forum of New York.[2]

[2] The address of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Federation Building, Madison 1, Wisconsin; United Public Workers of America, 930 F Street, N.W., Washington 4, D.C.; and International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D.C.

The cities over 10,000 where locals were first organized in 1946, together with cities where locals were disbanded during 1946 and no locals now exist are as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1946:* Trinidad, Colorado; Bridgeport, Norwalk, New Britain, and Stanford, Connecticut; Rome and Savannah, Georgia; Coeur d'Alene and Pocatello, Idaho; Kewanee, Illinois; Evansville, Huntington, and Peru, Indiana; Iowa City, Iowa; Lexington and Paducah, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Brookline, Everett, Holyoke, Milton and Woburn, Massachusetts; Atlantic City, Bloomfield, Belleville and West Orange, New Jersey; Corning, Fulton, Ithaca, Oneonta, Peekskill, Plattsburgh, Rochester, Rome and Utica, New York; Asheville and Raleigh, North Carolina; Chillicothe, Ohio; Aberdeen and Watertown, South Dakota; Johnson City and Kingsport, Tennessee; and Newport News, Virginia. *Disbanded during 1946:* Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Santa Monica, California; Bristol, Connecticut; Wichita, Kansas; Chelsea and Melrose, Massachusetts; Jackson, Mississippi; Albany and Newburgh, New York; Columbus and Mansfield, Ohio; Oil City, Pennsylvania; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Fort Worth, Texas.

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA (UPWA, affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organization). *Organized during 1946:* Gadsden, Alabama; Phoenix, Arizona; Modesto and Palo Alto, Cali-

Municipal employee organizations which are not affiliated with any national group were established for the first time in 19 cities during 1946: Albany, Anaheim, Palo Alto, Redwood City, South Pasadena, and South Gate, California; Boulder, Colorado; Bridgeport and Torrington, Connecticut; Freeport and Park Ridge, Illinois; Holyoke, Massachusetts; Fulton, Johnstown, Lockport, Lynbrook, and White Plains, New York; West Chester, Pennsylvania; and Ogden, Utah. Non-affiliated unions went out of existence during 1946 in Fort Collins, Colorado, and St. Petersburg, Florida.

The YEAR BOOK questionnaire on personnel practices, sent to all cities over 10,000 early in 1947, requested local officials to indicate their practices with regard to employee unions, extent and content of formal union agreements, and whether any city employees were out on strike in 1946. Replies received from 674 cities over 10,000 show that 311 have one or more local unions affiliated with the national AFL or CIO public employee unions, 345 cities stated they did not have such a union, while 18 cities failed to report this information. Of the 311 municipalities with a public employee union, only 44 have a formal written agreement with one or more such unions, 217 cities do not have such an agreement, and 50 cities did not report on this question. The 44 municipalities with formal written agreements are: Phoenix, Arizona; Bloomington, Calumet City, Centralia, Forest Park, Jacksonville, Kewanee, Oak Park, Illinois; Gary, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Alexandria and Bogalusa, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Taunton, Massachusetts; Bay City, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Ironwood, and Lincoln Park, Michigan; Minneapolis and Winona, Minnesota; Springfield, Missouri; Anaconda, Montana; Gloucester City, New Jersey; Plattsburg and Troy, New York; Coshocton and Springfield, Ohio; Aliquippa, Arnold, Clairton, Duquesne, New Kensington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Sharon, Pennsylvania; Tacoma, Washington; Fairmont, West Virginia; Ashland, Eau Claire, Marinette, Racine, and Superior, Wisconsin. Some of the cities without formal agreements reported having informal but well-established relationships with union officials by means of oral agreements, letters of intent, statements of policy, and the like. A few city councils have adopted resolutions affirming the right of local employees to join unions and to bargain collectively.

Of the 44 cities with formal agreements, in five cities the agreement covers all city employees, in 38 cities the agreement is limited to certain employee groups, notably street or public works employees, and one city did not indicate agreement coverage. The agreement provides for deduction of union dues in 14 cities, maintenance of membership in seven cities, a union shop in seven cities, for all of these features in four cities, and for none of these in 14 cities.

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fornia; Brunswick, Dalton, and Savannah, Georgia; Elwood, Indiana; Virginia, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Columbus and Portsmouth, Ohio; Roanoke, Virginia; Sheboygan and Wausau, Wisconsin; Schenectady, New York. *Disbanded during 1946:* Newark and Camden, New Jersey; and Warren, Ohio.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS (IAFF, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). *Organized during 1946:* Hot Springs, Arkansas; Bakersfield, San Angelo, San Bernardino, and San Jose, California; Colorado Springs, Denver, and Greeley, Colorado; Norwich, Connecticut; East Point, Georgia; Burlington, Iowa; and Owensboro, Kentucky. *Disbanded during 1946:* Hackensack, New Jersey; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Clairton and Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Four cities did not indicate whether their agreements touched on these points.

Of the 311 cities with a nationally affiliated public employee union, in 203 cities the city officials meet with union representatives to discuss wages, hours, etc., in 66 municipalities the city officials do not meet with the union representatives, and the practices of 42 cities were not reported. But in these 203 cities meeting with union officials, the city officials of 69 cities will meet only with union representatives who are city employees, in 110 cities this restriction is not imposed, while 24 of the cities did not indicate their practices. Of the 345 cities without a public employee union affiliated with either the CIO or the AF of L, the employees of 268 cities are not forbidden to affiliate with such a union, the employees of only 11 cities are forbidden to join such unions, and 66 cities did not report their policies.

Strikes of public employees were reported by city officials to have occurred in 43 municipalities over 10,000 during 1946. San Francisco had the greatest number of employees on strike at one time, 3,500 employees, and Marietta, Ohio, had the longest strike, 65 days, but only nine workers were involved. Perhaps the longest big strike was the 42-day strike of 310 Pontiac, Michigan, employees. In nine cities the striking employees were paid for working time spent on strike, in 29 cities they were not paid, and five cities did not report on this question. Nine of the 43 municipalities said they had no public employee union affiliated with the national AFL or the CIO.[3]

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Table XI and in summary form in Table 10 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The classes of employees under civil service in cities of more than 10,000 are summarized in Table 10, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. There was some gain in 1946 in the number of systems; six cities adopted civil service provisions: two cities for all employees, four cities for only certain classes of employees; and one city changed its provisions to provide civil service for all employees, only fire department employees having been covered previously. Fifty-six per cent of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system; 92.5 per cent of the cities over 100,000 population have some employee groups covered.

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[3] Cities whose employees went on strike during 1946, reporting after name of city the number of striking employees and length of strike: *Over 500,000:* Cleveland, Ohio, city hall employees, 1 day; Detroit, Mich., 1,000, 1 day; Milwaukee, Wis., 300, of short duration; San Francisco, Calif., 3,500, 4 days. *250,000 to 500,000:* Houston, Tex., 500, 7 days; Louisville, Ky., 130, 5 days; New Orleans, La., 308, 10 days; Rochester, N. Y. . . . ., . . . ; St. Paul, Minn., 1,160, 36 days; San Antonio, Tex., 150, 1 day. *100,000 to 250,000:* Canton, Ohio, 237, 13 days; Scranton, Pa., 100, . . .; Tacoma, Wash., 150, 10 days; Tulsa, Okla., 200, 7 days; Yonkers, N. Y., 550, 1 day. *50,000 to 100,000:* Cedar Rapids, Ia., 18, 6 days; Charleston, W. Va., 22, 15 days; McKeesport, Pa., 73, 5 days; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 500, 4 days; Pontiac, Mich., 310, 42 days; Portland, Me., . . . , 18 days; Stockton, Calif., 161, 5 days; Waterbury, Conn., 65, 10 days. *25,000 to 50,000:* Amsterdam, N. Y., 50, 2 days; Bangor, Me., 86, 1½ days; Baton Rouge, La., 62, 5 days; Bloomington, Ill., 60, 21 days; Lubbock, Tex., 7, 3 days; Muskogee, Okla., 50, 5 days; Portsmouth, Ohio, 60, 3 days; Tuscaloosa, Ala., 55, 10 days. *10,000 to 25,000:* Asbury Park, N. J., 50, 2 days; Burlingame, Calif., 3, 3 days; Coffeyville, Kan., 33, 3 days; East Liverpool, Ohio, 60, 3 days; Frankfort, Ind., 7, 5 days; Goshen, Ind., 12, 2 days; Holland, Mich., 100, 1 day; Jonesboro, Ark., . . . , 1 day; Marietta, Ohio, 9, 65 days; Reno, Nevada, . . . , 4 days; Twin Falls, Idaho, . . . , . . . ; Uniontown, Pa., 31, 3½ days.

More than one-half of those cities having civil service systems cover all classes of employees. Seventy of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes until only 27.3 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have service-wide coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 8), employees of police and fire departments are the groups of employees most commonly included in formal merit systems.

A total of 600 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these, 119 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 481 cities the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state constitution, 122; state statute, 232; city charter, 92; and ordinance, 35.

TABLE 10

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1947

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Cities over 500,000...	14	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000..	23	22	95.7	17	73.9	3	0	0	1	1	1
100,000 to 250,000..	55	49	89.0	39	70.9	6	0	3	0	1	7
50,000 to 100,000..	106	79	74.5	50	47.1	20	1	2	5	1	27
25,000 to 50,000..	212	145	68.4	92	43.4	44	2	4	4	0	66
10,000 to 25,000..	662	297	44.9	180	27.3	84	8	16	4	5	365
All cities over 10,000.	1,072	607	56.5	392	36.6	157	11	25	14	8	466

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based is believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal service board or commission in almost one-half of the cities having such bodies. In one-third of the cities with boards the appointment is made by the city council, and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state, or by one or more other persons.

Many cities have more than one civil service board or commission, as indicated in Table 10, for different groups of employees. Most common are one commission for police employees and another for fire employees, or one for fire and police and a separate commission for all other employees. The data summarized in the preceding paragraphs and in Table 10 are for only one commission in each city having such a body.

TABLE XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 1,072 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

This table includes all incorporated municipalities over 10,000. Employment and payroll data were obtained from local officials in October, 1946, or earlier as indicated below, by Governments Division of the Bureau of Census; other data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1946 and early 1947. After name of city a dagger (†) indicates employment and payroll figures are for July, 1946; a double dagger (‡) for April, 1946; a section mark (§) for January, 1946; two double daggers (‡‡) for October, 1945. A letter "s" after employment and payroll figures indicates there was no breakdown between general government and city government enterprises and figure shown is total of all employees. **Work Hours Per Week** shows regular work week for a majority of city hall administrative and clerical employees with a plus sign after the figure indicating additional fraction of an hour, i.e. ¼ thru ¾ of an hour; under **Saturdays**, shown by letters after work hours, is Saturday work schedule for administrative and clerical city hall employees (see code below). **Overtime Pay** is for time worked in addition to regular work week; first letter indicates method of overtime compensation for city hall workers, second letter for skilled workers, and third letter for unskilled workers (see code below). **Per Cent Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage** indicates per cent of unskilled municipal laborers paid on monthly or annual wage basis. Under **Days Annual Paid Vacation** first figure is number of vacation days with pay per year for administrative and clerical employees, the second figure vacation days with pay per year for unskilled laborers. **Days Annual Sick Leave** shows minimum yearly sick leave allowed administrative and clerical employees and to unskilled laborers, except in cities where amount of leave is indefinite or discretionary with department head in which case **In** is shown, or where amount of leave increases with length of service in which case **Gr** is shown. **Types of Veteran Preference** shows methods of preference when hiring new employees (see code below). **Retirement Systems** (excluding teachers) shows classes of employees covered and type of separate systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered retirement system; other groups are covered by city pension systems. **Employee Organizations** refer to governmental employee groups reported to YEAR BOOK early in 1947 by the several national organizations and the unaffiliated groups directly by municipal officials. Data on **Civil Service** were supplied by Civil Service Assembly early in 1947 (see code below). Leaders (. . . .) indicate information not reported. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Population in italics indicates that post-1940 figures are given in Table III.

OVERTIME PAY

D—Double time on Sundays and holidays
H—Time-and-one-half for extra hours worked
N—No plan for paying for overtime
S—Payment of straight time for extra hours worked
T—Compensatory time off
X—Payment of time-and-one-half for overtime on week days with double time for Sundays and holidays

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day
N—No Saturday work
S—Skeleton staff full day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—EMPLOYEES COVERED

All—All
F—Fire
G—All except those covered by separate systems
N—None
P—Police
U—Utilities

VETERAN PREFERENCE

A—Age standards waived
C—Points awarded to all veterans who take exam.
E—Extra points to all veterans who pass examination
G—General preference
N—No specific plan or no preference given
P—Physical standards waived
-Y—Extra preference given disabled veterans

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
N—None
S—State, County and Mun. Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—N. Y. Civil Service Forum

DEPARTMENTS INCLUDED IN CIVIL SERVICE

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
O—Others, but limited

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City Manager
C—Council
E—Elected
G—Governor
J—Judges
M—Mayor
P—Self-perpetuating
X—Several persons or officials

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	27,190s	21,823s	$ 7,325.3s	...	...	...	38Sh	N–T–T	2	14–11	15–..	G	All	AFSU	A–M
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	17,989	...	5,624.6	11,306	...	$3,221.0	40N	*–*–X	0	10–10	12–12	AEP–Y	All	AFSU	A–M
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	13,820	13,816	3,156.8	8,519	8,519	2,327.7	40N	S–S–S	100	10–10	5– 5	C	All	AFSU	A–M
New York, N.Y.	*7,455*	98,616	98,616	21,606.7	41,803	41,803	8,760.1	37Sh	T–T–T	...	..–..	18–12	..	All	AFSUY	A–M
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	20,864	20,864	3,944.2	1,030	1,030	193.7	33Fh[2]	N–X–X	..	12–12	30–30	AEP–Y	All	AFSU	A–C
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	10,069	9,779	1,695.2	775	775	145.1	37+N	T–T–..	0	12–12	30– 6	AE–Y	GP	AFSU	A–M
Boston, Mass.	771	12,923	...	2,184.4	617	...	110.2	38Fh[2]	T–T–H	0	12–12	15–15	G–Y	All	AFS	State
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	5,850	5,553	1,201.1	437	437	78.1	38+Fh	..–S–S	90	12–12	15–15	G–Y	FP–G[3]	AFSUY	A–M
Cleveland, Ohio	878	9,552	...	1,762.7	7,095	...	1,822.8	41F	S–S–S	0	12–12	10–..	E	–All	AFSU	A–M
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	6,229	5,272	1,311.6	484	459	99.0	40N	T–T–H	100	10–10	10–10	AE–Y	GFP	AFSU	A–M
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	5,635s	4,061s	1,186.6s	...	...	...	40Fh	N–X–X	0	14–..	In–30	E	GFP	AFS	A–M
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	11,347	...	1,929.6	1,130	...	226.1	38S	T–T–S	17	18– 6	24– 0	EP–Y	FP	AFU	A–M
San Francisco, Calif.	*635*	9,127	8,444	2,148.7	5,901	5,818	1,283.6	40Sh	H*–H–H	0	12–12	12–12	E–Y	All	AFSU	A–M
Washington, D.C.	*663*	11,505	...	2,518.9	559	...	107.5	40N	H–H–H	0	26–26	15–15	..	GFP	F	A–M
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,195	2,073	379.2	243	242	38.7	41+Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	0– 0	E–Y	All	AF	A–M
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,643	1,498	277.4	11	10	2.3	40Fh	N–S–S	1	12– 7	12– 7	N	All	FSU	Co
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,947	4,261	851.1	595	566	110.3	41+Fh	T–*–*	23	12–12	12–12	E	GFP	AF	A–X
Columbus, Ohio	306	1,779	1,739	315.7	452	452	76.2	44Fh	T–T–H	0	12–12	12– 0	E	FP–G	FSU	A–M
Dallas, Tex.	295	3,112	3,063	572.5	501	490	83.2	43+Fh	T–S–S	75	12–12	12–12	E–Y	All	N	A–C
Denver, Colo.	*322*	3,774	2,954	585.0	471	471	95.4	44Fh	N–S–S	10	12–12	In–In	G	GFP	AFU	FP–J
Houston, Tex.	385	3,347	3,191	633.3	480	480	104.0	44Fh	T–T–S	0	12–12	15–15	E–Y	FG	FU	A–C
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	3,311	3,195	543.8	992	990	212.3	44Fh	N–S–H	0	12– 6	15– 6	G	FP–G	AFS	FP–X
Jersey City, N.J.	301	3,907s	...	728.9s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	GFP[3]	U	State
Kansas City, Mo.	309	4,328	4,009	599.7	405	405	68.9	41Fh	T–S–S	0	12– 0	10– 0	E–Y	FP	FS	A–M
Louisville, Ky.	319	3,133	2,968	431.3	369	369	63.1	39Fh	N–N–S	5	12– 0	0– 0	AP	FP	AF	FPO–M
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,719	2,558	382.3	1,717	1,717	312.6	41Fh	N–N–N	0	12–..	0– 0	N	FP	N	A–C
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,557	4,117	840.4	454	428	90.1	40N	T–X–H	90	11–11	12–12	AG	GFP	AFS	A–M
Newark, N.J.	430	5,690	4,780	1,217.3	477	412	87.2	31+N	S–X–X	..	12–12	15–15	..	All	AFJU	State
New Orleans, La.	*495*	5,610	...	...	982	...	...	40Fh	*–*–*	70	18–18	24–24	AEP–Y	FPU	AF	A–X
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	2,534	2,250	596.4	188	187	45.6	38Sh	T–H–T	100	12–12	Gr–Gr	C	All	FSU	A–M
Portland, Ore.	*305*	2,577	1,916	540.8	584	318	96.8	40Sh	H–H–H	100	12–12	15–15	E	FP–G	AFU	A–M
Providence, R.I.	254	2,744	2,744	506.7	223	223	37.1	35N	N–T–S	0	10– 0	In– 0	C	All	F	None
Rochester, N.Y.	325	4,107	4,092	803.3	186	186	35.9	35+Fh	T–T–S	0	12– 6	12–12	G–Y	–All	AY	A–A
St. Paul, Minn.	288	2,102	1,375	353.0	243	217	33.0	40Sh	S–S–S	0	15–15	15– 0	G	FP–G	AFU	A–..
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,846	...	300.9	1,243	...	242.6	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12– 0	12– 0	..	FP	N	FP–C
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	2,996	2,762	610.6	3,535	3,529	842.6	40Sh	T–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	C	GP–F	AFU	A–M
Toledo, Ohio	282	1,830	...	431.4	318	...	74.3	40Sh	S–S–..	75	12–12	12–12	E	FP–G	AF	A–M

Table XI—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio	245	1,339	1,305	$269.7	197	197	$ 40.3	39Fh	T-..-H	0	12-12	12-12	E	FP-G	FS	A-M
Albany, N.Y.	131	1,484	1,242	259.9	283	283	54.5	33Fh	N-N-S	5	14-14	In-In	G	FP-G	FS	A-M
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,701	1,572	250.3	...	...	....	35+Fh[2]	S-S-S	0	11- 6	..- 0	G-Y	FP-G	AFU	A-M
Cambridge, Mass‡	111	1,578	1,578	336.3	112	112	23.3	39FH[2]	N-H-H	0	12-12	15-15	E-Y	All	AFU	State
Camden, N.J.	118	933	917	167.8	66	62	11.8	33F[2]	S-S-S	..	12-12	15-15	ACP	F-FP[3]	FJU	State
Canton, Ohio	108	599	549	88.7	94	94	19.5	43+Fh	N-N-S	0	10- 5	15-15	G	-All	FS	FP-M
Charlotte, N.C.	101	778	702	135.2	82	63	12.9	39+Fh	S-S-S	96	13-13	12-12	N	-All	AF	FP-C
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	485*	...	84.0*	59*	...	6.9*	44Fh	N-..-..	0	14-..	..-..	..	All	AF	None
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,658s	...	334.0s	...	...	...	40N	N-X-X	..	12-12	16-16	E	FP-G	AF	A-C
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,035	971	187.6	12	9	2.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	FU	A-M
Duluth, Minn.	101	775*	667*	139.8*	243*	223*	47.0*	37Sh	T-*-*	95	12-12	30-30	G	FP-G	AF	A-M
Elizabeth, N.J.	110	858	759	179.4	55	51	13.5	33N	N-N-H	0	12-12	10-10	C	FP[3]	AFJSU	State
Erie, Pa.	117	632	625	125.7	137	137	29.8	38+Fh	N-T-S	0	12-12	In-In	C	All	F	A-M
Fall River, Mass.	115	969	...	168.1	83	...	15.7	38Fh	N-N-N	0	14-14	0- 0	..	All	U	State
Flint, Mich.	152	1,509	1,377	...	98	97	...	41Fh	H-H-X	50	11-11	12-12	E	GFP	FSU	A-X
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	679*	566*	128.3*	505*	505*	110.9*	40Sh	N-H*-H*	10	12-12	7- 0	G-Y	FP-G	AF	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	1,802	1,794	329.1	233	233	41.5	44Fh	N-T-S	90	12-12	12-12	C	GFP	F	A-C
Gary, Ind.	112	652	...	130.7	...	...	...	38Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	0- 0	..	FP	F	P-X
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	1,038	960	211.2	126	126	26.5	40N	N-S-S	0	10-10	10-10	E	GFP	AFU	A-X
Hartford, Conn.	166	1,873	1,807	368.2	9	8	1.6	38Fh	T-T-S	0	12-12	12-12	N	All	AF	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	1,613	1,590	302.9	785	785	175.7	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	A	A-C
Kansas City, Kan.	121	531	452	103.7	...	...	...	44Sh	N-..-..	0	14-..	In-..	E-Y	All	F	A-M
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	994	983	151.5	695	695	135.5	39Fh	N-S-S	0	13- 6	6- 0	C-Y	FPU	AU	A-C
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	2,061	1,932	469.7	631	631	154.0	41Fh	T-T-T	100	12-12	12-12	AC-Y	N	AFU	A-C
Lowell, Mass.	101	905	844	183.8	105	94	21.7	31Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	All	AFU	State
Miami, Fla.	172	2,900	2,900	561.8	273	273	57.2	41Fh	T-S-S	0	12- 0	21- 0	E	All	AF	A-S
Nashville, Tenn.	167	1,417	1,406	233.0	700	700	152.7	44Fh	N-H-N	0	15-15	0- 0	E	All	AFU	A-..
New Bedford, Mass.	110	1,033	922	178.6	103	87	17.3	30S	T-T-S	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	All	AFU	State
New Haven, Conn.	161	1,357	1,346	250.1	10	10	2.0	36+Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	14- 0	C-Y	All	AFU	A-M
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	1,443	1,038	285.2	135	85	25.7	44Fh	N-N-X	0	12- 0	0- 0	N	All	AU	FP-C
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	1,256s	1,247s	225.4s	...	...	...	44Fh	T-T-S	0	15-15	15-15	N	FP	AFU	A-A
Omaha, Neb.	224	1,209	1,043	204.8	14	10	2.3	38+Fh	N-N-..	10	12-..	..-..	C	FP	AFS	PO*-X
Paterson, N.J.	140	1,099	812	200.0	...	...	...	38Sh	N-S-S	0	12-12	15-..	G-Y	GFP[3]	J	State
Peoria, Ill.	105	...	615	...	...	...	...	44Fh[2]	N-S-..	0	14- 7	0- 0	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Reading, Pa.	111	656	634	...	231	231	...	40Fh	T-T-X	0	12-12	30-30	C	GP	AF	P-..
Richmond, Va.	*193*	2,338	2,286	402.7	455	455	86.4	40N	N-T-H	0	12-10	30-10	..	All	S	None
Sacramento, Calif.	*106*	1,079	1,043	233.5	77	77	16.2	41Sh	T-H-H	50	18-18	3- 3	E	All	AFU	AC
Salt Lake City, Utah‡	150	1,162	938	206.8	195	149	28.9	38N	N-S-S	0	13- 0	15- 0	N	GP-F	SU	FP-M

San Diego, Calif.	*203*	2,085	1,822	478.6	376	355	80.9	40Sh	T-S-S	100	15-15	15-15	E-Y	GFP	AFU	A-M
Scranton, Pa.	140	869	684	135.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 6	In- 0	E	All	AF	FP-M
Somerville, Mass.	102	888	803	147.5	40	40	6.8	37+Sh	..-..-S	0	18-18	25-25	G-Y	All	AU	State
South Bend, Ind.	101	551	534	104.5	129	125	21.6	40Fh	N-S-S	0	15- 0	15- 0	N	GFP	AF	None
Spokane, Wash.	122	906	783	198.0	143	97	39.1	38+Fh	N-..-H	0	12-12	12-12	C	GP-F	AFU	A-C
Springfield, Mass†	150	2,390s	1,993	435.3	...	...	...	37+N	N-H-H	0	10-12	In-In	G-Y	All	F	State
Syracuse, N.Y.	206	2,618	1,856	366.4	178	176	31.4	38Fh	N-N-X	0	12-12	Gr-Gr	G-Y	-All	AF	A-..
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	983	...	213.7	743	...	...	40Sh	T-H-H	75	10-10	12-12	C	GFP	AFU	A-E
Tampa, Fla.	108	1,308	1,283	203.6	142	142	25.1	41+Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 0	In-In	C	GFP	F	A-X
Trenton, N.J.	125	1,268	1,072	232.6	202	157	34.8	38Sh	S-S-H	0	12-12	15-15	E-Y	FP[3]	AJS	State
Tulsa, Okla.‡	142	972	...	...	197	...	...	40Fh	N-N-*	0	12-12	..-14	G	FP	AF	None
Utica, N.Y.	101	904	699	149.1	65	57	11.6	44Fh[2]	T-T-H	0	12-12	..-..	C-Y	-All	AF	A-M
Wichita, Kan.	115	827	645	134.7	58	44	12.7	44Fh	N-N-*	0	12- 6	12-12	G	FP	FU	A-X
Wilmington, Del.	113	907	883	158.0	201	192	40.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	A	None
Worcester, Mass.	194	2,629	2,489	466.1	190	181	35.5	40Fh	S-S-S	0	12-12	14-14	G-Y	GFP	N	State
Yonkers, N.Y.	143	1,477	1,420	289.2	137	137	25.4	35Sh	T-..-..	100	18-18	12-12	E-Y	-All	FSY	A-M
Youngstown, Ohio	168	804	765	155.3	161	161	29.3	35Fh	..-..-S	0	14- 7	30-30	E	FP-G	AFS	A-M
50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	497	497	80.7	79	79	14.2	36+F	N-T-S	10	14- 7	30-30	C	All	AF	FP-C
Altoona, Pa.	80	355	355	...	74	74	...	38+Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	CE	All	F	FPO-M
Amarillo, Tex.	52	379	376	...	45	45	...	42Fh	T-H-H	100	13-13	13-13	E	F	F	FP-A
Asheville, N.C.	51	1,028	1,003	186.9	127	127	14.6	44Fh	N-N-H	0	10- 0	30- 0	G	FP	AF	FP-X
Atlantic City, N.J.	64	493	...	88.6	80	...	13.6	33Fh	T-T-T	100	12-12	15-15	..	FP	AFJU	State
Augusta, Ga.	66	1,238	1,114	174.6	360	355	59.4	38+Fh	N-T-T	..	12-10	In-In	..	GFP	AF	FP-C
Austin, Tex.	88	969	646	190.0	63	57	12.7	44Fh	..-S-H	2	12-12	12-12	N	FG	N	None
Bayonne, N.J.	79	474	459	74.7	122	122	20.5	39Fh[2]	N-N-H	0	12- 0	In- 0	N	FP	F	None
Beaumont, Tex.	*59*	708	612	159.5	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 6	60- 0	N	F	AF	None
Berkeley, Calif.	*86*	273	263	42.7	63	63	10.3	40Sh	H-H-H	100	12-12	12-12	E-Y	FP-G	S	A-M
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	1,242	1,043	187.5	65	65	13.1	35N	N-N-S	0	14-14	14-14	N	GFP	F	FPO-C
Binghamton, N.Y.	78	739	662	115.1	72	69	11.8	41Fh	T-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	-All	FY	A-M
Brockton, Mass.	62	372	324	68.0	62	59	12.2	35Fh[2]	T-..-H	0	12-12	..-15	G-Y	All	AFU	State
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	586	...	96.5	...	...	...	44Fh	S-X-X	30	11-11	In- 0	...	FP-G	AFSU	FP-M
Charleston, S.C.	*71*	...	...	...	...	...	...	39Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	12-12	N	FP-G[3]	F	None
Charleston, W.Va.	68	...	...	72.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-..	0	12-12	0- 0	..	FP	F	P-X
Chester, Pa.	59	242	187	40.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-N	75	12-12	15-15	E	GP	N	P-C
Cicero, Ill.	65	355	308	69.4	27	27	4.8	44Fh	N-..-..	..	12-12	0-..	..	FP	F	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	331	327	72.6	31	31	5.8	39Fh	..-..-H	0	12- 6	In-In	E	FP-G	F	FP-C
Columbia, S.C.	62	...	...	70.2s	...	...	...	43Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	In-In	N	F-GP	AF	FP-C
Columbus, Ga.	53	540	...	75.0	68	...	9.3	45Fh	N-N-S	5	12-In	In-10	N	All	F	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	950s	940s	159.4s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	In- 0	AE-Y	F	F	A-C
Covington, Ky.	62	344	...	63.2	51	...	9.0	40Fh	N-S-S	100	15-15	10-10	C	GFP	AF	FP-A
Davenport, Iowa	66	299	263	55.5	13	3	.9	44Fh	N-..-S	0	12- 6	15-15	C	FP-G	AFU	FP-M
Dearborn, Mich.	*64*	1,117	820	217.6	31	29	6.7	40	T-T-X	0	12-12	12-12	C-Y	GFP	FSU	A-S
Decatur, Ill.	59	212	209	40.4	76	76	13.2	44Fh	N-N-T	0	12-..	12-12	N	FP-G	F	FP-M
Durham, N.C.	60	414	321	77.1	101	78	14.6	41Fh	T-T-H	0	12- 7	12-In	..	-All	AF	None
East Chicago, Ind.§	55	359	319	87.9	...	...	...	38Fh	T-T-T	0	11- 5	12- 0	G	FP	F	None
East Orange, N.J.	69	456	418	92.5	88	87	15.4	37+Fh	N-X-X	0	12-12	15-15	E-Y	FP-G[3]	FJ	State
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	483	332	58.1	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	F	None

Table XI—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Total	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Total	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Number of Employees Permanent Full-Time	CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
50,000 to 100,000—continued																
El Paso, Tex.	97	643*	605*	$114.2*	154	141	$27.7	44Fh	N-N-H	0	12-12	15-15	E	GFP	AF	A-M
Evanston, Ill.	65	542	369	91.2	39	31	8.4	41Fh	..-H-H	95	12-10	6- 6	C-Y	FP-G	FS	A-M
Evansville, Ind.	97	723	710	118.8	190	190	27.3	39Fh	N-N-S	0	0- 0	0- 0	G-Y	FP	AF	None
Fresno, Calif.	61	596	550	131.0	85	61	14.6	40Fh	T-T-T	85	13-13	15-15	C	All	AFU	A-C
Galveston, Tex.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-X-X	0	14-14	14-14	N	F	F	None
Glendale, Calif.	83	578	456	121.5	208	206	54.6	40Sh	*-*-*	68	10-10	28-28	CP	-All	AFU	A-C
Greensboro, N.C.‡	59	437	...	69.6	51	...	6.7	38+Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	30- 0	N	-P	N	A-M
Hamilton, Ohio	51	314	296	53.1	139	139	31.9	44Fh	N-T-S	0	12-..	30-..	E	FP-G	F	A-A
Hammond, Ind.	70	462	407	85.9	74	62	13.4	38+Fh	N-N-X	0	12-12	0- 0	C	FP	F	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	656	410	140.6	69	69	16.0	40Sh	N-N-S	0	15- 0	15- 0	C	All	F	FPO-M
Highland Park, Mich.	51	756	728	156.5	31	31	8.2	40N	X-X-X	0	12-12	15-In	..	All	AF	A-M
Hoboken, N.J.	50	...	...	84.1s	...	...	...	..	...	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	J	State
Holyoke, Mass.	54	569	569	100.6	249	249	46.7	..Fh	N-X-X	0	12-12	15-15	G-Y	All	AFU	State
Huntington, W.Va.	79	437	417	83.0	...	...	...	44Fh	..-..-S	0	15-15	15- 0	..	FP	F	FP-M
Irvington, N.J.	55	534	534	108.6	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G[3]	AFJ	State
Jackson, Miss.	62	725	699	92.7	145	145	16.4	44Fh	N-N-H	0	11- 0	7- 0	N	FP	F	A-C
Johnstown, Pa.	67	378	376	65.7	...	...	...	40Fh	N-..-S	0	12-12	0- 0	..	FP	FS	FPO-M
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	438	267	70.5	71	60	13.9	41+Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	Gr-Gr	G	All	FSU	A-C
Lakewood, Ohio	69	554	470	117.5	20	20	4.9	41+Fh	N-H-H	0	12-11	In-21	E	FP-G	FS	A-M
Lancaster, Pa.‡	61	271	252	44.2	71	70	10.9	45Fh	N-N-S	0	6- 6	0- 6	N-Y	FP	F	FPO-M
Lansing, Mich.	79	714	...	169.9	450	...	129.4	40Sh	T-T-H	0	10-10	Gr-Gr	G	All	F	None
Lawrence, Mass.	84	746	...	127.9	84	...	14.6	30+Fh[2]	T-T-S*	0	12-10	12-12	G-Y	All	F	State
Lincoln, Neb.	82	824	733	106.8	102	99	22.3	41+Fh	N-H-S	0	12-12	12-12	C	F	AFU	A-C
Little Rock, Ark.†	88	662	509	89.7	118	117	16.4	44Fh	N-S-S	5	15-15	15-15	E	FP	AFU	FP-P
Lynn, Mass.	98	873	859	125.7	80	80	11.5	38+F	N-..-H	0	12-12	In-15	G-Y	All	F	State
McKeesport, Pa.	55	341	332	70.6	51	51	10.9	36Fh	N-T-S	2	14-14	14-14	E	FP	FS	A-M
Macon, Ga.	58	416	397	68.1	64	48	10.9	44Fh	N-N-N	2	15-15	In-In	..	FP	F	None
Madison, Wis.	67	701	626	132.2	71	69	14.6	39Fh	T-H-H	100	12-12	12-12	C-Y	FPU-G	AF	A-M
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	159.0s	...	...	...	36+Fh[2]	T-..-H	0	12-12	In-15	C-Y	All	FU	State
Manchester, N.H.	78	812	745	...	81	75	...	37+Fh	T-H-H	..	12-12	15-15	N	G-FP	F	None
Medford, Mass.	63	645	591	114.0	...	...	...	40Sh[2]	T-T-T	0	12-12	0-12	G-Y	All	N	State
Mobile, Ala.‡	79	923s	889s	129.1s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 0	12- 0	E	GFP	F	Co
Montgomery, Ala.	78	690	690	76.1	46	46	6.5	...	..-	..	..-..	..-..	..	GFP	N	None
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	559	...	115.1	24	...	5.6	44Sh	N-N-S	0	18-12	In-15	G	FP-G[3]	FSY	A-M
New Britain, Conn.‡	69	625	497	95.7	57	56	11.1	44Fh	N-S-S	0	6- 6	6- 6	C-Y	FP	A	A-M
New Rochelle, N.Y.‡	58	626	525	138.4	...	...	...	43Fh[2]	T-..-..	90	18-18	12-12	C-Y	FP-G[3]	FSUY	A-M
Newton, Mass.	70	940	724	156.7	71	68	14.2	41Fh[2]	N-T-H	0	18-12	Gr-Gr	G-Y	All	AF	State
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	78	997	997	206.7	90	90	18.7	36S	N-H-H	0	12-12	12- 7	..	-All	AFY	A-C

Oak Park, Ill.	66	294	257	59.9	22	22	5.0	40Sh	T-X-X	0	15-12	Gr- 0	G	FP-G	N	FP-M
Pasadena, Calif.	*82*	898	864	182.9	335	335	81.7	40N	S-S-S	85	10-10	10-10	G	FP-G	AFU	A-A
Passaic, N.J.	61	515	515	103.2	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G[3]	J	None
Pawtucket, R.I.	76	818	731	73.5	76	76	8.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	735	677	156.8	365	340	83.5	38Fh	T-S-..	0	15-15	15-15	AE	GFP	AFS	A-C
Pontiac, Mich.	*67*	623	601	115.0	70	67	13.8	40Sh	T-T-S	0	12-12	10-10	N	All	AFS	F-X
Portland, Me.	74	871	732	131.6	1	1	.1	37+Fh	N-X-X	0	12-12	..-..	N	FP-G	AF	A-C
Portsmouth, Va.	*51*	500s	....	94.7s	...	...	...	43+Fh	N-N-N	0	10-10	0-..	..	FP	AF	A-C
Pueblo, Colo.	52	302	251	46.5	8	7	1.2	41+Fh	N-H-H	75	12-12	10-10-	C-Y	FP-G	AF	A-E
Quincy, Mass.	76	1,100	1,070	138.6	38	38	7.2	38+Fh[2]	S-N-H	0	12-12	In-15	G-Y	All	AFU	State
Racine, Wis.	67	728	495	...	56	56	...	42+Fh[2]	N-N-X	25	12- 6	..- 7	..	FP-G	AFS	A-C
Roanoke, Va.‡	*69*	704s	650s	115.9s	...	...	...	45Fh	N-N-S	0	15- 5	Gr- 0	N	All	S	None
Rockford, Ill.	85	620	523	117.3	69	69	14.4	41+Fh	N-S-S	100	11-10	11-10	C-Y	FP-G	AFU	A-M
Saginaw, Mich.	83	593	485	118.2	30	28	6.5	41Sh	T-N-X	12	10-10	10-10	E-Y	FP-G	FSU	A-X
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	444	420	63.9	9	9	1.3	44Fh	N-N-S	98	12-12	0- 0	G-Y	FP	F	None
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	1,348s	...	206.4s	...	...	...	41Fh	T-S-S	0	12- 6	12- 4	C	GFP	F	FP-M
San Jose, Calif.	*68*	472	423	87.5	...	...	...	40Sh	T-H-H	100	11-11	10-10	E-Y	GFP	FSU	A-C
Santa Monica, Calif.	*54*	661	554	140.6	165	161	44.0	35N	T-T-H	0	10-10	10-10	C	-All	N	A-C
Savannah, Ga.	96	1,186	1,174	197.5	102	102	16.4	39Fh	N-N-T	0	15-15	In-In	G	All	AFS	None
Schenectady, N.Y.	88	999	897	197.3	40	40	8.7	38Sh	N-T-X	0	12- 6	12-12	G-Y	FP-G[3]	AFSU	A-..
Shreveport, La.	98	754	700	112.9	233	233	35.4	44Fh	N-S-S	0	15-..	In-In	N	FP	AF	FP-X
Sioux City, Iowa	82	435	430	75.5	70	64	13.8	38+Fh	N-H-H	0	12- 0	18- 0	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Springfield, Ill.	76	647	481	91.3	288	288	54.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Springfield, Mo.	61	397	375	62.2	14	5	2.0	44Fh	N-N-N	0	10-10	30-30	E	FP	F	A-M
Springfield, Ohio‡	71	654	649	95.7	55	55	9.7	44Fh	N-X-X	0	14-14	..- 0	E	FP-G	AF	A-M
Stockton, Calif.	*55*	570	543	126.5	6	6	1.6	37+Sh	T-*-*	100	12-12	12-12	CE	FP-G	AF	A-C
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	331	319	49.7	8	8	.8	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 0	0- 0	N	FP	FU	None
Topeka, Kan.	68	353	326	59.3	122	118	20.4	44Fh	..-..-S	100	12-12	In-In	G	GFP	AF	FP-C
Troy, N.Y.	70	801	706	130.5	52	52	8.3	40Fh	N-N-X	0	15-15	In-In	G-Y	FP-G[3]	AF	A-M
Union City, N.J.	56	...	...	83.2s	...	...	...	39Sh	N-S-S	0	12-12	In-In	N	-FP	N	None
Upper Darby, Tp, Pa.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	..-..	N	P	N	None
Waco, Tex.	56	366	366	60.3	70	70	10.4	44Fh	H-H-H	100	15-15	12-12	N	FP	AF	A-C
Waterbury, Conn.	99	1,060	987	172.5	60	60	9.0	35+Fh[2]	N-S-S	0	12- 6	18- 0	G	All	AF	None
Waterloo, Iowa	52	272	220	45.8	46	37	8.5	44Fh	N-T-S	50	12-12	12-12	G	FP-G	F	FP-M
Wheeling, W.Va.	61	427	388	69.9	74	63	13.1	38Fh	N-N-S	0	15-12	30-30	E	FP	FU	A-M
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	86	453s	...	72.3s	...	...	...	38Fh	N-N-..	0	12- 0	60-60	E	All	F	None
Winston Salem, N.C.	80	926s	...	141.9s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 6	15- 0	..	All	FS	None
York, Pa.	57	222	215	36.4	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N-S	0	15-..	15-..	N	P	AF	FP-M
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	252s	199s	38.8s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-N	0	6- 6	In-In	..	F	N	None
Alameda, Calif.	*36*	338	319	79.4	65	65	18.5	38Fh	N-H-H	100	12-10	Gr-Gr	E	GFP	FU	A-M
Albuquerque, N.M.	35	276	266	50.3	72	72	13.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	15- 0	30- 0	C	N	N	None
Alexandria, La.	27	377	377	60.3	251	251	45.3	44Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	14-14	G	All	AF	A-X
Alexandria, Va.	*34*	488	488	94.5	...	...	...	39Fh	T-T-S	3	15-..	15-15	G	N	N	None
Alhambra, Calif.	*39*	310	258	57.8	22	22	5.0	40N	N-N-N	100	10-10	Gr-Gr	C-Y	-All	AU	A-M
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	146	135	21.0	2	2	.4	41Fh	N-..-H	0	10- 5	In- 5	..	FP	FS	None
Alton, Ill.	31	112	99	13.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 0	10- 0	..	FP	N	A-M
Amsterdam, N.Y.	33	225	214	31.7	...	...	...	33Fh	N-H-H	0	11- 7	16-16	G-Y	-All	N	A-M

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Over-time Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Anderson, Ind.	42	441	326	$ 72.8	220	220	$49.2	41Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	In-12	. .	FPU	ASU	None
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	244	196	47.4	39	38	8.9	40Sh	N-N-S	0	12-12	12-12	. .	All	AF	None
Anniston, Ala.	26	182	163	30.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S-S	0	10-. .	12- 0	N	FP	F	FP-G
Appleton, Wis.	28	250	189	34.5	20	20	4.5	42+Fh	N-N-N	1	12- 6	In- 5	N	-All	F	FP-M
Arlington T, Mass.	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	37+Fh	N-H-X	0	12-12	0-15	G-Y	All	U	State
Ashland, Ky.	30	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	30-30	. .	FP	F	None
Auburn, N.Y.	36	356	349	60.1	49	49	9.4	39Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	In-In	C-Y	-All	Y	A-C
Aurora, Ill.	47	216	187	37.0	35	35	6.5	44Fh	N-T-T	100	11-11	7- 7	C	FP-G	FU	A-M
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	260	237	60.3	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	12-12	C	F-G	FU	A-C
Bangor, Me.	30	291	282	40.4	52	52	10.9	40Fh	T-N-*	0	6- 6	Gr-Gr	G-Y	All	AF	FP-C
Baton Rouge, La.	35	226	193	31.8	4	4	.7	44Fh	N-S-*	0	14-11	0- 0	G	FP	F	FP-X
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	399	261	65.3	53	52	12.6	41+Fh	N-S-H	0	12-12	6- 6	G	FP	AF	None
Bay City, Mich.	48	676	601	118.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	38+Fh	*_*_*	10	11-10	10-10	G	FP	FS	None
Belleville, Ill.	28	143	93	17.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	In-In	. .-Y	FP	F	None
Belleville, N.J.	28	172	133	32.3	15	14	3.0	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. .	FP-G	AF	None
Bellingham, Wash.	29	198	178	28.6	40	40	7.7	40Fh	T-T-T	90	12-12	In-In	C	FP	AFU	A-M
Belmont, t, Mass.†	27	207	182	37.3	69	59	11.9	38+Fh	N-S-S	0	14-14	In-In	N	All	N	State
Beloit, Wis.	25	362	302	65.5	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	T-X-X	0	6- 6	10-10	G	FP-G	FS	FP-A
Berwyn, Ill.	48	175	158	28.6	27	16	3.2	39Fh	T-T-H	0	12- 6	7- 0	C	FP	F	None
Beverly, Mass.	26	318	264	45.7	23	22	2.5	37+Fh[2]	S-. .-. .	0	12-12	In-In	G-Y	All	A	State
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	321	261	76.2	30	26	7.0	44Fh	*_*_*	0	15-12	5- 5	E	-All	A	A-C
Bloomfield, N.J.	42	262	217	60.9	23	21	4.0	38Fh[2]	N-N-. .	0	12-12	12-12	G	FP-G	AJU	State
Bloomington, Ill.†	33	218	153	28.1	65	52	6.3	44Fh	H-. .-. .	0	12-12	30-30	N	FP	AF	FP-M
Boise City, Idaho†	26	224	. . .	40.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	38Fh	T-T-S	0	12- 0	30- 0	N	-F	F	P-M
Briston, Conn.	30	289	251	55.4	30	29	7.6	38+Fh	T-N-N	0	12- 6	In- 0	N	All	F	F-M
Brookline, t, Mass.	50	713	586	119.8	87	81	15.4	43Fh[2]	T-H-H	0	24-12	In-In	C-Y	All	A	State
Burbank, Calif.	34	545	406	125.9	195	193	50.7	40N	H-H-H	100	10-10	10-10	E	-All	AFU	A-C
Burlington, Iowa	26	186	148	32.6	52	49	7.8	44Fh	. .-S-S	0	12- 0	In-In	N	. .	FU	FP-M
Burlington, Vt.	28	235	205	37.5	86	82	17.5	39Fh	T-. .-S	0	12-12	30-30	. .	All	F	None
Butte, Mont.	37	144	99	21.2	1	1	.3	40Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	0- 0	G	FP	F	None
Central Falls, R.I.	25	123	97	22.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .-. .	. .	. .-. .	. .-. .	. .	FP	N	None
Chelsea, Mass.†	41	431s	401s	76.2s	. . .	. . .	. . .	36+Sh	T-T-T	0	21-21	10-10	EP-Y	All	U	State
Chicopee, Mass.	42	359	327	64.0	78	71	15.9	33Sh	S-S-S	0	12-12	0- 0	G-Y	All	N	State
Clarksburg, W.Va.	31	157	145	25.2	55	55	11.1	40Fh	N-S-S	0	15-15	15-15	C	FP	AFS	FP-X
Clifton, N.J.	49	204	191	45.0	4	4	.9	33Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	15-15	EP-Y	FP	J	State
Clinton, Iowa	26	119	108	19.7	. . .	. . .	. . .	44Fh	T-S-S	0	12-. .	0- 0	C	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	445	391	70.5	193	189	35.2	45Fh	T-T-X	0	12-12	12-12	C	FP-G	F	A-C
Concord, N.H.‡	27	405	200	46.0	21	20	5.0	35+Fh	T-. .-X	0	15-15	15-15	G	-GFP	N	None

Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	174	151	27.7	...	...	...	38Fh	N–S–S	0	15–15	10–10	C	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Cranston, R.I.	47	339	319	44.6	...	...	...	38Fh[2]	N–..–..	0	12– 6	0– 0	ACP	All	U	None
Cumberland, Md	39	208	188	34.6	37	37	6.2	38Fh	N–N–H	0	14–..	..–15	E	FP	F	FP–M
Danville, Ill.	37	138	138	22.9	...	...	...	40Fh	T–N–N	100	10–10	In–In	CE	FP	F	FP–M
Danville, Va.	33	412	387	55.7	132	131	20.2	40Fh	N–H–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	N	All	N	None
Dubuque, Iowa‡	44	256	202	42.8	40	27	7.0	44Fh	T–T–X	0	15– 7	0– 0	G–Y	FP–G	AF	A–C
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	183	140	36.2	8	8	2.4	44Fh	..–..–..	0	12–12	In–In	E	FP–G	F	A–A
Easton, Pa.	34	187	183	32.6	31	31	6.4	38+Sh	T–N–S	0	12– 6	15– 0	E	FP	F	FP–C
E. Providence, t, R.I.	32	243	148	33.4	25	22	3.7	35+Fh	N–..–..	0	14–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	261	256	44.4	29	29	5.4	41+Fh	N–H–H	0	..–11	..– 5	..	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Elgin, Ill.	38	151	141	31.8	38	34	8.3	44Fh	N–H–H	0	12– 0	14– 0	C	FP–G	F	A–M
Elkhart, Ind	33	193	178	33.0	...	...	...	40Fh	N–H–H	0	12– 0	0– 0	..	FPU	F	None
Elmira, N.Y.	45	591	...	79.6	...	...	...	35+Fh	N–N–H	0	12– 8	12– 6	G–Y	FP–G[3]	AFY	A–C
Elyria, Ohio	25	161	141	26.8	42	39	7.6	41Fh	N–N–S	0	12–..	30– 0	C	FP–G	F	A–M
Enid, Okla	28	109	99	17.6	41	37	6.7	44Fh	N–N–N	100	15–15	15–15	G	FP	N	FP–M
Everett, Mass.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	35N	T–T–T	0	12–14	In–12	G–Y	All	AF	State
Everett, Wash	30	232	192	45.8	76	60	15.9	40Fh	T–T–H	80	12–12	..–..	E	All	AFU	A–C
Fargo, N.D.	33	164	149	30.2	45	37	8.3	41Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	12–12	..	FP	F	FP–C
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	618	584	88.4	33	33	5.9	40Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	15–15	G–Y	All	U	State
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	219	...	33.5	23	...	3.8	39Fh	T–N–N	0	15– 0	15– 0	N	FP	F	FP–M
Fort Smith, Ark	37	219s	219s	31.6s	...	...	...	44Fh	S–..–..	0	10–10	10–10	N	FP	F	FPO–P
Gadsden, Ala.	37	283	268	42.8	...	...	...	40Sh	N–..–..	0	12– 0	0– 0	G	FP	FS	FP–G
Galesburg, Ill.	29	132	132	23.0	29	26	5.3	41+Fh	N–N–N	75	15–15	In–In	..	FP–G	F	None
Garfield, N.J.	28	98	73	14.8	11	11	1.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Great Falls, Mont	30	324	177	44.5	41	35	9.2	38Sh	N–..–..	0	15–12	15–..	G	FP	F	None
Green Bay, Wis	46	372	298	55.3	23	22	4.4	44Fh	N–..–H	0	12–12	14–14	C	–All	AF	FP–M
Greenville, S.C.‡	35	266	139	44.3	33	32	5.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F–GP	N	FP–C
Hackensack, N.J	26	283	241	50.9	5	5	.6	38Fh	N–S–H	..	12– 6	12– 6	E–Y	FP–G[3]	JS	State
Hagerstown, Md	32	203	187	30.3	83	83	15.2	44Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 6	20– 7	E	FP	A	None
Hamtramck, Mich	50	449	417	106.0	18	18	4.0	40Sh	T–H–H	3	12–12	15–15	E–Y	FP–G	FS	A–X
Haverford, tp, Pa	28	119	119	26.0	...	...	...	43Fh[2]	N–H–H	0	12–12	12–12	E	P	N	None
Haverhill, Mass	47	564	497	91.0	52	28	8.8	35N	N–N–S	0	12–12	10– 0	G–Y	All	S	State
Hazleton, Pa.	38	150s	120s	19.9s	...	...	...	33Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	7– 0	E	FP	AF	A–M
High Point, N.C.	38	328	294	53.5	40	39	6.8	41+Fh	T–S–S	48	12–12	12–12	N	FP	F	A–C
Huntington Pk, Calif	29	179	159	42.2	19	17	7.7	44Fh	N–S–S	13	15–15	15–15	N	–All	U	A–C
Hutchinson, Kan	30	152	139	24.7	8	7	1.1	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	C	FP	AF	A–C
Inglewood, Calif.	30	209	160	38.8	33	28	6.4	40N	S–S–S	100	10–10	0– 0	..	–All	A	A–C
Jackson, Mich	50	336	299	74.2	41	38	9.0	44Fh	T–T–H	1	12–12	12–12	C–Y	All	ASU	A–C
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	530	467	87.6	121	120	33.6	44Fh	N–N–S	1	10– 0	5– 0	..	N	AF	P–M
Jamestown, N.Y	43	103	94	12.1	17	17	1.8	38+F	T–T–H	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	SU	A–C
Joliet, Ill.‡	42	165	165	34.1	26	26	4.5	...	...	..	..–..	..–..	..–..	FP	AF	FP–M
Joplin, Mo	37	386	228	37.1	7	7	.9	35Fh	T–S–S	0	12–12	14–14	..	FP	AF	A–M
Kearny, N.J.	39	353	319	77.1	34	31	6.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G[3]	J	State
Kenosha, Wis.	49	321	305	72.7	39	38	9.9	41Fh[2]	T–N–H	0	12– 6	12–12	E	–All	AFU	A–A
Kingston, N.Y	29	314	282	54.2	33	28	5.6	38Fh[2]	N–N–H	0	11–10	In– 5	G–Y	–All	AFY	A–M
Kokomo, Ind	34	181	170	29.9	1	1	.3	40Fh	N–..–..	0	In– 0	In– 0	G	FP	AF	None
La Crosse, Wis.	43	296	244	50.5	35	30	6.5	44Fh	N–..–S	0	12–12	..–..	G	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Lafayette, Ind	29	183	160	27.0	42	33	6.4	39Sh	N–N–N	0	12– 0	12– 0	E	FP	AF	None
Laredo, Tex.	39	282	234	30.6	70	69	9.0	44Fh	N–N–N	50	0– 0	In–In	..	F	F	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Lebanon, Pa.	27	105	95	$ 14.5	11	9	$ 1.6	39Fh	N–N–S	0	In–In	In–In	CE	P	N	P–C
Lewiston, Me.‡	39	290	261	41.7	19	19	3.0	40Fh	N–..–H	0	12– 6	14– 0	N	GFP	FU	P–G
Lexington, Ky	49	355	355	53.2	...	...	...	39Fh	N–S–S	..	15–10	15–15	C	GFP	AF	A–C
Lima, Ohio	45	219	195	41.4	57	57	10.6	41Fh	T–T–..	98	12–12	30–30	E	FP–G	AFS	A–C
Lorain, Ohio	44	286	215	50.1	70	69	14.5	44Fh	N–T–*	0	12– 6	30– 0	E	FP–G	FS	A–M
Lower Merion, tp, Pa.	40	316	302	64.5	...	...	...	38+Fh[2]	T–H–H	0	12– 6	In–In	G–Y	P	N	None
Lubbock, Tex.	32	317	287	57.9	101	87	21.1	44Fh	N–N–S	23	12–12	12–12	N	F	N	None
Lynchburg, Va.	45	559	469	77.5	26	26	3.6	44Fh	N–H–H	0	12– 0	In–In	..	All	N	None
Mansfield, Ohio	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	T–T–S	35	12– 4	12–12	E	FP–G	F	A–M
Marion, Ind	27	179	155	27.0	50	48	6.0	40Fh	N–..–T	100	12–12	12–12	..	FP	AF	None
Marion, Ohio	31	326	277	44.4	...	...	...	44Fh	..–..–H	0	12–12	0– 0	C	FP–G	FS	A–M
Mason City, Iowa	27	143	133	24.1	33	33	5.9	44Fh	N–..–..	90	12–12	Gr–Gr	G	FP–G	FU	FP–C
Massillon, Ohio	27	144	133	23.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	In– 0	C	–All	AF	A–M
Maywood, Ill.	27	84	56	14.1	...	...	3.2*	40Fh	T–T–S	0	11–12	0– 0	G	FP	F	FP–M
Melrose, Mass	25	279	250	47.4	9	9	1.5	39Fh[2]	T–H–H	0	12–12	In–In	G–Y	All	N	State
Meriden, Conn.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	38+Fh	N–N–H	0	12– 0	In–12	..	FP	N	None
Meridian, Miss.	35	225	...	30.4	56	...	6.3	40Fh	N–N–N	0	12–..	12–..	..	FP	AF	FP–C
Miami Beach, Fla	28	703	298	191.1	97	29	28.4	41+Fh	*–*–*	0	20–20	..–..	AE	GFP	U	A–C
Michigan City, Ind.	26	164	146	26.9	...	...	...	44Fh	S–..–..	0	12– 0	0– 0	..	FP	AF	None
Middletown, Conn.†	26	213s	151s	40.3s	...	...	...	33Fh	N–N–*	0	12– 6	12–10	N	GP	N	A–..
Middletown, Ohio	31	158	144	26.7	19	19	3.5	44Fh	S–S–S	0	15–15	10–10	C	–All	F	A–C
Mishawaka, Ind	28	164	154	27.9	49	49	9.5	40Fh	N–..–H	10	12– 6	In–In	..	FPU	F	None
Moline, Ill.	35	236	...	37.4	30	...	5.8	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0– 0	N	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Monroe, La.	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	AF	FP–X
Montclair, N.J.	40	406	371	81.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	N	None
Muncie, Ind	50	259	250	46.2	...	...	...	40Fh	T–..–..	0	15– 7	30–15	E–Y	FP	S	None
Muskegon, Mich	48	...	...	70.1s	...	...	...	41Fh	H–X–X	0	14–12	10–10	E	FP–G	AF	A–M
Muskogee, Okla.	32	230	230	32.6	30	30	4.4	44Fh	S–S–S	100	12–12	12–12	G	FP	AF	A–X
Nashua, N.H.	33	247	...	42.3	...	...	...	38Fh	N–..–..	0	12–12	12– 0	G–Y	G–FP	AFU	None
New Albany, Ind.	25	121	121	16.0	...	...	...	40Fh[1]	N–..–S	0	12– 6	0– 0	N	FP	AFU	None
Newark, Ohio§	31	151	128	21.7	28	28	5.0	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	In–12	CE	FP–G	F	A–M
New Brunswick, N.J.	33	295	284	55.3	39	38	7.8	38Fh[2]	T–T–H	10	12– 6	12–12	C	FP–G	FJS	None
Newburgh, N.Y.	32	307	279	52.7	37	37	6.3	35F[1]	N–S–S	0	12– 6	..–..	G–Y	–All	F	A–C
New Castle, Pa.	48	258	232	46.5	...	...	...	40Fh[1]	T–T–N	0	12–..	30–..	E	FP	FS	FPO–C
New London, Conn.‡	30	439s	...	61.0s	...	...	...	40N	N–N–H	100	10–10	10–10	..	GFP	U	None
Newport, Ky.	31	190	175	32.2	36	35	5.0	36Fh	N–H–H	100	12–12	12–12	E	GFP	AF	A–A
Newport, R.I.	31	395	256	70.9	79	69	13.1	36Fh	N–N–X	0	12– 0	12– 0	G	FP	N	None
Newport News, Va.	37	449	430	71.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 6	30– 0	N	N	AF	None

Norristown, Pa.	38	115	115	19.9	7	7	1.3	38+Fh	N-N-S	0	11- 0	0- 0	..	P	N	None
North Bergen, tp, N.J.	40	304	255	62.5	...	...	...	33Fh	N-N-N	7	12-12	0- 0	G	FP^{3}	N	None
Norwalk, Conn.	40	294	242	59.8	...	...	...	38Fh	N-..-S	0	14- 0	In-In	P	FP	AFS	FP-M
Norwood, Ohio	34	214	196	33.1	24	24	4.2	40Fh	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	F	FP-M
Ogden, Utah	44	284	249	55.3	35	35	7.7	40Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	0- 0	C	P-F	FU	None
Orange, N.J.	36	237	206	47.5	49	49	9.7	35+Sh	..-..-..	100	12-..	15-..	G-Y	FP-G^{3}	FJ	State
Orlando, Fla.†	37	651	604	87.7	6*	6*	.8	45Fh	N-N-N	0	12-12	14-14	C	FP	N	FP-X
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	372	329	61.3	25	25	4.5	41+Fh	N-N-..	0	10- 7	30- 7	E	FP-G	AFU	FP-M
Ottumwa, Iowa§	32	92	89	17.3	...	...	...	40Fh	N-T-H	0	15-15	15-15	..	..	AF	FP-M
Owensboro, Ky.	30	232	223	36.6	110	110	20.6	40Sh	N-..-..	0	12-12	10-10	C-Y	All	F	A-M
Paducah, Ky.	34	321	308	39.9	40	27	5.5	43Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 6	12-12	G	FP	AF	None
Parkersburg, W.Va.	30	277	266	27.8	30	30	5.3	44Fh	..-..-H	0	12-12	10-10	..	FPU	F	A-C
Pensacola, Fla.†	37	323	259	50.9	28	25	5.1	44Fh	N-N-N	100	15-15	7- 7	C	All	FU	A-X
Perth Amboy, N.J.	41	353	353	72.1	63	63	13.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-FGP	FJ	None
Petersburg, Va.	31	325	269	46.1	21	20	3.3	41N	N-T-S	6	12- 4	14- 0	..	FP	N	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	35+Fh	N-*-*	0	12-12	0-15	G-Y	All	U	State
Plainfield, N.J.	37	239	208	47.9	...	...	...	38Fh^{2}	T-T-H	0	12-12	15-15	G-Y	FP-G	JU	State
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	285	237	47.5	55	55	10.2	40Fh	N-H-H	2	12-12	In-In	P	FP	F	None
Port Huron, Mich.	33	286	221	52.3	28	23	5.2	38+Fh	T-H-H	0	12-In	12-In	C	GFP	AFS	A-C
Portsmouth, Ohio§	40	330	265	45.8	37	34	6.0	41+Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12- 0	E	FP-G	FS	A-C
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.†	40	457	396	63.4	...	...	6.4	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 6	12- 6	G-Y	-All	AF	A-M
Quincy, Ill.	40	210	186	30.6	44	40	6.5	38+Fh	N-..-..	0	10- 0	0-..	N	FP-G	F	A-M
Raleigh, N.C.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	39Fh	N-N-S	0	10- 6	15- 6	N	F-P	AF	A-X
Revere, Mass.§	34	299	251	44.2	16	16	2.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Richmond, Ind.	35	200	103	29.9	162	49	28.5	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	In-In	AP	FP	N	None
Riverside, Calif.	35	365	309	68.5	146	128	27.8	40N	T-T-S	95	10-10	12-12	..	-All	AU	None
Rochester, Minn.	26	263	180	38.7	90	81	17.4	40Fh	N-T-T	95	12-12	In-In	..	F-G	AFS	FP-M
Rock Island, Ill.	43	223	...	46.1	22	...	5.5	44Fh	N-N-S	50	12- 6	..- 0	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Rocky Mount, N.C.	26	218	206	28.6	80	80	14.5	44Fh	N-H-H	2	15- 7	In-In	G	All	N	None
Rome, Ga.	26	153	144	22.1	20	20	4.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 0	0- 0	N	All	AF	None
Rome, N.Y.	34	392s	...	65.4s	...	...	...	35+Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	In- 0	E-Y	-All	AF	A-M
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	245	182	48.7	17	13	3.9	44Fh	T-T-X	0	12-12	12-12	C-Y	All	AF	A-C
Salem, Mass.	41	512	339	80.2	40	38	7.5	34+Fh	..-N-N	0	12-12	1- 1	G-Y	All	A	State
Salem, Ore.	31	186	143	32.7	32	30	6.1	44Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	0- 0	G	F-G	AF	FP-C
San Angelo, Tex.	26	267	197	34.4	50	48	8.5	44Fh	N-N-S	80	15-15	In-In	N	F	F	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	359	318	69.8	74	73	14.7	44Sh	T-S-S	...	12-12	12-12	EP-Y	-All	AFU	A-M
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	276	257	58.5	46	38	8.0	41Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	5- 5	P	-All	FU	FP-C
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	362	307	69.8	48	48	10.0	40N	S-S-S	10	12-12	12-12	N	FP	A	FP-M
Sharon, Pa.	26	120	114	25.1	...	...	...	38Fh	N-..-S	0	12-12	8- 8	CE	FP	AFU	FPO-C
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	382	358	67.7	37	34	6.8	38+Fh	N-T-T	100	12-12	12-12	C-Y	FP-G	FSU	A-M
Sioux Falls, S.D.	41	290	256	48.1	115	67	14.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	AP	All	AFU	A-C
South Gate, Calif.	27	197	171	41.2	14	14	2.6	40N	T-..-S	0	5- 5	10-10	E	N	FU	A-M
Spartanburg, S.C.	32	...	255	...	...	...	...	45Fh	S-S-S	...	15-15	0- 0	..	F-P	F	A-M
Stamford, Conn.	48	510	482	93.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 6	0-10	..	FP	AF	None
Steubenville, Ohio	38	205	179	30.3	37	36	6.2	44Fh	N-..-..	0	12- 0	30- 0	C	FP-G	AF	A-M
Superior, Wis.	35	316	300	53.2	...	...	...	38+Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	10-10	E	-All	F	FP-M
Taunton, Mass.§	37	333	333	43.5	141	141	19.9	33Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	15-15	G-Y	All	AF	State
Teaneck, tp, N.J.	25	192	141	34.7	...	...	...	38Fh^{2}	S-S-S	90	12-12	15-15	G-Y	FP-G^{3}	FJ	State
Torrington, Conn.	27	170	153	29.2	...	...	...	35+Fh^{2}	N-N-H	0	14-..	In- 0	G	FP	U	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Tucson, Ariz.	37	368	317	$70.8	58	58	$11.9	45Fh	T–T–H	0	15–15	15– 0	E	GFP	AF	A–M
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	142	132	21.6	69	50	9.8	44Fh	N–N–X	5	12–12	10–10	P	..	AF	FP–G
Tyler, Tex.	28	261	139	...	77	31	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	12–12	N	F	F	None
University City, Mo.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	45Fh	N–..–S	0	12– 6	12– 6	..	FP	N	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	409	368	57.8	35	35	8.7	37+Sh	N–N–H	0	21–14	In–14	E–Y	All	F	State
Warren, Ohio	43	187	173	38.2	50	50	11.6	36Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	In–In	C	FP–G	FU	A–M
Warwick, R.I.†	29	223	170	28.5	22	19	2.5	35Sh	N–H–H	0	12–12	30–30	AP	P	U	None
Washington, Pa.	26	106	106	17.6	...	...	...	36Sh	S–S–S	7	12–12	10–10	N	FP	F	FP–M
Watertown, t, Mass.	35	403	372	72.9	24	24	5.3	38Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	0–10	G–Y	All	U	State
Watertown, N.Y.	33	252	237	43.5	41	41	7.0	40Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 6	24–..	G	–All	FY	A–M
Waukegan, Ill.	34	172	157	29.0	24	22	5.4	38Fh	N–D–D	0	12– 6	0– 0	..	FP–G	FS	A–M
Wausau, Wis.	27	264	...	37.0	...	...	...	42Sh	N–N–S	20	11– 0	12–12	G	FP	FSU	FP–M
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	241	173	44.6	14	10	2.7	44+Fh	T–T–N	100	14–12	12–12	C	FP–G	AFS	A–M
West Allis, Wis.	36	368	284	69.4	10	10	2.1	40Sh^2	T–T–T	100	10–10	12–12	C–Y	FP–G	A	A–M
West Hartford, t, Conn.	34	291	232	57.8	...	...	...	38Sh	N–N–S	0	12– 6	In– 0	G	All	N	None
West Haven, t, Conn.	30	235	223	39.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	FP–X
West New York, N.J.	39	342	340	61.0	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	None
West Orange, N.J.	26	185	156	37.9	...	...	...	38+Sh	N–N–S	0	12–12	30–30	G–Y	FP–G	AFJ	State
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	...	...	44.5s	...	...	...	41Fh	S–S–S	0	12–12	21–21	N	GFP	AF	A–X
White Plains, N.Y.	40	531s	...	101.6s	...	...	...	38Fh	T–*–*	0	11– 6	In–In	..	FP–G^3	FSU	A–C
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	346	304	54.3	53	53	8.2	44Fh	S–S–S	100	15–15	21–21	N	F	F	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	86	80	16.9	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–H	0	12–12	24–24	..	FP	F	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44	189	...	28.3	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	FPO–C
Wilmington, N.C.	33	467	391	76.3	52	45	10.5	44Fh	T–T–S	80	12–12	12–12	G	GFP	N	FP–X
Woodbridge, tp, N.J.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	37+N	N–..–..	0	12– 0	In–In	N	–FP	F	None
Woonsocket, R.I.	49	425	387	63.0	41	41	6.6	32+N	T–S–S	0	12–12	6– 6	N	FP	F	None
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	536	507	104.1	70	70	16.1	38+Sh	H–N–H	0	14–12	In–10	C	All	FS	F–X
Yakima, Wash.	27	186	159	36.8	65	54	12.5	40N	..–..–S	75	10– 0	10– 0	..	P–F	F	FP–C
Zanesville, Ohio	38	159	151	21.2	49	38	7.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	F	A–M
10,000 to 25,000																
Aberdeen, S.D.	17	127	113	16.6	22	22	2.6	45Fh	..–S–S	0	15– 0	0– 0	..	All	AF	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	AF	A–M
Abington, tp, Pa.	21	82	66	14.9	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	...
Ada, Okla.	15	67	54	8.5	17	16	2.3	44Fh	N–N–S	80	15–15	In–In	N	F	N	None
Adams, t, Mass.	13	124	90	17.1	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Adrian, Mich.	14	84	84	16.7	...	...	...	40Fh	T–H–H	0	14–..	In– 0	..	–All	AF	F–C
Albany, Calif.	11	82*	56*	14.9*	...	...	...	38Fh^2	N–..–..	0	15–15	5– 5	C	FP	U	FP–X

Albany, Ga	19	109	93	13.1	...	...	...	45Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	..-..	..	All	N	...
Albert Lea, Minn	12	82	53	11.0	3	3	.6	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	12-12	N	FP	N	None
Alliance, Ohio	22	278s	...	40.0s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	F	A-M
Alpena, Mich	13	114	92	21.9	26	22	4.5	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	FS	O-..
Ambridge, Pa	19	74	61	12.8	25	19	4.5	44Fh	T-N-S	0	12- 6	30- 0	E	P	S	P-C
Ames, Iowa	13	185	127	22.2	60	57	11.4	44S	T-T-S	60	12- 6	12-12	E	..	FU	FP-M
Amesbury, t, Mass	11	84	66	12.8	18	9	1.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Anaconda, Mont	11	48	...	8.4	2	...	.4	48Fh	..-H-..	0	14-12	0-..	..	FP	F	None
Anaheim, Calif	*11*	154	111	23.4	25	25	5.3	44Fh	S-S-S	0	12-12	0- 0	G-Y	...	U	None
Anderson, S.C.‡	19	300	...	80.8	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	...	N	None
Andover, t, Mass	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	36Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	18-10	G-Y	All	N	State
Annapolis, Md	13	73	54	9.3	22	19	2.3	33Fh	N-S-S	0	15-15	15-15	N	FP	N	None
Ansonia, Conn	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	0- 0	..	P	N	...
Ardmore, Okla	17	100	72	13.3	27	15	2.6	44Fh	N-N-N	50	15-15	15-15	G	F	U	None
Arkansas City, Kan	13	74	67	11.2	14	13	2.3	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 0	..-..	..	F	N	None
Arnold, Pa	11	26	18	4.1	...	...	...	44Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	30- 0	E-Y	FP	N	FP-C
Asbury Park, N.J	15	276	202	54.4	9	9	1.8	38Fh[2]	T-H-H	0	12-12	15-15	C	FP-G[3]	FJU	State
Ashland, Ohio	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	30- 0	N-Y	FP-G	N	A-M
Ashland, Wis	11	108	71	13.7	...	...	...	40Fh	S-X-X	1	14-10	30-30	G	FP-G	AF	FP-M
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	...	...	25.8s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-..-S	0	12-12	21- 0	C	FP-G	F	A-C
Astoria, Ore	10	90	72	16.9	22	18	3.8	44Fh	N-H-H	0	14-14	10-10	N	-All	AF	F-C
Atchison, Kan	13	69	55	8.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	26	12- 0	15- 0	N	FP	F	None
Athens, Ga	21	193	172	24.0	...	...	...	44Fh	..-..-..	0	15-..	0- 0	..	F	N	A-M
Athol, t, Mass	11	99	55	12.0	21	13	2.9	37+Sh[2]	N-N-H	0	10-10	0- 0	G	All	N	State
Attleboro, Mass	22	212	168	32.7	12	10	2.7	34Sh	N-N-H	0	12-12	7- 0	G-Y	All	F	State
Auburn, Me	20	131	121	21.4	...	...	...	40Fh	X-N-X	5	15-15	15-15	C	FP	F	FPO-X
Augusta, Me	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	33Fh	N-N-H	0	..- 6	0- 0	..	FP	F	P-M
Austin, Minn	18	199	102	21.9	55	47	11.3	44Fh	N-S-..	50	12-12	10-10	N	FP	F	FP-C
Barberton, Ohio†	24	150	118	25.9	35	30	6.5	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	30-30	E	FP-G	AF	A-M
Barre, Vt.‡	11	95	59	13.6	16	5	1.2	38+Fh	N-H-H	0	12- 0	12- 6	N	N	F	None
Bartlesville, Okla.‡	16	76	63	5.3	21	21	1.7	44Fh	T-T-T	90	11-11	11-11	G	N	F	...
Batavia, N.Y	17	117	94	18.4	17	17	2.9	35Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	G	-All	F	A-M
Bath, Me	10	104	82	14.2	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Beacon, N.Y	13	89	59	11.3	6	2	1.0	39Fh	N-T-H	0	12- 0	0- 0	G-Y	-All	N	A-M
Beatrice, Neb	11	85	50	8.7	27	21	3.9	48S	N-N-S	0	10- 0	In-In	N	F	N	None
Beaver Dam, Wis	10	102	42	10.3	6	5	.8	44Fh	N-S-S	0	..- 7	..- 0	G	FP	AF	FP-M
Beaver Falls, Pa	17	67	61	13.2	...	...	...	38Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	..-10	..	P	N	FPO-C
Beckley, W.Va.‡	*13*	41	34	6.2	...	...	...	60Fh	N-N-H	0	0- 0	0- 0	C	FP	F	P-X
Bedford, Ind	13	62	40	8.8	22	17	3.6	44Fh	S-S-S	0	15- 0	15- 0	..	FP	F	...
Bell, Calif	*11*	53	31	8.8	9	2	1.9	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	0- 0	C	-All	N	A-..
Bellaire, Ohio	14	72	33	6.7	15	9	2.4	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	N	A-M
Bellevue, Pa	10	32	24	4.8	...	...	...	..Fh	N-S-S	10	12-12	10-10	E	N	N	None
Bend, Ore	10	48	39	9.8	13	13	3.1	44Fh	N-N-S	0	11-11	In- 0	E	-All	N	None
Benton Harbor, Mich	17	156	145	27.5	13	13	3.4	38Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	In- 9	G	GFP	AF	A-M
Bergenfield, N.J.‡	10	60	43	10.6	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	N	...
Berlin, N.H	19	184	155	29.7	10	9	2.2	40Sh	N-H-H	0	12-12	12- 0	..	-GFP	N	None
Berwick, Pa.§	13	48	24	4.8	...	...	...	44Fh	N-T-T	75	12-12	6- 6	E	P	N	...
Bessemer, Ala	23	128	117	19.8	36	36	6.8	44Fh	N-..-..	4	12-..	12-..	N	N	N	Co
Biddeford, Me	20	174	104	16.8	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	...

Table XI—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Big Spring, Tex.	13	113	103	$ 19.0	23	23	$ 4.2	45Fh	T-T-S	0	12- 0	In- 0	G	F	N	None
Billings, Mont.	*23*	157	...	27.0	55	...	10.6	40Sh	T-T-S	0	12-12	In-10	..	FP-G	F	...
Biloxi, Miss.	17	129	127	15.4	23	23	2.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	GFP	N	...
Birmingham, Mich.	11	137	104	25.4	4	4	.6	44Fh	T-T-H	0	12-12	10-10	N	All	A	None
Bismarck, N.D.	15	54	...	10.3	17	...	1.7	44Fh[1]	S-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	C-Y	All	N	A-C
Bloomington, Ind.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	T-..-..	0	12-12	12-12	G	FP	F	None
Blue Island, Ill.	17	69	...	6.7	7	...	1.1	48F	N-N-N	0	15-..	0- 0	E	FP	N	A-M
Bluefield, W.Va.	21	126	120	17.1	...	...	...	45Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 0	In- 0	N	FP	F	P-X
Blytheville, Ark.‡	11	...	...	5.5	...	...	...	44Fh	N-..-..	0	15-15	15-15	..	N	N	...
Bogalusa, La.	15	91	91	12.7	14	14	1.7	45Fh	N-H-H	0	12- 6	..-..	..	FP	AF	A-X
Boone, Iowa	12	47	36	7.2	20	20	3.0	48Sh	N-..-H	0	12-12	10-10	N	...	AF	FP-M
Borger, Tex.	10	63	50	7.2	7	7	1.0	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	0- 0	N	N	N	None
Boulder, Colo.	13	58	53	9.0	14	11	2.3	40Fh	N-T-S	0	12- 6	12- 6	G	FP-G	FU	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	...	...	18.7	...	...	1.7	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	A-M
Braddock, Pa.	18	77	76	12.0	14	14	2.2	44Fh	N-..-S	0	12-10	12-10	C	P	FS	None
Bradford, Pa.	18	122	107	20.2	24	20	3.6	38+Fh	..-..-H	0	12-12	14- 0	..	GFP	AF	FP-M
Brainerd, Minn.	12	123	40	10.3	34	33	6.6	44S	N-H-H	0	12- 6	In- 0	..	-All	A	FP-M
Braintree, t, Mass.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	AU	State
Brawley, Calif.	12	107	75	15.5	7	7	1.7	41Fh	T-N-N	0	12-12	0- 0	..	N	N	None
Bremerton, Wash.	15	280	...	61.0	68	...	16.4	39Fh	T-S-S	0	15-15	15-15	C-Y	GFP	AF	FP-C
Bridgeton, N.J.	16	108	76	15.1	13	13	2.3	38Fh[2]	N-N-T	0	14-14	0- 0	..	P	N	...
Bristol, Pa.	12	47s	40s	7.3s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Bristol, t, R.I.	11	60	27	5.9	...	...	...	38Fh	T-T-H	0	6- 6	0- 0	N	P	N	None
Bristol, Tenn.†	14	61	37	6.1	10	7	1.1	45Fh	N-..-S	0	15- 0	0- 0	..	N	N	...
Brookfield, Ill.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-T-S	99	12-12	0- 0	E	FP	N	...
Brownsville, Tex.	22	225	211	24.0	106	105	11.4	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	10-10	..	N	N	None
Brownwood, Tex.	13	98	93	12.2	17	15	2.2	42Sh	T-S-S	0	..-..	..-..	P	F	F	...
Brunswick, Ga.	15	151	146	22.3	...	...	...	38+Fh	N-N-H	0	12- 0	0- 0	G	All	S	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	111	107	16.1	58	57	8.1	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	In-In	N	F	N	None
Burlingame, Calif.†	*16*	140s	89s	23.0s	...	...	...	38Fh	N-T-..	100	14-14	30-..	E	-All	U	A-C
Burlington, N.J.	11	74	50	8.5	10	9	2.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P-G	J	State
Burlington, N.C.	*12*	127	127	21.2	15	15	3.0	46+Fh	N-S-S	0	10- 0	10-10	..	F-P	N	None
Butler, Pa.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	0- 0	CE	All	F	A-C
Cairo, Ill.	14	71	69	8.2	...	...	...	39Fh	N-N-N	0	0- 0	In- 0	..	N	N	None
Calumet City, Ill.	13	55	...	7.6	6	...	1.1	44Fh	S-H-H	0	15-15	30- 0	CE	FP	N	...
Cambridge, Md.	10	49	33	6.1	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	74	57	8.7	24	21	3.5	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12-..	0-..	CE	FP-G	A	A-M
Campbell, Ohio	14	79	43	10.4	8	8	1.5	33Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 0	30- 0	E	-All	N	A-M

Canonsburg, Pa	13	72	48	8.8	...	...	...	44Fh	S–S–S	0	12–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Canton, Ill	12	59	43	6.7	6	6	.9	44Fh	N–N–H	0	12– 0	0– 0	..	F	N	None
Cape Girardeau, Mo	19	84	84	9.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12– 6	12–12	..	N	N	...
Carbondale, Pa	19	43	43	5.7	...	...	...	40Fh	T–S–..	0	12–12	7– 0	A	FP	N	FP–M
Carlisle, Pa	14	74	46	6.6	37	4	1.8	40Fh	..–..–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	..	P	N	None
Carnegie, Pa	13	40	40	7.5	...	...	...	48F	N–..–..	3	15– 7	In– 0	C	FP	F	None
Carteret, N.J	12	103	83	17.2	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	None
Carthage, Mo.†	11	131	75	12.3	44	41	7.8	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12– 0	In–In	..	N	F	..
Casper, Wyo	18	108	108	17.7	31	31	5.2	44Fh	N–S–S	100	12–12	6– 6	E	P–F	N	FP–M
Centralia, Ill	16	74	74	12.0	20	20	4.2	48Fh[1]	S–..–..	0	12–10	6– 6	AP	FP–G	F	None
Chambersburg, Pa	15	97	94	15.8	39	26	6.3	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Champaign, Ill	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–..	..	12–..	14–..	C	FP	N	...
Chanute, Kan.‡	10	...	...	4.4	...	...	3.0	44Fh	T–X–N	70	12– 6	30–15	..	N	N	None
Charleroi, Pa	11	42	38	7.3	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Charlottesville, Va.‡	*19*	153	143	22.2	36	30	4.6	42Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	..–..	G	N	N	...
Cheltenham, tp, Pa	19	110	99	19.2	...	...	....	33Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	E	P	N	None
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	179	...	29.2	52	...	9.4	38Fh	S–S–S	1	15–..	In–..	..	P–F	F	FP–M
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	104	94	18.5	21	20	3.9	44Fh	N–N–N	0	13– 0	In– 0	..	FP	F	FP–C
Chickasha, Okla	14	76	73	10.7	13	13	1.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	98	78	12.9	20	16	2.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	AF	A–X
Chippewa Falls, Wis	10	91	71	13.1	13	7	1.6	40F	..–S–S	0	10– 0	14– 0	E	FP	N	FP–M
Clairton, Pa	16	142	119	24.4	...	...	...	38Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	In–10	N	FP	S	F–C
Claremont, t, N.H	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–GFP	N	...
Clarksdale, Miss	12	146	...	18.6	35	...	5.6	44Fh	N–S–S	0	15–15	In–In	N	FP	N	...
Clarksville, Tenn	12	95	37	7.9	31	31	5.1	44Sh	N–S–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	G	All	N	None
Clayton, Mo	13	122	74	16.8	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	15–15	15–15	N	FP	N	None
Clearwater, Fla	10	155	155	24.2	56	56	8.6	41Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 6	In–In	N	All	N	A–X
Cleburne, Tex	11	30	27	4.4	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	100	6– 6	..–..	G	F	N	None
Cleveland, Tenn	11	50	31	7.1	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Cliffside Park, N.J	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	38F	N–..–..	0	12– 0	12– 0	N	FP–G[3]	J	...
Clinton, t, Mass	12	131	64	12.7	13	10	1.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–....	..	All	N	State
Clovis, N.M	10	50	45	7.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	100	12–12	14–14	N	N	N	None
Coatesville, Pa	14	80	75	10.9	6	6	1.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	P–C
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	72	50	9.1	...	...	...	40Fh	N–N–S	0	15– 0	15–10	G	–F	AF	...
Coffeyville, Kan	17	107	75	14.3	70	64	14.6	44Fh	N–X–S	0	12–12	21– 0	G	FP	AF	None
Cohoes, N.Y	22	176	174	25.2	30	30	4.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	N	A–M
Collingswood, N.J	13	89	59	10.8	17	14	2.8	35+Sh[2]	S–..–S	0	10–10	In– 0	N	P[3]	N	None
Columbia, Mo	18	128	105	17.8	81	73	12.1	44Fh	..–H–H	85	12–12	In–In	..	N	N	...
Columbia, Pa	12	18	17	2.5	...	...	...	..Fh	N–..–..	0	0– 0	0– 0	..	P	N	A–C
Columbia, Tenn	11	77	...	7.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Columbus, Ind	12	63	56	7.4	16	16	2.3	45Fh	T–S–S	0	12–..	In– 0	..	FP	N	...
Columbus, Miss	14	72	72	11.3	47	32	9.2	44Fh	T–T–S	30	10– 0	15– 0	..	FPU	N	None
Compton, Calif	*16*	110	85	20.3	45	12	7.5	40Sh	T–T–S	5	10–10	12–12	E	N	N	A–C
Concord, N.C	16	81	72	15.2	31	25	3.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–PT	N	None
Connellsville, Pa	14	85	51	11.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	A–C
Connersville, Ind	13	54	43	4.6	17	17	2.7	39F	N–N–S	75	12– 6	In–In	N	N	F	None
Conshohocken, Pa	11	20	18	3.2	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Coraopolis, Pa	11	66	37	8.1	11	11	2.7	44Fh	N–N–S	20	12–12	0– 0	G	N	N	...
Corning, N.Y	16	140	123	19.6	...	...	...	44Fh	T–T–H	0	12– 6	In– 0	C	FP–G	A	A–M

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Corsicana, Tex.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	None
Cortland, N.Y.	16	102	90	$14.4	11	11	$ 2.4	38Fh	N-N-N	0	12- 0	0-..	C	-All	N	A-M
Coshocton, Ohio	12	143	...	15.1	10	...	2.7	40Fh	N-..-N	0	15-15	0- 0	C-Y	FP-G	AF	A-M
Cranford, tp, N.J.	13	77	66	15.5	...	...	...	38Fh[2]	N-..-S	0	12-12	10-10	G	FP-G[3]	N	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	87	73	13.0	43	43	9.0	44Fh	S-H-H	100	12-12	10-10	AP	FP	N	None
Cuday, Wis.	11	57	43	10.6	2	2	.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	U	FP-M
Cumberland, t, R.I.	11	37	26	4.2	5	1	.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	111	100	23.1	65	65	13.6	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	15-15	C	FP-G	F	A-M
Dalton, Ga.‡	10	74	57	8.6	37	28	3.0	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	S	None
Danbury, Conn.	22	148	...	20.3	...	...	...	48Fh	N-N-S	0	12-..	0-..	..	FP	F	None
Danvers, t, Mass.‡	14	102	88	15.2	21	21	4.0	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Darby, Pa.	10	36	27	4.8	...	...	...	...	..-..-S	0	..-14	..- 0	..	P	N	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	460s	...	65.7s	...	...	...	38+Fh	S-S-*	0	14- 0	..-..	A	F	N	FP-C
Decatur, Ala.	17	113	106	18.3	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-H	0	6- 0	0 - 0	AP	N	N	None
Decatur, Ga.	17	...	...	11.9s	...	...	...	41Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	..- 0	G	N	N	None
Dedham, t, Mass.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	44N	N-S-S	0	15-..	14-14	G	All	N	State
Del Rio, Tex.	13	47	39	...	14	12	...	40Fh	N-N-S	0	15- 0	6- 0	N	N	N	...
Denison, Tex.	16	121	118	16.2	21	21	3.3	44+Fh	N-S-S	0	15- 0	In- 0	G	F	N	...
Denton, Tex.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	48Sh[1]	N-N-S	15	10-10	In-In	N	F	N	None
Derby, Conn.†	10	82	33	7.7	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12	18s	11s	1.7s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Dixon, Ill.	11	38	29	6.6	...	...	...	41+Fh	..-..-S	0	12-..	60-..	C	FP	N	None
Donora, Pa.	13	69	35	7.3	...	...	...	40Sh	S-S-S	50	6- 6	15-15	N	P	N	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	34	30	6.4	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-H	10	12- 6	12- 0	C	P	N	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	166	158	23.7	42	42	6.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Dover, N.H.	15	...	...	14.2	...	...	3.7	38Fh	T-X-X	0	12-..	0- 0	AP	-FP	N	None
Dover, N.J.	10	...	...	12.0s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	J	State
Du Bois, Pa.	12	58	38	8.1	9	1	1.1	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P	N	P-C
Dunkirk, N.Y.	18	129	112	22.8	60	50	13.2	38Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	-All	FS	A-M
Dunmore, Pa.	23	76	69	10.4	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	F	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	80	78	14.8	15	12	2.9	44Fh	..-..-H	0	14-14	14-14	..	FP	N	A-C
Durant, Okla.	10	43	33	4.8	11	11	1.8	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10	76	70	8.1	38	38	6.3	40Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	0- 0	G	N	N	None
East Hartford, t, Conn.§	19	195	164	38.2	...	...	...	38Fh[2]	H-N-H	0	12-12	In-In	N	All	A	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	105	88	19.2	34	24	5.3	36+Fh	N-*-*	0	15- 5	In- 0	E	FP-G	AF	A-M
East Moline, Ill.	12	51	40	7.3	7	7	1.3	44Fh	N-N-S	0	14- 0	14- 0	AEP-Y	FP	N	...
East Point, Ga.	12	...	...	14.9s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	15-15	In-In	G	All	F	...
Easthampton, t, Mass.	10	105	64	13.0	12	9	1.8	35Fh	N-N-S	0	12-12	0- 0	G	All	N	State

Ecorse, Mich.‡	13	138	138	30.4	16	16	3.5	35+Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	6– 6	E–Y	FP	F	A–..
El Centro, Calif.	*10*	100s	...	20.2s	...	...	...	44Fh	T–T–S	95	12–12	12–12	G	N	N	A–..
El Dorado, Ark	16	78	67	10.4	1	1	.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	A–M
El Dorado, Kan	10	61	60	8.2	21	18	2.7	44Fh	T–T–S	100	15–15	15–15	G	N	N	None
El Reno, Okla.	10	66	49	8.1	15	12	2.6	44Fh	N-..–..	100	15–15	15–15	G	FP	N	None
Elizabeth City, N.C	12	91	83	11.6	34	24	4.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Ellwood City, Pa	12	58	51	9.9	7	7	1.7	44Fh	N–S–S	15	12–12	Gr– 0	N	N	N	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	115	74	14.6	12	12	3.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	FP–M
Elmwood Park, Ill	14	75	62	10.7	10	9	1.8	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0– 0	C	FP	N	None
Elwood, Ind	11	76	...	12.8	13	...	1.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	S	None
Emporia, Kan	13	92	62	14.8	32	22	3.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	...
Endicott, N.Y	18	271	224	36.3	24	21	4.9	40Fh	N–H–H	0	15–15	12–12	G–Y	–All	N	A–.
Englewood, N.J	19	229	178	43.6	...	...	...	40Fh	N–T–T	0	12–12	12– 6	N	FP–G	J	None
Escanaba, Mich	15	136	120	20.2	33	30	5.6	40S	T–S–S	10	12–12	12–12	N	–All	AF	A–C
Euclid, Ohio	18	...	...	45.1s	...	...	...	36Fh	N–S–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	..	FP–G	F	A–M
Eugene, Ore	21	125	107	22.3	185	181	40.7	44Fh	T–X–X	100	12–12	12–12	E	–All	F	FP–M
Eureka, Calif.†	17	153	118	25.0	32	32	6.1	38Sh	S–H–..	100	10–10	12–12	..	FP	F	None
Fairfield, Ala	12	59	40	6.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	Co
Fairhaven, t, Mass	11	150	62	11.3	2	...	.1	35+Fh	N–..–S	0	12– 0	0– 0	N	All	N	State
Fairmont, W.Va.	23	94	...	18.7	49	...	9.9	40Fh	T–H–H	20	15–15	15–15	EP	FP	F	P–X
Faribault, Minn	15	75	64	11.3	11	5	2.2	38Fh	N–..–S	0	12–12	21–21	N	FP–G	F	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	67	56	10.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–S	0	15– 6	30– 0	..	FP	N	FPO–C
Fayetteville, N.C	17	169	154	23.8	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	P–X
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	76	54	9.5	21	19	3.2	44Fh	N–S–S	0	10– 0	10–10	C	N	N	P–M
Ferndale, Mich.	23	155	129	35.7	10	10	2.4	41Fh	N–..–..	0	14–14	14–..	E	GFP	AF	A–..
Findlay, Ohio	20	103	81	17.9	20	20	5.8	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	4– 4	C	FP–G	F	A–M
Floral Park, N.Y	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Sh	S–S–S	0	12–12	30–30	..	–All	N	State
Florence, Ala	15	193	178	20.6	66	66	10.8	44Fh	N–S–S	0	14– 0	0– 0	..	N	F	None
Florence, S.C	16	155	148	18.0	14	14	2.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–GP	N	None
Forest Park, Ill	15	71	55	...	14	13	...	...	..–X–X	0	..– 6	..– 0	..	FP	N	None
Fort Collins, Colo	12	82	48	9.4	67	50	10.8	44Fh	N–N–S	0	14– 0	In– 0	N	FP	N	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	107	105	20.8	50	50	6.8	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	In–In	G	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	240	239	43.4	36	36	6.0	41Fh	T–T–S	0	12–12	12–12	C	F	F	A–X
Fort Madison, Iowa‡	14	52*	52*	6.3*	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	F	FP–M
Fort Myers, Fla.‡	11	151s	...	16.1s	...	...	...	38Fh	T–S–S	0	15–15	In– 0	G	F	N	None
Fort Scott, Kan	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Sh	N–*–*	0	12– 0	In–In	G	FP	F	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	54	38	7.4	...	...	...	40Sh	T–T–S	85	11–11	11–11	C	FP	N	None
Fostoria, Ohio	13	112	104	14.7	16	16	2.8	38Fh	N–S–S	0	15–15	0– 0	E	FP–G	F	A–M
Framingham, t, Mass	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Sh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0– 0	E–Y	All	U	State
Frankfort, Ind	14	102	64	13.3	63	36	12.2	40Fh	N–N–S	0	11–11	0– 0	G	FPU	FU	None
Frankfort, Ky	11	77	...	8.3	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Frederick, Md	16	130	118	18.9	19	19	2.9	38Fh	S–..–*	0	6– 6	6– 0	..	FP	N	None
Fredericksburg, Va‡	*10*	81	69	11.7	21	18	3.4	40Fh	N–S–S	0	12– 0	In–In	AG	N	N	None
Freeport, Ill	22	108	75	14.9	...	...	...	40Sh	T–S–S	0	10–10	12–12	C	FP–U	FU	...
Freeport, N.Y	20	218s	210s	45.3s	...	...	...	36Fh	N–S–S	30	12–12	0– 0	G	–All	N	A–..
Fremont, Neb.	12	53	43	7.2	56	50	10.3	48F	N–..–N	100	0– 6	0– 0	A–Y	N	N	None
Fremont, Ohio	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	..–H–..	0	12– 0	0– 0	CE	FP–G	FS	A–M
Fullerton, Calif	*10*	108	80	20.2	21	19	3.6	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	18–18	P	–All	U	None
Fulton, N.Y.†	13	219s	172s	24.8s	...	...	...	33Fh	N–..–S	0	12–12	..–..	G–Y	–All	AU	A–M

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Gainesville, Fla.	14	227s	178s	$38.3s	...	...	...	41+Fh	T-..-S	10	12- 0	In-In	N	All	N	None
Gainesville, Ga.	10	...	...	9.3s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FPU	N	...
Garden City, N.Y.	11	165	161	35.5	13	13	$ 2.2	38Fh	N-T-S	5	12- 6	30- 7	G-Y	-All	N	A-..
Gardner, Mass.	20	139	116	22.5	24	22	4.7	44Fh	N-N-H	0	12-12	12-12	E	All	N	State
Garfield Hgts, Ohio‡	17	74	64	10.8	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	F	FP-M
Gastonia, N.C.	21	161	138	22.4	50	49	8.1	44Fh	N-N-S	0	10- 0	15- 0	G	F-P	N	None
Geneva, N.Y.†	16	113	74	15.7	15	14	2.1	44Fh	N-..-S	0	12- 0	..-..	E	-All	N	A-M
Glen Cove, N.Y.	12	107	101	19.3	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	N	A-C
Glens Falls, N.Y.	19	224	179	36.2	25	25	4.0	43+Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	30-30	..	-All	N	A-M
Gloucester, Mass.	24	252	226	36.1	36	35	4.1	38Sh	N-T-X	10	12-12	12-12	E-Y	All	AF	State
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	62	61	9.1	13	9	2.2	36Fh[2]	T-T-T	0	12-12	10-10	C	FP[3]	JS	State
Gloversville, N.Y.	23	150	123	24.3	16	16	2.1	38Fh[2]	N-S-S	0	17-..	30-..	G-Y	-All	F	A-C
Goldsboro, N.C.	17	101	95	14.1	26	13	3.7	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	In- 0	G	F-P	N	None
Goshen, Ind.	11	67	41	8.4	43	41	8.8	40Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	6- 0	AP	FP	N	...
Grand Forks, N.D.	20	136	103	20.4	26	20	4.3	38Fh	N-*-*	100	12-12	14-14	C	All	AFU	A-C
Grand Island, Neb.§	19	100	92	15.4	57	57	9.4	44Fh*	T-..-T	0	12-12	14-..	AP	F-G	F	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-H	50	12-12	12-12	G	FP	N	None
Granite City, Ill.	23	87	54	12.6	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	None
Greeley, Colo.§	16	91	54	11.5	38	28	5.9	45Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	In-In	ACEP	FP	F	FP-C
Greenfield, t, Mass.	16	119	104	17.1	17	17	3.2	38+Fh	N-N-S	0	11-10	0- 0	G	All	N	State
Greensburg, Pa.	17	73	73	13.3	...	...	...	44Fh	S-S-S	0	15- 0	15- 0	..	P	N	...-C
Greenville, Miss.	21	123	59	15.4	36	11	4.5	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Greenville, N.C.	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	45Sh	N-N-S	0	15- 8	In- 0	N	-All	N	FP-X
Greenville, Tex.‡	14	77	67	10.8	...	...	...	44Fh	T-X-X	0	10-10	15-15	..	F	N	None
Greenwood, Miss.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	...
Greenwood, S.C.	13	...	...	7.9s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-GP	N	None
Gretna, La.†	11	33	14	2.5	11	9	1.5	40Fh	N-S-S	0	15- 6	In- 0	AP	N	N	None
Griffin, Ga.	13	108	98	13.8	39	39	5.9	44Fh	N-N-S	0	10- 0	In- 0	N-Y	All	N	...
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	86	86	22.5	8	8	2.0	40Fh	T-T-X	0	12-12	12-12	E	-All	AF	F-X
Gulfport, Miss.	15	110	104	15.2	11	8	1.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..-	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	58	58	7.1	5	5	.7	44S	T-T-T	100	12-12	12-12	C	F	N	None
Hannibal, Mo.	21	133	112	15.8	69	61	10.8	44Fh	N-S-S	0	12- 6	In-..	N	N	AF	...
Hanover, Pa.	13	42	25	4.7	...	...	...	40Sh	N-..-S	0	10- 0	..- 0	C	P	N	None
Hanover tp, Pa.	16	64	57	9.5	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N-N	0	10-10	14-14	..	P	N	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13	...	...	15.3	...	...	1.2	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12- 0	In-In	..	F	N	...
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	...	...	3.2	...	...	1.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Harrison, N.J.	14	189	114	39.3	8	8	1.8	37Fh	T-T-T	0	..-..	..-..	G-Y	FP[3]	FJ	State
Harrison, tp, Pa.	13	27	16	3.4	...	...	...	40Fh	S-S-S	0	12-12	0- 0	N	N	N	...

Harvey, Ill.	18	63	57	11.4	19	18	3.7	43Fh	T–S–S	90	12–12	12–12	C	FP–G	FS	A–M
Hastings, Neb.	15	105	92	13.8	119	107	17.2	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	N	AF	FP–M
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	162	158	22.2	26	26	3.7	44Fh	N–...–...	0	12–0	15–0	G	FP	AF	A–...
Hawthorne, N.J.	13	53	28	6.2	13	10	2.0	36+Fh	N–...–...	30	1–11	0–0	..	P	J	None
Helena, Mont.‡	15	97	97	13.9	31	31	4.7	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	FP	F	A–C
Hempstead, N.Y.	21	186	176	39.0	20	20	5.3	33Fh^2	N–H–H	0	12–6	In–In	G	–All	U	A–...
Henderson, Ky.	13	155	151	19.2	47	47	6.3	44Fh	N–N–S	5	11–11	30–30	C–Y	All	N	FP–C
Hibbing, Minn.	16	306	181	41.8	...	...	...	38Fh	S–S–S	0	12–6	0–0	G	FPU	AFS	FP–C
Hickory, N.C.	13	130	79	14.2	21	19	3.2	46F	N–T–S	0	12–0	12–0	..	–GP	N	None
Highland Park, Ill.	14	74	58	14.1	14	14	3.2	44Fh	N–N–S	50	12–12	In–In	E	FP–G	F	A–C
Highland Park, Tex.	10	75	70	12.9	11	11	2.3	44Fh	N–N–H	0	12–6	In–In	G	F	N	None
Hillside tp, N.J.	19	...	...	19.6s	...	...	...	33Fh^2	N–...–S	100	12–0	...–...	G	FP	N	None
Hobbs, N.M.	11	35	34	6.7	21	13	3.2	44Fh	H–...–...	95	15–15	In–In	G	N	N	...
Holland, Mich.	15	223	143	26.4	57	52	11.3	40Fh	T–X–Y	100	6–...	12–12	N	–All	AF	None
Homestead, Pa.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Sh	T–T–T	0	14–11	0–0	G	P	N	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	45Fh	T–S–S	0	0–0	0–0	N	N	N	...
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	67	47	10.7	14	14	2.8	40Fh	T–S–S	..	10–10	10–10	G	FP	F	FP–M
Hornell, N.Y.	16	156	65	13.3	20	14	2.9	38+Fh	T–...–H	100	6–6	20–20	C	–All	F	A–M
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	200	184	32.4	...	...	...	48Fh^1	N–T–T	100	14–10	In–In	..	FP	F	...
Hudson, N.Y.	12	84	59	10.0	5	3	.7	40Fh	N–N–S	0	12–6	15–0	E	–All	N	A–M
Huntington, Ind.	14	71	...	11.1	22	...	3.6	41Fh	N–N–N	0	12–6	In–0	N	FP	AF	None
Huntsville, Ala.	13	100s	100s	17.4s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–T	0	12–12	In–In	N	N	N	...
Huron, S.D.	11	56	44	8.5	13	13	2.4	44Fh	N–T–S	100	12–12	12–12	G	All	A	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	136	109	26.8	46	39	8.6	40Fh	N–N–N	90	12–12	14–14	C	–F	N	None
Independence, Kan.	12	77	59	8.6	18	13	3.0	42^1	N–H–H	0	12–12	In–0	G	F	N	None
Independence, Mo.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	...–X–...	0	12–0	In–0	N	N	F	None
Indiana, Pa.	10	25	18	3.0	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	0–0	0–0	N	N	N	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	93	73	12.6	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0–0	C	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	90	73	12.7	41	18	5.3	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	FP	FS	None
Irondequoit, t, N.Y.	23	66	64	11.1	8	6	1.1	40Sh	N–N–N	75	12–12	12–0	G–Y	–All	N	A–...
Ironton, Ohio	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	41Fh	N–N–S	0	12–Gr	In–In	..	FP–G	F	FP–C
Ironwood, Mich.	13	141	111	22.5	26	23	3.8	39Fh	T–...–...	100	12–12	10–10	CE	All	AFS	A–X
Ithaca, N.Y.	20	167	135	29.9	42	39	8.1	38Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	E	–All	AF	A–M
Jackson, Tenn.†	24	133	130	19.0	59	59	10.4	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	All	A	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	78	57	10.8	36	35	6.0	44Fh	N–N–S	..	14–...	...–...	..	FP	F	FP–M
Janesville, Wis.	23	144	118	29.7	9	9	2.0	40Sh	T–S–S	100	12–12	In–10	..	FP–G	FS	FP–A
Jeannette, Pa.	16	52	44	9.1	...	...	...	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	FP	S	A–C
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	95	95	12.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	100	12–...	...–...	..	N	F	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	54	44	7.6	...	...	...	49Fh	N–S–S	0	6–0	0–0	A	FP	F	None
Johnson City, N.Y.	18	99	76	15.9	9	9	2.0	40Fh	N–T–T	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	N	A–...
Johnston, t, R.I.	11	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	36Fh	N–N–H	0	12–In	In–In	N	N	N	...
Johnstown, N.Y.	11	135	55	11.5	9	8	2.4	38Fh	T–T–S	0	15–15	15–15	ACE–Y	–All	FU	A–M
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	53	33	4.5	...	...	...	48F	N–N–N	95	0–0	0–0	G–Y	F	N	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22	118	88	17.1	...	...	...	44Fh	N–...–S	0	12–0	12–0	E	FP	F	FP–M
Keene, N.H.	14	150	91	23.4	17	11	2.9	40Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	12–12	N	–GFP	N	None
Kenmore, N.Y.	19	99	89	23.2	...	...	...	38Fh	T–H–...	0	12–0	In–10	G–Y	–All	U	A–...
Keokuk, Iowa	15	70	62	11.2	...	...	...	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	FP–G	AF	FP–C
Kewanee, Ill.	17	78	55	12.3	17	12	3.0	45F	N–N–X	0	12–12	In–In	G	N	AF	None
Key West, Fla.†	13	140	135	21.0	...	...	...	...	...–...–...	..	...–...	...–...	..	All	N	A–C

Table XI—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	139	81	$19.3	33	21	$5.4	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	14–..	G	N	A	None
Kingston, Pa.†	21	68	40	8.8	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	...
Kinston, N.C.	15	121	105	16.5	52	45	5.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–P	N	None
Kirksville, Mo.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	85	82	15.0	35	28	5.7	44Fh	S–..–..	5	12–12	In–In	..	FP	U	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	106	79	16.8	1	1	.3	38Fh	N–S–N	90	12–12	14–14	CE	FP	F	FP–M
La Grange, Ga.	22	125	118	17.7	37	36	5.9	44Fh[1]	T–T–S	5	15– 0	10– 0	N	N	N	None
La Grange, Ill.	10	64	43	10.8	8	7	1.4	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P–G	N	None
La Porte, Ind.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–S–S	25	12–12	0– 0	G–Y	FP	F	None
La Salle, Ill.	13	...	...	9.6s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Lackawanna, N.Y.	24	...	...	64.9s	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N–H	25	12–12	12–12	E	–All	FS	A–M
Laconia, N.H.	13	...	...	11.9s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12–12	In–In	G	–GFP	N	None
Lafayette, La.	19	133	126	14.6	47	47	7.5	44Fh	H–H–H	0	15–15	In–In	C	FP	F	FP–X
Lake Charles, La.	21	97	97	14.0	...	...	...	36Fh	N–N–N	100	12– 6	30–30	G	FP	F	FP–X
Lakeland, Fla.	22	542s	...	88.8s	...	...	...	44Fh	H–H–H	100	15–15	12–12	CE	All	N	A–E
Lancaster, Ohio	22	204	...	22.2	62	...	9.6	44Fh	N–S–S	100	12–12	..–..	C	–All	AFU	A–M
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	38	32	6.1	...	...	...	44Fh	..–..–..	..	12– 6	..–..	C	P	N	...
Laramie, Wyo.	11	69s	...	11.5s	...	...	...	40Fh	T–S–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	E	P–F	N	F–M
Latrobe, Pa.‡	11	28	25	4.9	...	...	...	40Fh	..–..–..	0	6– 6	15– 0	AC	P	N	None
Laurel, Miss.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	FP–C
Lawrence, Kan.	14	87	67	10.4	33	33	5.0	44Fh	S*–S–S	95	12–12	..–..	..	FP	N	A–..
Lawton, Okla.	18	129	98	13.6	62	16	3.1	48F	N–N–N	100	15–..	0–..	..	F	N	None
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	94	92	12.6	44	18	2.7	38Fh	N–..–S	20	0– 0	..–..	..	FP	F	None
Leominster, Mass.	22	215	141	26.4	17	17	3.2	33+Fh	N–N–H	0	11–11	10–10	G–Y	All	N	State
Lewiston, Idaho	11	65	45	14.3	31	18	4.0	48F	N–S–S	0	12–Gr	12–Gr	E	–F	AF	None
Lewistown, Pa.	13	42	41	6.4	...	...	...	40Fh	T–S–S	0	15– 0	15– 0	C	P	N	None
Lexington, t, Mass.	13	94	79	23.0	...	...	...	39Fh	T–T–X	0	12–12	0– 0	N	All	N	State
Lexington, N.C.‡	11	108	79	11.8	29	21	3.4	44Fh	N–N–S	0	10– 0	10– 0	G	–P	N	...
Lincoln, Ill.	13	...	...	5.3s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–X	0	0– 0	In– 0	N	N	N	None
Lincoln, t, R.I.	11	39	37	3.1	...	...	...	33Fh	N–..–S	100	10– 0	0– 0	AP	N	N	...
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	92	82	19.5	9	6	2.1	37N	T–N–T	0	10–10	10–10	C	GFP	SU	..M
Linden, N.J.	24	306	216	58.6	...	...	...	43Sh	N–N–S	0	12–12	12–12	..	FP–G	N	State
Little Falls, N.Y.	10	93	39	9.6	29	13	2.2	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	0– 0	G–Y	–All	A	A–M
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	...	...	6.9	...	...	.9	38Fh	N–..–..	0	12– 6	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Lockport, N.Y.‡	24	372	...	50.7	28	...	5.6	38Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	0 – 0	C–Y	–All	U	A–M
Lodi, Calif.	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	S–S–S	90	12–12	12–12	A	N	U	A–C
Lodi, N.J.	12	58	58	10.7	10	10	2.3	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P–G	N	None
Logan, Utah	12	98	59	16.3	38	27	7.3	45Fh	..–N–S	0	15–15	30–30	..	P–F	U	FP–M

Logansport, Ind.	20	148	128	23.8	101	96	18.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	AFU	None
Long Branch, N.J	17	156	124	25.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	None
Longview, Tex	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	None
Longview, Wash	12	88	69	13.3	13	12	2.6	39Fh	N–H–..	80	12–12	0–0	C	F	F	FP–M
Lynbrook, N.Y	15	99	88	18.5	...	...	...	39Fh[2]	N–N–S	0	12–6	..–..	G–Y	–All	U	A–..
Lyndhurst, tp, N.J	17	147	70	13.9	8	8	1.5	40Fh[2]	S–..–..	0	12–12	In–In	G	–P	N	None
Lynwood, Calif	*11*	73	68	15.2	8	6	1.4	40N	N–..–..	100	12–12	14–14	C	–All	N	FP–C
McAlester, Okla	12	90	74	11.6	12	12	1.8	44Fh	N–N–N	90	12–12	In–In	G	F	N	None
McAllen, Tex	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh[1]	T–T–H	0	12–0	7–0	G	N	N	...
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	64	60	10.0	...	...	...	33Fh	T–T–S	0	12–6	0–0	..	N	F	None
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	29	18	3.2	...	...	...	48F	S–S–..	0	15–0	0–0	CEP–Y	P	N	...
Mamaroneck, N.Y	13	107	80	20.5	...	...	...	38Fh[2]	T–T–T	5	12–12	10–10	G–Y	–All	S	A–..
Manhattan, Kan	12	87	59	8.8	20	14	2.5	48F	N–N–N	97	14–14	12–12	N	N	N	None
Manitowoc, Wis	24	324	221	43.6	14*	14*	2.2*	44Fh	N–N–H	0	6–6	10–10	..	–All	AF	FP–M
Mankato, Minn	16	119	97	19.0	14	13	2.3	44Fh	..–X–X	0	12–0	10–0	AE	F–G	AF	FP–C
Maplewood, Mo	13	73	45	10.3	...	...	...	41Fh	T–S–S	0	12–12	30–30	G	N	N	...
Maplewood, tp, N.J	23	129	128	27.3	...	...	...	35+Fh[2]	N–N–..	0	12–12	30–15	G	FP–G[3]	J	None
Marblehead, t, Mass	11	164	113	30.4	41	37	8.9	38Fh	..–S–S	..	12–12	12–12	..	All	N	State
Marietta, Ohio	15	...	...	12.9s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	In–0	E	FP–G	F	A–M
Marinette, Wis	14	197	96	16.2	...	...	...	35+Fh	N–H–H	0	6–6	..–..	..	FP–G	AF	FP–M
Marlborough, Mass	15	107	102	14.0	22	22	3.4	33Fh	N–T–T	0	12–12	14–15	G–Y	All	U	State
Marquette, Mich	16	197	110	25.0	45	45	9.1	40Fh	*–H–H	10	12–12	12–12	N	–All	AF	None
Marshall, Tex	18	122	100	14.4	70	35	10.0	44Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	12–12	AP	F	N	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	84	63	12.2	26	25	4.4	44Fh	..–..–S	0	15–15	15–15	..	...	FU	FP–M
Marshfield, Wis	10	143	77	12.8	...	...	...	44Fh	N–X–Y	0	6–6	0–0	..–Y	–All	N	FP–M
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	57	28	5.9	62	60	10.9	40Fh	N–N–H	0	10–10	0–0	E	P–G	N	A–M
Martinsburg, W.Va	15	59	...	8.2	11	...	1.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	FP–M
Martinsville, Va	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	S*–H–H	0	12–0	6–0	N	N	N	None
Massena, N.Y	11	93	66	11.8	6	6	.9	48Fh	N–S–S	0	12–0	In–0	C–Y	–All	N	A–..
Mattoon, Ill	16	77	67	12.3	20	13	3.7	48S	N–N–S	0	12–6	In–0	G	F	F	None
Maywood, Calif	*11*	51	37	9.4	...	...	...	44Sh	N–T–S	0	12–6	14–0	E	N	N	S–A
Meadville, Pa	19	84	...	12.6	17	...	3.1	38Fh	N–N–S	5	12–0	..–..	C	FP	F	FPO–C
Medford, Ore	11	67	...	13.1	25	...	4.6	44Fh	S–S–S	50	11–0	11–0	G	–All	F	F–M
Melrose Park, Ill	11	82	62	9.4	16	8	1.8	39Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	0–0	C	FP	N	None
Menasha, Wis	10	96	79	14.6	36	36	7.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–All	FU	FP–M
Menominee, Mich	10	117	59	14.1	11	7	1.8	40Fh	N–N–S	0	12–6	10–0	N	N	F	None
Merced, Calif	*10*	83	...	13.9	2	...	.3	44Fh	S–..–..	0	15–15	0–0	..	N	N	None
Methuen t, Mass	22	181	152	32.3	14	9	1.8	33Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	All	N	State
Middlesborough, Ky	12	25	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Middletown, N.Y.†	22	203	114	29.7	29	14	4.6	44Fh[2]	T–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	..	–All	A	A–M
Midland, Mich	10	85	82	19.9	17	17	4.1	40Sh	N–N–S	0	10–Gr	10–0	N	–All	U	...
Milford, t, Mass	15	107	67	15.6	...	...	...	35+Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	0–0	G–Y	All	N	State
Millburn, tp, N.J	12	102	77	17.0	...	...	...	38Sh	N–T–H	0	12–12	15–15	G–Y	FP[3]	N	State
Millville, N.J.§	15	61	46	9.3	7	5	1.3	38Sh	T–H–H	0	12–0	In–0	G	–P	N	None
Milton, t, Mass	19	215	190	35.1	21	21	3.4	38Fh	T–T–H	0	12–12	In–0	G	All	A	State
Mineola, N.Y	10	55	14	10.5	5	1	.9	38Fh	N–S–S	..	12–12	In–In	C–Y	–All	N	A–..
Minot, N.D	17	100	66	14.3	10	10	1.5	44Fh[1]	T–T–..	40	12–12	12–12	E–Y	GFP	AF	A–C
Missoula, Mont	18	92	67	15.3	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N–S	0	12–..	..–..	C	FP	F	FP–C
Mitchell, S.D	11	86	52	9.4	14	11	1.7	40+Fh	S–S–S	98	10–10	5–5	G	N	A	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees: Total	Number of Employees: Permanent Full-Time	Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Moberly, Mo.	13	81	58	$ 9.9	20	20	$2.9	44Fh	N–T–S	90	12–12	In–12	E	N	N	None
Modesto, Calif.	*16*	180	...	40.5	...	...	...	38Fh	N–T–T	10	12–12	7–7	G	–FP	S	A–C
Monessen, Pa.	20	79	47	12.2	...	...	...	38Fh	N–T–S	0	12–6	In–0	C	P	N	None
Monroe, Mich.	18	137	124	26.3	35	32	7.1	38Fh	T–H–H	2	12–12	12–12	N	All	FS	A–C
Monrovia, Calif.	13	111	72	...	18	14	...	40Sh	T–T–S	..	12–12	12–12	G	N	AU	None
Monterey, Calif.	*10*	93	93	23.0	...	...	...	38Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	0–0	N	N	N	None
Morgantown, W.Va.	17	121	97	17.9	8	6	1.1	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	30–30	P	FP	F	FP–X
Morristown, N.J.	15	100	73	18.9	23	17	3.5	38Fh	..–..–..	25	12–12	14–14	C	–All	AJ	State
Moultrie, Ga.	10	172	66	15.4	21	11	3.6	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Moundsville, W.Va.	14	42	34	5.1	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	0–15	0–..	G	N	F	P–X
Mount Carmel, Pa.†	18	23	22	3.0	...	...	...	48S	..–..–..	0	10–10	14–14	..	N	N	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	77	65	16.5	25	14	5.0	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	0–0	N	–All	F	None
Mount Lebanon, tp, Pa.	20	79	63	14.8	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N–S	0	12–6	12–12	C	P	N	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	73	64	9.4	...	...	...	48F	N–N–N	0	6–0	In–0	..	FP	F	FP–M
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	47	47	7.0	15	15	2.3	40Fh	N–S–S	0	12–0	0–0	C	F–G	F	A–M
Munhall, Pa.	14	71	71	13.6	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18	76	69	9.9	...	...	...	44Fh	N–..–..	0	6–6	10–10	..	FP–G	F	FP–M
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.‡	*16*	110	92	16.5	22	22	4.2	41Fh	..–S–S	30	12–12	12–12	..	N	F	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	100	60	12.7	9	7	1.4	42F	N–N–S	0	12–12	0–0	..	–F	F	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	87	87	11.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	15–..	0–0	G	FP	N	P–C
Natchez, Miss.	15	113	96	14.2	31	30	4.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	...
Natick, t, Mass.	14	183	97	25.9	20	12	2.3	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
National City, Calif.†	*10*	81	67	13.2	...	...	...	44Fh	T–T–T	100	15–15	6–6	C	N	U	FPO–C
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Sh	T–N–N	0	12–12	In–0	N	FP	N	...
Needham, t, Mass.	12	177	133	34.2	16	15	4.1	38Sh^2	N–N–S	0	12–0	12–12	N	All	N	State
Neenah, Wis.	11	105	59	16.6	16	15	3.0	39Fh	N–S–S	0	12–6	10–10	..	–All	F	FP–M
Neptune, tp, N.J.	10	65	45	11.7	...	...	...	38Sh^2	N–S–S	0	12–12	0–0	N	FP^3	N	None
New Bern, N.C.	12	79	66	10.1	42	42	5.7	44Fh	T–T–..	0	12–0	In–In	N	–P	N	None
New Castle, Ind.	17	108	83	12.5	25	23	4.4	40Fh	N–N–N	0	10–0	20–0	G–Y	FP	N	None
New Iberia, La.	14	74	62	7.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	AF	FP–X
New Kensington, Pa.	24	76	76	14.9	..	...	...	38Fh	N–..–X	..	0–0	0–0	E	P	S	FP–C
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	51	31	6.1	14	6	1.8	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	N	A–M
Newburyport, Mass.	14	168	100	14.8	18	18	2.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	F	State
Newton, Iowa	10	87	54	9.0	15	15	2.8	48F	N–..–..	80	12–12	30–30	..	FP–G	N	FP–M
Newton, Kan.	11	63	60	9.7	13	12	2.9	44Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	12–12	G	N	F	None
Niles, Mich.	11	74	61	16.4	...	...	...	40N	T–..–*	0	6–6	21–21	..	All	AF	None
Niles, Ohio	16	70	57	10.8	36	30	7.3	44Fh	T–T–T	0	11–11	20–20	CP	FP–G	AF	A–M
Norfolk, Neb.	10	61	50	8.3	8	8	1.1	40Sh	N–N–S	0	0–0	0–0	E	N	N	None

Norman, Okla	11	112	90	15.2	39	8	4.4	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	None
North Adams, Mass	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	38F[2]	N–..–..	0	12–12	0–0	G–Y	All	N	State
N. Attleboro, t, Mass	10	124	50	10.6	23	20	4.2	38Fh	S–S–S	0	12–12	0–0	G	All	N	State
North Braddock, Pa	16	88	87	12.2	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
N. Little Rock, Ark	21	...	...	22.8s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	AF	FP–P
N. Plainfield, N.J	11	51	35	7.8	...	...	...	44+Fh	N–N–..	0	12–12	In–In	N	FP[3]	N	None
North Platte, Neb	12	59	50	7.7	19	19	3.1	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	F	None
N. Providence, t, R.I	12	55	28	5.2	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N–H	0	12–0	In–0	N	N	N	None
North Tonawanda, N.Y	20	275	224	48.5	21	21	5.0	38Fh	N–N–S	0	12–6	In–In	..	–All	S	A–M
Northampton, Mass	25	221	181	37.4	20	20	3.6	38Fh[2]	N–N–H	0	12–12	In–15	E	All	FU	State
Northbridge, t, Mass	10	81	23	7.2	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	N	State
Norwich, Conn	24	235	187	41.0	161	147	33.5	35+Fh	N–N–N	0	12–12	0–0	G	All	F	None
Norwood, t, Mass	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	41Fh	T–*–*	0	12–12	15–15	G–Y	All	A	State
Nutley, N.J.‡	22	126	90	23.3	11	10	1.9	43Sh	N–N–H	100	12–12	12–12	C	FP–G	J	State
Ogdensburg, N.Y	16	159	79	13.4	22	22	3.2	38Fh	N–N–N	0	15–0	In–0	C	–All	F	A–M
Oil City, Pa	20	135	111	20.8	35	33	5.9	39Sh	N–T–S	0	12–6	In–0	C	All	F	A–C
Okmulgee, Okla	16	53	52	8.2	11	11	1.8	42Fh	N–N–N	0	12–12	..–..	..	F	F	None
Old Forge, Pa	12	43	12	2.8	...	...	...	40..	N–N–N	0	0–0	0–0	ACP	N	N	None
Olean, N.Y	22	143	110	23.8	27	25	5.2	38Fh	N–S–S	0	13–13	15–15	C	–All	U	A–M
Olympia, Wash	13	105	91	19.3	25	25	4.2	40Fh	N–H–S	100	12–12	0–0	..	–F	F	FP–M
Oneida, N.Y	10	206	128	25.2	9	9	1.2	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	F	A–M
Oneonta, N.Y	12	108	89	15.4	16	15	2.5	40Fh	N–T–T	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	A	A–M
Ontario, Calif	14	176s	136s	30.8s	...	...	...	44Fh	T–T–S	0	12–12	12–12	G	–All	A	None
Orangeburg, S.C	11	139	107	15.2	22	20	3.5	44Fh	N–N–H	0	15–7	0–0	N	–GP	N	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	42	35	5.7	...	...	...	48Fh	N–..–S	0	12–6	0–0	C	FP–G	F	FP–M
Ossining, N.Y	16	90	57	13.5	12	12	2.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P–G	N	A–..
Oswego, N.Y	22	187	159	24.0	20	20	2.7	40Fh	T–T–S	0	12–0	In–..	..	–All	F	A–M
Ottawa, Ill	16	111	90	10.7	31	21	4.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	F	None
Ottawa, Kan	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	0–0	G	N	N	...
Owosso, Mich	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12–12	0–..	..	All	F	None
Painesville, Ohio	12	109	81	19.4	45	45	12.2	44Fh	N–N–..	0	..–..	Gr–Gr	E	FP–G	F	A–C
Palestine, Tex	12	69	61	10.5	12	12	1.9	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–0	In–0	..	F	N	None
Palo Alto, Calif	17	174	157	34.2	55	55	9.5	40Fh	N–H–H	100	12–10	12–12	N	–All	SU	None
Pampa, Tex.†	13	78	61	...	24	24	...	41+Fh	N–N–S	90	12–12	In–In	AE–Y	F	N	None
Panama City, Fla	12	139	120	17.7	25	25	3.5	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	0–0	..	F	N	None
Paris, Tex	19	151	125	18.9	21	18	2.7	44Fh	N–N–N	100	10–0	12–12	G	F	F	None
Park Ridge, Ill	12	85	34	9.0	11	8	1.7	44..	N–S–S	0	12–12	14–14	C–Y	FP	U	None
Parma, Ohio	16	95	95	14.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	F	FP–M
Parsons, Kan	14	64	56	9.2	27	17	3.9	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	14–0	G	FP	F	FP–M
Peabody, Mass	22	277	...	41.9	61	...	11.0	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	All	A	State
Peekskill, N.Y	17	119	115	23.3	...	...	...	38Fh	..–..–H	0	12–6	In–0	C	–All	AY	A–M
Pekin, Ill	19	62	52	8.4	25	25	4.6	48F	N–..–..	0	15–..	10–..	C	FP	F	None
Pennsauken, tp, N.J	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P	N	None
Peru, Ind	12	74	65	12.6	65	65	12.3	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–0	0–0	G	FP–U	AF	None
Phenix City, Ala	15	...	...	4.6s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Phillipsburg, N.J	18	64	54	9.8	...	...	...	40Fh	N–N–S	0	0–0	0–0	N	–GP	N	None
Phoenixville, Pa	12	35	30	4.9	5	5	1.0	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–6	30–7	G	P	N	None
Pine Bluff, Ark	21	117	117	14.5	...	...	...	44Fh	T–S–S	0	15–0	0–0	..	FP	F	None
Piqua, Ohio	16	97	84	18.0	74	74	19.7	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP–G	F	FP–M

Table XI—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Pittsburg, Kan.‡	18	64s	64s	$ 8.6s	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	0	12– 0	0– 0	N	FP	F	...
Pittston, Pa.	18	125	118	14.3	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–..	0– 0	E	N	F	A–M
Plains, tp, Pa.	16	31	20	3.4	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	16	99	82	14.6	54	51	$10.8	42Fh	N–..–..	0	12–12	12–12	G–Y	–All	AU	A–M
Pleasantville, N.J.	11	75	54	14.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Plymouth, t, Mass.	13	216	136	26.3	14	11	2.4	36+Fh	N–N–H	0	12–12	In–In	G	All	N	State
Plymouth, Pa.	16	36	35	5.7	...	...	...	40N	..–..–..	0	0–..	0–..	C	P	N	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18	138	93	23.9	36	36	5.7	39Fh	T–S–S	100	12–12	12–12	C	–F	AF	FP–M
Pomona, Calif.	24	224	184	32.7	33	26	7.3	44Fh	N–T–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	C	N	N	None
Ponca City, Okla.	17	98	98	17.5	42	42	8.4	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	In–In	C	FP	N	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	F	None
Port Chester, N.Y.	23	155	133	28.9	...	...	...	39Fh	N–H–H	1	12–12	10–10	G–Y	P–G	N	A–..
Portsmouth, N.H.†	15	281s	176s	28.0s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–FP	N	None
Pottstown, Pa.	20	58	48	7.8	...	...	...	44Fh	S–S–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	G	P	N	None
Pottsville, Pa.	25	101	74	13.3	...	...	...	38Fh	N–N–..	0	15– 0	15– 0	..	All	N	P–C
Provo, Utah	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	P–F	F	FP–C
Rahway, N.J.	17	167	138	33.0	26	26	5.5	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	FJ	State
Rapid City, S.D.	14	108	71	14.2	16	12	2.3	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Reading, t, Mass.	11	143	87	20.2	56	56	10.5	37Sh	S–X–X	0	11–11	11–11	G	All	N	State
Red Bank, N.J.	11	61	...	10.7	15	...	2.8	44Sh	N–S–S	0	12–12	11–10	N	P[3]	N	None
Redlands, Calif.	14	161	141	26.8	28	21	5.4	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	6– 6	G	–All	N	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	114	57	19.0	...	...	...	40N	N–S–S	33	15–15	15–15	G	N	U	A–..
Redwood City, Calif.	12	128	89	22.2	30	21	5.4	38Fh	..–*–*	75	12–12	12–12	E	–All	U	A–C
Reidsville, N.C.	10	53	53	7.9	7	7	1.6	42Fh	N–..–..	0	10– 0	In– 0	G	–P	N	None
Reno, Nev.†	21	396	...	75.3	...	...	...	38Fh	T–..–..	..	15–..	15–..	G	All	AF	FP–C
Rensselaer, N.Y.	11	105	91	14.6	...	...	...	54Fh	..–S–S	0	12– 0	In– 0	C	–All	N	A–M
Richmond, Calif.	24	521	456	125.9	...	...	...	38Sh	H–H–H	100	11–10	Gr–Gr	C	All	F	None
Richmond Hghts., Mo.	13	82	39	10.4	...	...	...	41Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	12–12	G	FP	N	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	62	42	8.4	...	...	...	38Fh[2]	N–..–S	0	12– 6	In– 0	G	P–G[3]	N	None
Ridgewood, N.J.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	43+Sh	S–H–H	0	12–12	15–15	..	FP–G[3]	J	State
River Rouge, Mich.	17	160	138	45.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	F	O–..
Rochester, N.H.	12	75	68	10.2	27	17	2.8	44Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 6	0– 0	N	–GFP	N	None
Rock Hill, S.C.†	15	254s	162s	30.8s	...	...	...	42Fh	N–N–S	0	12– 0	12– 0	G	–GP	N	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	160	160	32.1	69	69	15.8	37+N	T–T–T	0	Gr–Gr	12–12	G–Y	–All	U	A–..
Roselle, N.J.	14	82	63	11.0	...	...	...	40Fh	N–X–X	0	12– 6	In– 0	G	–FP	N	None
Roswell, N.M.	13	71	66	10.7	43	43	6.6	44Fh	N–S–S	25	12–12	0– 0	..	N	N	None
Rutherford, N.J.	15	93	66	14.8	...	...	...	38Fh	T–S–S	0	12–12	15–15	G–Y	P–G[3]	J	State
Rutland, Vt.	17	115	83	18.0	11	10	2.3	41Fh	N–*–*	10	12– 6	12– 0	E	All	F	None

St. Augustine, Fla.	12	109	101	19.0	11	9	1.9	41Fh	N–N–..	100	13–13	0–0	..	N	N	FP–X
St. Charles, Mo.	11	61	41	7.1	20	13	3.1	47S	N–S–S	0	10–10	In–In	..	N	F	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	105	66	20.5	9	9	2.4	40..	..–S–S	0	12–12	0–0	C–Y	N	N	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	229	132	22.0	21	20	3.2	44Sh	T–T–T	15	12–12	10–10	..	FP–G	AFU	FP–M
Salem, Ohio	12	58	34	7.8	12	12	2.9	44Fh	..–..–S	0	12–12	In–0	CE	FP–G	F	A–M
Salina, Kan.	21	101	96	16.1	17	12	2.7	45F	N–S–S	0	12–6	12–12	G–Y	FP	F	None
Salinas, Calif.	*12*	118	94	22.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–H	0	11–11	30–30	N	N	N	None
Salisbury, MD.	13	83	67	11.0	12	11	1.8	44Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	N	N	N	...
Salisbury, N.C.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
San Buenaventura, Calif.	*13*	111	93	...	75	73	...	38Fh	N–S–S	100	12–12	12–12	..	N	U	None
San Gabriel, Calif.‡	*12*	109	48	13.0	...	...	...	41Fh	N–N–N	100	12–12	7–7	..	N	N	FP–M
San Leandro, Calif.	*15*	116	96	21.4	...	...	...	38Fh	T–T–T	100	12–12	12–12	E–Y	–All	N	A–C
San Mateo, Calif.	*19*	165	134	33.8	...	...	...	38Fh	T–T–T	100	12–12	12–12	E	–All	U	A–C
Sandusky, Ohio	25	155	124	28.9	27	26	6.1	39Fh	N–..–..	..	12–..	0–0	E	–All	F	A–C
Sanford, Fla.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	42Fh¹	N–N–S	0	15–7	15–15	C	FP	N	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	*17*	188	139	30.4	41	37	7.9	41Sh	T–T–T	90	12–12	12–12	N	N	N	A–C
Santa Fe, N.M.‡	20	65	64	8.3	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	*13*	148s	109s	25.4s	...	...	...	44Fh	T–S–S	75	15–15	14–14	N	N	N	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	67	62	8.5	20	8	3.7	44Fh	N–S–S	0	15–0	30–0	N	FP	N	None
Sarasota, Fla.	11	210s	...	35.1s	...	...	...	38Sh	S–N–S	0	12–6	0–0	N	F	N	None
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	14	266	157	28.2	29	20	3.8	48Fh	N–N–S	100	0–0	0–0	G–Y	FP–G³	AFY	A–C
Saugus, t, Mass.	15	147	108	19.2	9	9	1.7	35Fh	N–H–H	0	12–12	14–14	..	All	N	State
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	162	131	27.2	6	6	1.1	35+Fh	N–S–S	0	12–12	12–12	..	FP–G	F	None
Scarsdale, N.Y.	13	141	123	34.3	16	16	4.2	38Fh²	N–N–H	0	12–12	In–6	G–Y	–All	S	A–..
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	...
Sedalia, Mo.	20	121	121	16.8	...	...	...	44Fh	N–N–N	100	6–6	30–30	C	F	AF	None
Selma, Ala.	20	153	127	18.1	18	13	1.9	44Fh	T–N–..	0	12–6	In–..	..	...	N	None
Seminole, Okla.‡	12	73	42	5.3	6	6	.9	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	F	N	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	180	169	41.6	130	123	36.3	41Fh	N–N–H	0	12–6	In–0	E	FP–G	F	A–M
Shaler, tp, Pa.	11	21s	21s	3.5s	...	...	...	41Fh	N–N–S	0	12–12	0–0	C	N	N	None
Shamokin, Pa.	19	44	24	4.5	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	...	N	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22	175	162	24.2	30	30	4.8	45Fh	N–T–T	100	12–12	90–90	..	FP	N	None
Shelby, N.C.‡	14	92s	74s	10.2s	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	131	95	13.7	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	FP	N	None
Shelton, Conn.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	40	39	5.5	...	...	...	40N	..–..–..	0	6–0	In–In	..	P	N	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	54	34	7.4	12	8	1.7	40Fh	N–N–S	0	11–12	0–0	CE–Y	P–F	AF	F–M
Sherman, Tex.	17	154	149	20.5	29	23	4.0	45Fh	N–S–S	50	15–15	15–15	N	F	N	None
Shorewood, Wis.	15	119	100	24.9	3	3	.7	39+Sh	N–N–H	0	12–12	12–6	C–Y	FP–G	F	..–M
S. Charleston, t, W.Va.	10	84	57	8.7	...	...	...	48Fh	..–..–S	0	12–12	15–15	..	FP	F	P–X
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	71	59	12.0	10	10	2.2	44Fh	..–S–S	0	12–12	6–6	C	FP–G	N	FP–M
South Orange, N.J.	14	123	96	28.9	11	11	2.6	44Sh	N–S–S	95	12–12	15–15	G–Y	FP–G³	FJ	State
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	107	87	21.5	17	17	3.7	40N	N–D–D	100	15–15	12–12	E	–All	U	None
South Portland, Me.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	38+Fh	H–H–H	0	12–12	7–7	..	–All	N	FP–A
South River, N.J.	11	43	36	6.9	19	19	3.6	..F	N–N–..	5	10–7	30–10	P	–GP	N	None
S. St. Paul, Minn.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	–All	FU	P–C
Southbridge, t, Mass.	17	102	90	15.7	...	...	...	35+Fh²	S–S–S	0	12–12	In–In	N	All	U	State
Statesville, N.C.	11	95	61	9.5	34	34	4.7	39Fh	N–S–S	30	6–6	30–30	..	–P	N	None
Staunton, Va.†	*13*	119	101	14.4	8	8	1.3	...	..–..–..	..	..–..	..–..	..	N	N	None

Table XI.—Personnel Data for All Cities Over 10,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVT. FUNCTIONS			CITY GOVT. ENTERPRISES			Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled, Unskilled	% Unskilled Labor on Monthly Wage	Days Ann. Paid Vacation—Office, Unskilled	Days Ann. Sick Leave: Office, Unskilled	Types of Veteran Preference	Retirement System—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations	Civil Service—Depts. Included, by Whom Board is Appointed
		Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)	Number of Employees		Pay Roll for October, 1946 (in thousands)									
		Total	Permanent Full-Time		Total	Permanent Full-Time										
10,000 to 25,000—continued																
Steelton, Pa	13	58	51	$ 9.3	16	14	$ 3.0	48Fh	N-S-S	0	12-10	0-0	..	P	N	None
Sterling, Ill	11	48	69	13.4	...	...	...	37+Fh	N-N-N	0	12-0	0-0	N	FP	N	None
Stevens Point, Wis	16	104	88	14.9	...	...	...	45+Fh[2]	N-H-H	0	12-6	30-12	E	-All	AFU	FP-M
Stillwater, Okla	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	48F	N-N-N	90	12-12	30-30	G	F	N	None
Stoneham, t, Mass	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Stowe, tp, Pa	13	21	21	3.5	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	None
Stratford, t, Conn	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh	H-H-H	0	12-6	In-In	EP-Y	FP	N	...
Streator, Ill	15	104	44	11.9	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-N	0	12-12	0-0	N	FP	AF	FP-M
Struthers, Ohio	12	...	...	6.4s	...	...	...	40Fh	N-H-H	0	6-6	0-0	E	FP-G	N	FP-M
Suffolk Va	*11*	146	115	18.2	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-0	In-In	N	N	F	None
Summit, N.J	16	148	118	28.5	...	...	...	44Fh[2]	N-N-H	50	12-12	14-14	G	FP-G[3]	N	...
Sumter, S.C	16	122	99	16.0	12	12	1.5	44Fh	N-N-S	0	15-6	In-In	N	-GP	N	None
Sunbury, Pa	15	35	19	3.7	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	P	N	P-C
Swampscott, t, Mass	11	139	113	32.2	26	12	4.9	38Fh	N-H-H	0	12-12	0-15	N	All	N	State
Sweetwater, Tex	10	152	80	14.9	38	18	4.5	44Fh[2]	N-N-S	0	15-0	0-0	G	F	N	None
Swissvale, Pa	16	59	49	10.8	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N-H	0	11-11	30-0	E	P	N	None
Tallahassee, Fla	16	277	268	45.5	59	59	11.0	45Fh	N-S-S	0	12-..	..-..	..	All	N	...
Tamaqua, Pa	12	29	18	3.4	11	7	1.6	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	N	N	...
Temple, Tex	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	F	...
Terrell, Tex	10	78	20	5.2	32	24	4.4	48S	S-S-S	0	10-10	3-3	N	N	N	None
Texarkana, Ark	12	74	53	9.4	7	7	1.0	40Fh	N-N-N	0	0-0	0-0	..	FP	F	FP-P
Texarkana, Tex	17	139	113	16.3	...	...	...	40Sh	N-N-N	0	..-..	..-..	..	F	F	None
Thomasville, Ga	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	15-0	In-In	N	N	N	...
Thomasville, N.C.†	11	80s	50s	7.7s	...	...	...	44Fh	N-S-S	0	10-0	14-0	P-Y	F-P	N	None
Tiffin, Ohio	16	74	51	10.0	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N-N	0	12-6	0-0	E	FP-G	F	A-M
Tonawanda, N.Y	13	113	97	20.0	17	17	3.5	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	N	A-M
Traverse City, Mich.†	14	168s	140s	27.4s	...	...	...	41Fh	N-H-H	100	12-12	12-12	N	-All	F	None
Trinidad, Colo	13	80	52	8.8	31	13	3.3	44Fh	N-..-..	0	15-15	..-..	E	FP	AF	FP-..
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	109	61	13.8	29	16	3.2	40Sh	N-S-N	4	12-12	0-0	G	-F	N	None
Two Rivers, Wis	10	254	104	22.6	21	20	4.2	40Sh	T-T-T	95	10-10	6-6	E	FP-G	AF	FP-A
Union, tp, N.J	25	186	87	26.4	...	...	...	36Fh	S-S-S	0	12-12	12-12	G-Y	FP	J	State
Uniontown, Pa	22	155	107	22.0	...	...	...	42Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	0-0	C	FP	N	FP-C
University Park, Tex	14	109	85	22.4	15	15	1.8	44Fh	T-S-S	0	12-6	15-15	A	F	N	None
Urbana, Ill	14	52	40	6.7	...	...	...	44Fh	N-N-T	100	15-15	15-15	G	FP	F	A-M
Valdosta, Ga.‡	16	120	110	19.2	7	7	1.2	43Fh	N-S-S	0	10-0	In-In	P	All	N	None
Vallejo, Calif	*20*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	F	A-C
Valley Stream, N.Y	17	101	101	19.3	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	-All	U	A-..
Vancouver, Wash	19	202	185	37.8	39	29	5.9	39Fh	T-T-T	90	12-12	12-12	C	-F	A	FP-M

Vandergrift, Pa.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..S	N-..-..	0	..-14	..-14	ACEP	N	N	None
Vicksburg, Miss.‡	24	185	169	23.4	53	45	7.2	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	None
Victoria, Tex.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	F	N	...
Vincennes, Ind.	18	...	...	10.1s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-U	F	None
Virginia, Minn.	12	492	197	46.6	101	94	18.3	44Fh	N-N-S	0	12-0	30-0	AP	FP-G	FS	P-..
Wakefield, t, Mass.	16	173	108	21.5	76	65	11.6	40Sh	T-T-S	0	12-12	0-0	N	All	U	State
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	178	119	32.2	22	16	4.1	44Fh	N-S-S	25	12-12	12-12	C	F	F	FP-M
Wallingford, Conn.	11	105	47	10.6	46	46	9.0	38Fh	N-S-S	0	12-0	14-0	C	GFP	U	None
Warren, Pa.	15	57	57	9.4	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	F	None
Watertown, S.D.	11	90	75	10.5	29	27	5.2	40..	T-T-T	0	12-0	6-0	N	F	AF	None
Watertown, Wis.	11	...	...	10.0s	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP-G	F	FP-M
Waterville, Me.	17	104	...	11.5	...	...	...	33Fh	N-S-S	0	14-..	..-..	N	FP	N	...
Watervliet, N.Y.	16	128	99	18.0	31	24	4.4	35+Fh	N-N-H	0	15-0	In-In	C	-All	F	A-M
Waukesha, Wis.	19	282	265	27.8	16	16	2.6	41Fh	T-S-S	10	12-6	6-6	N	FP-G	A	FP-M
Waycross, Ga.†	17	105	89	13.7	24	15	2.7	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	None
Waynesboro, Pa.‡	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	40Fh	N-N-S	0	12-0	10-0	C	P	N	None
Webster, t, Mass.	13	166	60	12.3	10	7	2.3	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	All	N	State
Webster Groves, Mo.‡	18	106s	106s	16.8s	...	...	...	44Fh	S-S-S	100	12-12	30-30	..	FP	N	None
Weehawken, tp, N.J.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Fh²	T-T-T	100	12-6	0-0	G	FP³	F	...
Wellesley, t, Mass.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	38Sh	N-*-*	0	12-12	In-10	G-Y	All	A	State
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	107	87	20.7	16	15	3.3	39Fh	T-T-S	0	12-12	12-12	G	F	F	None
West Chester, Pa.	13	45	45	7.2	2	2	.4	40Fh	N-..-X	0	15-15	15-15	..	P	U	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	36	24	4.0	17	9	2.1	44Fh	..-..-X	0	..-0	In-In	N	N	A	None
W. Springfield, t, Mass.†	17	188	...	24.0	44	...	6.0	40Fh	T-H-H	0	12-12	0-0	..	All	U	State
West Warwick, t, R.I.	18	59	45	7.4	...	...	...	40Fh	S-..-..	0	7-7	0-0	G	N	N	None
Westbrook, Me.	11	69	50	11.5	...	...	...	33Fh	S-..-H	0	6-..	..-0	..	FP	N	None
Westerly, t, R.I.	11	94	61	14.1	21	21	3.8	33Fh	N-N-N	0	12-0	12-0	C	P	N	None
Westfield, Mass.	19	203	144	29.4	82	79	15.0	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	G-Y	All	A	State
Westfield, N.J.	18	99	86	16.5	...	...	...	44Fh	N-H-H	..	12-6	0-0	..	-GFP	N	...
Wewoka, Okla.†	10	53	35	5.4	24	8	1.3	44Fh	N-..-..	0	12-12	..-..	G-Y	F	N	None
Weymouth, t, Mass.‡	24	181	177	41.3	34	34	7.5	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	...	All	A	State
Whiting, Ind.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	...	FP	N	...
Whittier, Calif.	*16*	258	189	44.3	70	53	15.6	44Fh	N-S-S	20	12-12	12-12	G	-All	N	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12	77	61	12.8	12	12	3.2	33Fh	N-N-H	0	15-7	15-0	..	FP	N	None
Wilmette, Ill.	17	117	92	21.4	11	10	2.3	42Sh	N-S-S	100	12-12	In-In	C	FP-G	F	None
Wilson, N.C.	19	66	52	24.4	94	94	16.7	...	..-..-..	..	..-..	..-..	..	FP	N	...
Winchester, t, Mass.	15	216	152	31.1	11	11	1.9	43Fh¹	N-..-H	0	..-12	..-12	E	All	N	State
Winchester, Va.	*12*	52	43	6.8	9	9	1.3	42Fh	N-..-H	70	10-0	In-In	G	..	N	...
Winnetka, Ill.	12	101	76	19.9	35	34	9.2	40Sh	T-H-H	100	15-12	12-12	N	FP-G	N	None
Winona, Minn.	22	154	139	23.4	14	13	2.3	44Fh	N-..-T	0	15-7	15-0	G	FP-G	AF	None
Winthrop, t, Mass.	17	157	79	18.4	14	11	2.8	38Fh	N-S-S	0	12-12	In-In	G	All	N	State
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	104	82	15.3	...	...	...	40Fh	..-..-H	0	12-6	In-0	E-Y	FP-G	F	FP-M
Woburn, Mass.	20	163	106	18.6	9	9	1.5	32+N	N-..-S	0	12-12	0-0	..	All	A	State
Wooster, Ohio	12	...	...	10.8s	...	...	...	36Fh¹	S-..-..	0	12-6	..-..	..	FP-G	F	A-M
Xenia, Ohio	11	58	42	8.2	8	8	1.6	38Fh	T-T-S	0	12-6	0-0	C	FP-G	F	FP-C
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	279	274	...	63	63	...	44Fh	N-X-X	0	12-12	10-10	..	FP-G	FS	F-..

Notes on Personnel Data, Table XI

[1] City hall administrative and clerical employees work a full staff Saturday morning with only a skeleton staff on duty the remainder of the day. In Denton, Texas, and Newburgh, New York, employees working on Saturday have a day off during the week. In Independence, Kansas, a full staff works all day Saturday the first part of each month, but only half day Saturday the remainder of the month. In Grand Island, Nebraska, the administrative employees work all day Saturday but the clerical employees work only half day.

[2] City hall administrative and clerical employees do not work on Saturday during the summer months. In the following cities only a skeleton staff works half a day Saturday during the summer months: Waterbury, Connecticut; Peoria, Illinois; Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Brookline, Cambridge, Lawrence, Melrose, and Quincy, Massachusetts; Gloversville, Kingston, and Mamaroneck, New York; Haverford, Lower Marion, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Kenosha, Racine, Stevens Point, and West Allis, Wisconsin. In Teaneck, New Jersey, a skeleton staff is employed half day Saturday during part of June and September with the offices closed Saturday during July and August. In Albany, California, the employees work a skeleton half day during the slack season.

[3] Cities having both local and state fire and police retirement systems: Asbury Park, Camden, Cliffside Park, Clifton, Cranford, East Orange, Elizabeth, Gloucester City, Hackensack, Harrison, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Maplewood, Milburn, Neptune, North Bergen, North Plainfield, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Ridgewood, South Orange, Summit, Trenton and Weehawken, New Jersey; Buffalo, Elmira, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Troy and White Plains, New York. Cities having both local and state police retirement systems: Collingswood, Red Bank, Rutherford and Ridgefield Park, New Jersey; and Charlestown, South Carolina.

Albany, Georgia: Information for police, fire, other general government activities is not reported.

Bangor, Maine: Unskilled workers receive time-and-one-half for overtime work including Sundays with double time paid for any holiday work.

Bay City, Michigan: City hall administrative employees receive compensatory time off for overtime work; clerical employees, skilled and unskilled workers receive time-and-one-half for all hours in excess of 40 each week, and double time for Sundays or holiday work.

Beverly Hills, California: Straight time is paid for overtime up to 48 hours work, and time-and-one-half for all work thereafter.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Skilled and unskilled workers are paid time-and-one-half for extra hours worked including holidays and receive double time for Sunday work.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: Libraries, recreation, and water supply not included.

Daytona Beach, Florida: Unskilled workers are paid straight time for overtime work with double time for Sundays and holidays.

Detroit, Michigan: All salaried employees receive compensatory time off for overtime work up to 50 hours after which overtime is paid for at time-and-one-half.

Duluth, Minnesota: Straight time is paid for overtime up to 48 hours work and time-and-one-half for all work thereafter. Enterprises include sanitation employees.

East Liverpool, Ohio: Straight time is paid for all overtime except holidays when double time is paid.

El Paso, Texas: Figures exclude city-county hospital employees and payroll.

Fort Madison, Iowa: Information for library, parks, and water supply not reported.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Sewage employees and payrolls included with that shown for enterprises. Public works employees also receive double time for Sunday and holiday work while park employees only receive straight time for overtime.

Frederick, Maryland: Unskilled workers are paid straight time for overtime work with double time for Sundays and holidays.

Glendale, California: All employees either receive compensatory time off or are paid straight time up to eight hours overtime after which the city pays time-and-one-half.

Grand Forks, North Dakota: Straight time is paid for the first four hours of overtime and time-and-one-half for all overtime thereafter.

Kansas City, Missouri: Time-and-one-half is paid for emergency work after regular tour of duty.

Lawrence, Kansas: Only clerical employees receive overtime pay.

Lawrence, Massachusetts: Some unskilled workers are paid time-and-one-half for extra hours with double time for Sundays and holidays.

Lorain, Ohio: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin: Water supply and electric light and power not included.

Marquette, Michigan: Administrative and clerical employees are paid straight time for extra hours worked except on Sundays and holidays when time-and-one-half is paid.

Martinsville, Virginia: Only clerical employees receive overtime pay.

Maywood, Illinois: Number of water supply employees not reported.

Miami Beach, Florida: All employees receive double time for holiday work with unskilled workers paid straight time for all other overtime work.

Middletown, Connecticut: Unskilled workers are paid straight time for all overtime including Sundays, but are paid double time for holiday work.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Each department sets its own overtime pay policy, but most allow compensatory time off.

Niles, Michigan: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Norwood, Massachusetts: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Omaha, Nebraska: Two separate civil service systems are in effect, one covering only policemen, the other covering all other employees except firemen.

Orlando, Florida: Water supply and electric light and power employees and payroll not included.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Redwood City, California: Skilled and unskilled workers receive straight time for Saturday work, and time-and-one-half for Sundays, holidays, and for work in excess of eight hours on all other days.

Rutland, Vermont: Skilled and unskilled workers receive straight time for all overtime except during holidays when double time is paid.

San Francisco, California: City hall administrative employees only receive compensatory time off.

Stockton, California: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Tulsa, Oklahoma: Unskilled workers are paid straight time for extra hours worked except on Sundays and holidays when double time is paid.

Wellesley town, Massachusetts: See footnote for East Liverpool, Ohio.

White Plains, New York: Skilled and unskilled workers receive time-and-one-quarter for all overtime work.

Wichita, Kansas: Unskilled workers receive time-and-one-half for all overtime except during holidays when double time is paid.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessments and Purchasing in 1946

Trends in Tax Revenues and Service Charges

Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates

The Downward Trend of City Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1946 developments in:
ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Miner B. Phillipps

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

After a complete year of peacetime operation the two problems facing local units of government are additional revenues and financing public improvements. Tax collections during 1946 continued to be very good, and the cities for the most part were in excellent financial condition at the end of 1946. Increased costs for salaries and wages, materials, and supplies, and the long-deferred purchase of needed equipment have caused considerable difficulty with the operation of budgets. Continued return of personnel serving in the armed forces has eased the employment problem.

Revenues. Emphasis on new sources of revenues for local units of government and increased sources of established revenues predominated the picture of municipal finance. The sales tax gained somewhat in popularity, especially on the west coast where 50 California cities, in addition to the cities of Louisville, New Orleans, New York, and Seattle, now have city sales taxes. Interestingly enough two of the states in which these cities are located, Kentucky and New York, have no state sales tax.

Toledo and St. Louis joined Philadelphia in the establishment of income or payroll taxes. In Toledo the estimated income for the first year of operation was $3,000,000 on a 1 per cent tax, and in St. Louis $4,000,000 on a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Many of the cities in the state of Washington have desired to institute this type of revenue, but have lacked legal authority to do so, and find that the state has already pre-empted this field. Additional cities have imposed a tax on cigarettes, such as Baltimore, Kansas City (Missouri), and Omaha. Occupational taxes have been imposed or increased, like the 3 per cent tax in Port Angeles, Washington, on telephone and telegraph, and transportation of passengers for hire, including busses and ferries. In addition to this, Miami and Portland (Oregon), have instituted a tax on all forms of public utilities operated within the city. Business license taxes continue to be a matter of great interest in the cities; many cities have substantially increased these taxes during the year.

A new form of tax is the hotel room rental tax adopted by New York City and Providence, Rhode Island. In the latter case this tax is to be in effect only until September 30, 1947. Parking meters continued to grow in popularity, many cities having adopted ordinances authorizing installations during the past year.

Charges for services directly benefitting the citizens have been authorized and in many cases increased. A dozen cities in Minnesota adopted a sewer service charge. Wyandotte, Michigan, is charging now for tree cutting and similar work.

The property tax continues to be the backbone of the financial structure of local units of government. However, such taxes are increasing because of the fact that assessors are beginning to recognize a need for adjusting assessed valuations upward to more nearly conform to the cost of construction and replacement. In addition, in the states of Indiana and Oregon the cities anticipate an increase of approximately 3 per cent in tax receipts from increased tax rates.

Probably one of the most important developments and trends is in the field of locally shared, state-collected taxes. Forty-four state legislatures are meeting in 1947 and undoubtedly many of them will have before them plans for increasing the share of state-collected taxes with local communities. In two instances, where the legislature has failed to recognize the needs of cities, schools, and other local units for a share of state-collected taxes, this matter has been taken to the voters. During 1946 Arizona cities secured a portion of the gas tax, which they had heretofore been denied, providing for 10 per cent distribution to local units of government by a vote of the electors. In the state of Michigan the voters authorized the return of one-third of the sales tax to municipalities and to schools. This constitutional amendment distributes one-sixth of the sales tax to the cities. In the case of Detroit it is estimated that this will produce additional local revenue of $7,700,000 a year.

In Maryland a commission is making a study of the tax structure, and if its recommendations are adopted the city of Baltimore estimates that it will receive more than $6,000,000 annually from this local sharing of state-collected taxes. The state of New York during 1946 adopted the "Moore Plan," stabilizing the distribution of the sharing of state-collected taxes with local units of government.

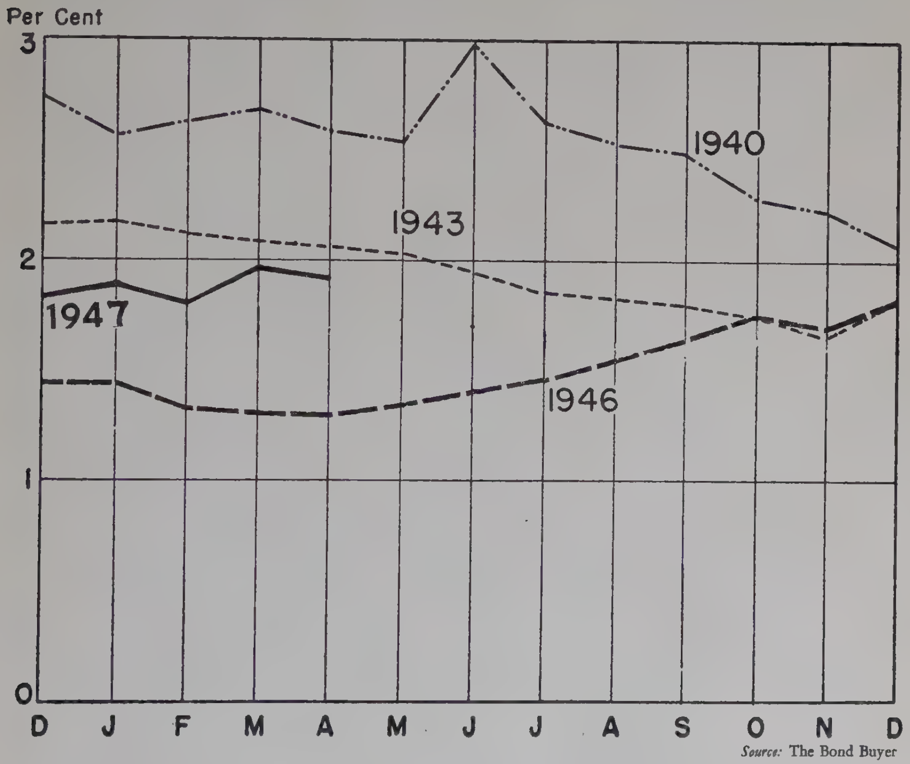
Municipal Debt. Local units of government have been issuing bonds for the financing of public improvements long neglected. During 1946 approximately $2,000,000,000 was authorized in bonded indebtedness for state and local amendments. Municipalities are in a strong position to issue bonds now because during the war their debt was reduced and many outstanding bond issues were refunded, thus lowering the interest cost. Cities are under the necessity of making the improvements postponed because of the war. Not all cities will issue bonds; some of them will finance public improvements through the development of pay-as-you-go plans contemplated prior to the beginning of the war. Not all cities desire bond issues; Milwaukee is an interesting example. Businessmen and newspapers sponsored a concerted move to finance an ambitious program of improvements through a bond issue, but the mayor and certain other municipal officials were reluctant to do this because the city is virtually debt free.

According to the *Bond Buyer's* index of municipal bond prices the interest rate on January 1, 1946, stood at 1.42 per cent. An all-time low was reached on February 14 when the index for 20 municipals was 1.29 per cent. At the beginning of 1947 the index had risen to 1.85 per cent.

The Boren Bill died in Congress during 1946, and there is some doubt as to whether it will be revived. This bill would prevent the Securities Exchange Commission from making regulations affecting the purchase, sale, negotiation, or otherwise regulating transactions in "exempted securities," but would not prohibit the SEC from investigating fraudulent practices in the issuance and sale of these "exempted securities."

Reserves. Municipalities are continuing to set up reserves for public improvements, as in Vancouver, Washington, where a cumulative reserve fund is being established for buildings, parks, streets, and libraries. However, many cities are beginning to spend these accumulated reserves for long-deferred public works critically needed. More than one-half of the states have enacted legislation enabling local governments to set up reserve funds.

Airports. Financing of municipal airports has become an important and pressing problem for many of the cities. The financial management of this new type of activity is being carefully reviewed, including the establishment of



Source: The Bond Buyer

Municipal Bond Yields: 1940, 1943, 1946, January to April, 1947

This index averages bond yields of 20 large cities; yields vary inversely with bond prices.

fees for the use of runways, hangar space, servicing facilities, and concessions. Cities are attempting to make their airports more nearly, if not entirely, self-supporting. Dallas and a number of other cities in 1946 revised their charges upward.

Accounting. Since cities have a better opportunity now to go ahead with improvements in administrative procedure, the matter of accounting is being given more attention than it received during the restrictive war years. Tacoma, Washington, installed a new bookkeeping system, and Portland, Maine, installed mechanical equipment for the preparation of valuation books. The state of Nebraska has authorized unit tax ledgers and pre-written tax receipts. A procedural manual for county assessors, clerks, and treasurers also has been prepared by the state of Nebraska. In Washington an *Accounting Manual for Small Cities of the State of Washington* has been prepared by Professor Arthur N. Lorig, CPA, of the University of Washington. In Pontiac, Michigan, the city has authorized a change from the cash basis of accounting to accounting on a commitment basis, thus adopting a partial accrual basis and recognizing outstanding commitments. Battle Creek, Michigan, now requires an annual budget and budgetary control, this control being vested in the city controller as budget officer.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) increased its membership by 176 members, making a total membership of 2,174 at the end of 1946. During the year the Association prepared and distributed six publications of current interest to all those concerned with governmental finance. One of the outstanding contributions was the book, entitled *Where Cities Get Their Money,* which has had a wide distribution; a condensed version of this book was issued as a special bulletin entitled *Actual Revenue Sources of Local Governments.* In addition bulletins were issued on *Marketing Municipal Bonds, Parking Meters—Their Use for Traffic Control, Proceedings of the Committee on Public Employee Retirement Administration,* and *Retirement Plans for Public Employees.* The Association's inquiry service was extensively used, 451 special inquiries being answered. The annual conference of the Association was held at Richmond, Virginia, in June with a record attendance, and many successful state meetings were held.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

The most pressing problem during 1946 for assessing officers was how much weight to give to increasing sales prices of real estate parcels. Local officials were under pressure to raise assessed valuations because many cities are operating under tax-rate limits. The problem is one of getting a larger tax base through new construction and the revaluation of existing structures at a higher level, or finding new sources of revenue outside the property tax. Many municipalities are doing both. According to a survey made by the National Housing Agency, the permit value of new dwelling units rose from $3,099 to $3,995 during 1945. Various estimates would indicate that urban real estate values increased 50 per cent between 1940 and 1946. But justifiably, most assessing officers are pursuing a policy of discretion in respect to the rapidly rising market. However, assessed values are moving upward.

A survey made by the National Association of Assessing Officers in March, 1946, showed that in the 63 largest assessment jurisdictions there was an over-all increase of assessed valuations of real estate between 1944 and 1945 of 1.54 per cent. However, the study revealed that while 49 jurisdictions reported increases in their assessed valuations, there were 14 that reported decreases. It seems clear, however, that if a similar study is made in 1947 it will reveal that the difference between 1945 and 1946 would be much greater and in an upward direction from that reported between 1944 and 1945. During the year quite a number of assessment jurisdictions reported the largest assessed valuations in their history. The increases are due both to new construction and to the revaluation of old construction. In 1947 it is expected the volume of new construction will increase in almost every jurisdiction, while it is almost as certain that assessing officers will be more willing to make substantial increases in all their assessments than they were in 1946. All in all, it seems to be a reasonable expectation that in 1947 the increase in assessed valuations of real estate will be substantial.

One of the by-products of this so-called "inflation" and the different pressures which it is generating will probably be a greatly increased demand for general revaluations in assessment jurisdictions. There are reports from numerous places of reassessment projects which are in progress or under consideration. Some of the larger jurisdictions where plans are being talked of are Louisville, Kentucky, and Omaha, Nebraska, and smaller places may be found in nearly every state. A great many districts had reassessment projects undertaken and carried out during the "turbulent thirties"; but this type of activity almost ceased completely during the war.

The same pressures may create demands for some reorganization of assessment patterns. The legislative council of Nebraska has recommended that county assessors be provided for all counties over 10,000 population and that precinct assessors be abolished. A special committee appointed by the Governor of the state of Iowa has also recommended the adoption of a county assessor system and the abolition of township assessing. In California the League of California Cities went on record in favor of having all property tax assessment work done by a state agency, and a somewhat similar proposal has been advanced in the state of Arkansas.

Exemptions. The need for revenue is also calling greater attention to the status of exempt property, whether owned by the federal government, state or local government, or private institution. One interesting aspect of federal exemption is the activity of the states during the past few years in removing from their constitutions and statutes outright exemptions granted to all property owned by the federal government, regardless of what it was used for and regardless of whether the federal government had consented to its taxation or not. Mississippi, Utah, and Washington in 1946 removed this exemption. However, there were still seven states with a constitutional prohibition and 10 others with statutory prohibitions.

There was a great deal of clamor in many places to tighten up on exemption of privately owned property as well as to have federal government property taxed or at least make payments in lieu of taxes. In contrast, there was also activity looking toward increases in property tax exemption. For example, the state of Louisiana at the last general election amended its state constitution to provide a 10-year exemption to aircraft operating from bases located in Louisiana and a five-year exemption was granted to new industries locating in the state. Not content with these industrial exemptions, it added a $5,000 exemption on homesteads owned by World War II veterans. South Carolina also changed its constitution to enable its legislature to exempt household furnishings and enacted one law which permitted one county to grant further industrial exemptions.

In-Service Training. The year 1946 found no lessening of interest in the development and conduct of in-service training programs for assessing officers. The universities of Maryland and Kentucky were added to the list of state institutions of higher learning taking a real interest in this sort of activity. At both places a full week school was held last summer. Sponsorship of the school in Kentucky was shared with the state tax commission, while in Maryland the university, the state tax commission, and the state association of assessing officers all shared in the project.

Programs were again undertaken at the University of Connecticut and at Oklahoma A. & M. College, similar to those offered in previous years. Institutes along the line of those of former years were again conducted in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. In the state of New York a two-day institute for assessors was held at Albany last spring. It was organized by the state department of taxation with the cooperation of the New York State Assessors' Association.

Other activities at the state level which might be classified either as in-service training or as state supervision included the work of the revenue commissioner of the state of Georgia in holding a series of conferences with the state and county tax and assessing officers. It was the first of its kind ever held in the state, and reports indicate the effort was highly successful and will be further developed. In many other states the policy of arranging district meetings of the assessing officers is fairly well settled, with the state tax department taking a leading part. Interest in this work appears to be increasing.

At the local level the assessment commissioner of the city of Yonkers reported the organization of an in-service training program for departmental personnel. In the state of Florida the newly organized Institute of Government authorized by the state legislature was granted an appropriation of $15,000 to start a program of developing courses of instruction for all local officials, including assessing officers.

The National Association of Assessing Officers published the final report of its committee on in-service training early in 1946, and this has been widely distributed. At its annual conference in Boston, the Association went on record as requesting that in-service training programs be organized for assessing officers in every state and in all the Canadian provinces.

State Supervision. Steps taken in the field of state supervision also seem to be forward ones, and appear to be more in line with the National Association of Assessing Officers' recommended policy of cooperation with local assessors. Each year the so-called "big stick" policy seems to grow less popular. In the state of Virginia the state tax department has undertaken a very ambitious and progressive program. Last year it trained about 23 men which it then loaned to cities and counties in the state which requested their services. It was reported that the real estate in six counties and five cities was reassessed by these men who worked under the direction of the state tax department but in all other respects were employed by the local government. This is an interesting experiment in state-local cooperation. While the training and direction of these persons was undertaken by the state government, the designation of the job to be done and the payment of compensation was the responsibility of local government. In somewhat similar vein, the state board of equalization in California loaned the services of its well-known division of assessment standards to help several cities with reappraisal projects. In at least one county a complete reassessment of real estate is being made by this department under a contract entered into with the county and cities within the county.

The Colorado State Tax Commission reports that it assisted in the complete reappraisal of all real estate in Alamosa County during 1945. Men employed by the state tax commission measured every building and prepared a complete set of appraisal records for the county assessor. Others assisted in the appraisal of residential and business property in the cities of Aurora and Englewood.

Court Decisions. The year witnessed three interesting decisions by the United States Supreme Court in the field of property taxation. The first illustrated one of those famous "tax-lightning" incidents in the state of New Jersey. In one case the court held that the township of Hillsborough, New Jersey, could not back-assess intangible property of a specified individual for the years 1940 and 1941 because such action was discriminatory. In a second decision the court held that certain post office property in St. Paul was taxable. The property in question had been sold and the purchaser had made many improvements and started operations. The purchase price was to be paid in 10 annual installments with the federal government retaining the legal title until the full price had been paid. In a third decision the court held that a large amount of property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Pennsylvania could be taxed as real estate, because under state law all property essential to the operation of a mill or factory is classed as real estate for tax purposes. This type of property in other states might not be taxable because it would be classed as personal and would be exempt.

Among the state supreme courts California held that a certain bank vault door was property classed as real estate and hence taxable. Massachusetts held that cradle and hoisting machinery were integral parts of a marine railway and taxable. The Nebraska court held that all intangibles located in the state were taxable regardless of the residence of the owner. In Georgia the supreme court held that intangibles in the form of accounts receivable, which were the result of business done in the state, were subject to taxation within the state, and in Michigan the supreme court held that it was lawful for a city to employ expert appraisers to assist in the revaluation of property so long as there was no delegation of the duties of an assessor.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) had increased its membership at the end of 1946 to a new record high. It now has in excess of 1,100 members. Its annual conference in Boston was the largest and most successful in the history of the organization. The registered attendance was 389, which was over 100 more than the previous record. The Association also amended its constitution so as to provide for an agency membership class.

Municipal Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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The year 1946 was one of chaos for public buyers. It was difficult, because of economic residuals of the war and problems of reconversion, to obtain supplies, materials, and equipment for the maintenance of essential public services. Strikes caused serious difficulties in the distribution of available materials. Scarcities in many items were reminiscent of the war years. The unbalanced pricing policies of the Office of Price Administration undoubtedly contributed to these scarcities. At the year-end a nationwide survey of commodity scarcities by the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing showed serious shortages continuing in 120 commodities. Commodity prices rose greatly. It became difficult for public purchasing agencies to compete effectively with private business organizations in the acquisition of scarce materials. The price adjustment or "escalator" clause became commonplace. The "escalator" clause was an outgrowth of the uncertainty of market conditions and mounting inflationary pressure. These developments created additional legal and fiscal problems for public procurement agencies. Governmental buyers were, however, exerting pressure at the year-end to limit the use of "escalator" clauses and to place emphasis on obtaining firm prices. The burning question on the lips of public buyers in 1946 was "when can we expect delivery?" Because of the prevailing high prices and uncertain market conditions many purchases were deferred.

Surplus Property. Despite one appeal after another, state and local governments were thrust aside and held at arm's length as though their needs were not worthy of attention by the War Assets Administration. It was a national disgrace that materials desperately needed by local governments could not be obtained from WAA. In a statement of policy on federal war surplus sent to members of Congress, and public buyers of the nation, the Institute opposed the abandonment of priorities as recommended by WAA and urged WAA to appoint an advisory committee of outstanding public buyers to plan a program for making surplus immediately available to tax-supported agencies.

Administrative Developments. The department of purchase of New York City revised its Standard Stock Catalog. The department of purchase of the city of Richmond, Virginia, acquired a warehouse and established a central stores system. The central board of purchase of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, moved toward the further development of a centralized stores system. Joseph W. Nicholson, city purchasing agent of Milwaukee, made a survey of the purchasing organization and operation of the City of New Orleans. The department of purchase of Cook County, Illinois, made a study of the feasibility of installing a central stores system. The attorney general of Minnesota, in an opinion to the city attorney of Virginia, Minnesota, held that the term "lowest responsible bidder" did not necessarily mean the lowest bidder whose pecuniary ability to perform the contract is deemed the best. He advised that the city water and light commission might reject the lowest bid if, in the exercise of honest discretion, another seems better for the object to be accomplished. The attorney general also pointed out that before a variation from specifications will be deemed to destroy the competitive character of a bid for a public contract, the variation must be a substantial and material one beneficial to the successful bidder. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing launched a survey of purchasing practices and procedures at all levels of government throughout the country.

New Standards and Specifications. The National Bureau of Standards issued Commercial Standards on pipe nipples, mineral wool, cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins and covers, woven wire netting, materials for safety wearing material, hardware cloth, blankets for hospitals, standard stock Ponderosa pine doors, cast aluminum cooking utensils, warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type oil burners, insect wire screening, work gloves, hardwood plywood, refrigeration condensing units, and refrigerated drinking water coolers. The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department issued Specification No. 755 for DDT. The Division also began preparation of specifications for DDT base insecticides of both the powder and emulsion type. The Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies issued a report, *DDT For Institutions,* on methods of preparation and use of DDT for insect control. The purchasing division of the city of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, developed comprehensive specifications for a 1,000-gallon triple combination motor pumping engine. The technical committee on cement, lime and plaster of the Federal Specifications Board developed a new specification, SS-C-192, for Portland cement. The Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce announced the availability for sale of several hundred Army-Navy Specifications in photostat and microfilm form. The National Bureau of Standards issued Building Materials and Structures Report BMS-105, *Paint Manual—With Particular Reference To Federal Specifications.* The Asphalt Institute published, for the first time, a complete text on the design and construction of hot-mix asphaltic concrete paving. The American Society for Testing Materials issued a supplement to its Book of Standards and also issued special standards on petroleum products and lubricants and paper and paper products. The National Bureau of Standards issued a willing-to-certify list of sources of supply of paint and related materials.

Training. The purchasing officer of the District of Columbia participated in a training program for District employees with a series of lectures on the purchasing function. Joseph W. Nicholson continued to direct the purchasing class conducted at Marquette University Evening School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department published the texts of its comprehensive in-service training course.

Federal Activities. A federal standard contract committee was set up to re-examine and revise federal standard contracts. Membership of the committee includes representatives of civilian, military, and regulatory agencies of the government. By administrative direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the name of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was changed to the Bureau of Federal Supply.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing held its first annual conference and products exhibit in Chicago in August. During the year the Institute made for its members a study of escalator clauses, assisted the United States Department of Justice in an investigation of the fire alarm industry and the Federal Trade Commission in an inquiry on alleged restraint of competition in the manufacture and sale of traffic signals and equipment, and collaborated with the division of trade standards of the National Bureau of Standards in the preparation of commercial standards which would be of value to municipal purchasing agents.

Trends in Municipal Tax Revenues and Service Charges

By Robert M. Kamins

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American cities, spurred by the need of expanding their revenues to cover an ever wider ranger of services, continue their search for additional tax sources. Costs of local government have risen with the postwar price level, and most municipalities are faced with a backlog of vitally needed public construction—schools, streets, sanitary systems, and many other facilities—which had been postponed during the war period.

Even during earlier, less critical periods the general property tax—traditional mainstay of local finance—was seen to be insufficient to meet the fiscal needs of the cities. Recent developments have further lessened the adequacy of the property tax. Decentralization brings falling land values and lowered tax receipts. An increasing amount of veteran-owned property swells the volume of tax-exempt real estate. Blighted areas continue to act as roadblocks on the way to property tax reform. Even municipalities which are favored by a high level of taxable property are hindered from greatly expanding their property tax revenues, both by legal restrictions and taxpayer resistance.[1]

As a result of this fiscal squeeze, the cities have increasingly diversified their revenue structures. To secure up-to-date information on nonproperty tax revenues, the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK in January, 1947, sent a questionnaire to the 2,042 cities over 5,000 requesting officials to give the rate and base and the 1946 yield with respect to taxes on utilities, business (other than flat license fees), amusements, sales, gasoline, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles, and charges for refuse collection and sewer service. Eighty-two per cent of the cities replied and the information supplied is summarized in this article. The data reveal that a large number of municipalities have recently adopted new fiscal measures to lessen their reliance upon the general property tax, with the greatest percentages of nonproperty tax revenues reported by the cities over 250,000 and by the smaller cities under 25,000.[2]

City Income Taxes. The lag of housing behind the rise of national income has encouraged the larger cities to shift part of their tax base from property to income. During 1946 St. Louis and Toledo joined Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., in imposing a municipal tax upon income. Seeking to reach "daylight citizens" who work within the city limits but live in the suburbs, both new levies tax incomes received by resident individuals and business enterprises and earnings of nonresidents in the city. Unlike Philadelphia's pioneer tax (a 1 per cent tax on incomes of individuals and nonincorporated businesses) both St. Louis and Toledo tax net corporate profits at regular rates —one-fourth of 1 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Despite pending court actions challenging its constitutionality, the St. Louis levy yielded approximately $2,500,000 in 1946, while Toledo expects an annual yield of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Last year Philadelphia collected $25,000,000 from her income tax; Washington over $9,000,000. The Washington income tax is graduated from 1 to 3 per cent for individuals and a flat 5 per cent on corporations.

During the past year income taxes were also considered by Akron, Dayton, Dearborn, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. Other cities, while not willing to adopt municipal income taxes, have been interested in the possibility of a system whereby the state would remit the proceeds of an increased state tax to its subdivisions in proportion to the total income tax payments of their residents.

Sales and Proportional Business Taxes. The year 1946 also saw a resurgence of the depression-born sales tax, with California cities taking the lead in its adoption. Faced with a huge wartime and postwar influx of population which did not commensurately raise tax yields, 51 California cities have imposed sales taxes at one-half of 1 per cent or 1 per cent.[3] Annual yields of $6,500,000,

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[1] All but eight eastern states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont) impose general constitutional or statutory limitations on local property tax rates (MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1936, p. 339).

[2] For inclusive data on nonproperty tax revenues in past years see the reports of the Bureau of the Census on *City Finances* and *Finances of Cities Having Less than 25,000; 1942*.

[3] The California sales tax cities as of March, 1947: Albany, Bakersfield, Beaumont, Berkeley, Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, Chula Vista, Claremont, Colton, Culver City, Delano, El Cajon, El

$1,300,000, and $1,200,000 respectively are estimated by Los Angeles, San Diego, and Oakland. Aside from these California cities and New York City and New Orleans, both of which have employed such taxes since the mid-1930's,[4] few municipalities impose a straight-forward sales tax. Several cities, however, do impose graduated "business license," "occupation," and "privilege" taxes, which though differing in form and legal incidence from the sales tax, nevertheless belong in the same category. In Missouri, for example, state law prohibits local sales taxes, so St. Louis and Kansas City levy "privilege" taxes based upon gross receipts. St. Louis also taxes inventories at 1.65 per cent. Similarly, New York City, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Birmingham, Charlotte, Jacksonville, Richmond, Tampa, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Stockton, Sacramento, Roanoke, and Springfield (Missouri), among the cities over 50,000, impose "business license" taxes computed as a percentage of gross sales, while the California cities of Long Beach, San Diego, Berkeley, Eureka, and Richmond tax business enterprises according to the number of their employees, and Memphis and Little Rock base their taxes upon average inventory. Such business taxes are most commonly imposed in the southern and Pacific Coast states where they constitute a leading source of nonproperty tax revenues.[5]

Among the cities below 50,000 which levy a proportional business license tax are Albuquerque, Clovis, Hobbs, Las Vegas, and Roswell, New Mexico; Alhambra, Brawley, Chico, Compton, Hanford, Modesto, Monterey, National City, Pomona, Redlands, Redwood City, San Bernardino, San Rafael, Santa Ana, Santa Cruz, South Gate, Tulare, and Whittier, California; Panama City, Florida; Carthage, Richmond Heights, and University City, Missouri; High Point, North Carolina; Easton and Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Gaffney, South Carolina; Logan, Utah; Fredericksburg, Newport News, Pulaski, and Waynesboro, Virginia; Bellingham and Longview, Washington. The tax of one half of 1 per cent on gross sales adopted by Jasper, Alabama, late in 1946 specifically provides that the tax is not to be absorbed by the retailer but passed on to the consumer.

During 1946 Salt Lake City adopted a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent on the gross receipts of manufacturers and retailers; Columbus, Georgia, imposed a proportional gross sales tax with rates varying from one-tenth of 1 per cent for wholesalers to 1 per cent for public utilities; Vancouver enacted a levy of one-tenth of 1 per cent upon gross proceeds of wholesale and retail enterprises; Roanoke increased its tax on gross revenues to one-fourth of 1 per cent for wholesalers, one-half of 1 per cent for retailers, and three-fourths of 1 per cent

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Centro, El Cerrito, Glendale, Hanford, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, La Habra, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Martinez, National City, Needles, Oakland, Ontario, Orange, Oxnard, Pittsburg, Pomona, Redlands, Redondo Beach, Rialto, Richmond, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Fernando, San Jose, San Leandro, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Santa Paula, Santa Rose, Torrence, Tulare, Upland, Ventura, and Visalia.

[4] Augmented by "compensating use" taxes which reach exempted goods bought outside the city limits and shipped into the city. During 1946 Denver adopted a sales tax on the first reading of the bill, but it was voted down upon the second reading. In New Jersey the state supreme court declared unconstitutional a 3 per cent sales tax adopted by Atlantic City to pay for hurricane damages in 1945.

[5] For a more complete discussion see A. M. Hillhouse and Muriel Magelssen, *Where Cities Get Their Money* (Chicago: Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1946) pp.19 *et seq.*

for hotels (more than doubling the former tax yield of $350,000); Berkley, West Virginia, levied a gross sales tax upon all businesses required to pay the state gross sales tax—the city tax rate being approximately one-fourth of that of the state; and San Gabriel, California, adopted a tax on gross receipts applicable January 1, 1947. Alexandria, Virginia, entered this field of taxation early in 1947 by levying a tax of 18 cents per $100 of gross sales up to $100,000, and 15 cents on every $100 of sales in excess of that amount with a minimum tax of $25.

Sales and business license taxes of the types discussed here are good revenue producers. In 1946 municipal general sales taxes yielded $46,457,000 in New York City, $6,500,000 in Los Angeles, $7,453,000 in New Orleans (over one-fourth of total revenues), $1,200,000 in Oakland, $150,000 in Bakersfield, and $162,000 in San Bernardino, California. The business licenses of one-fifth of 1 per cent of gross receipts in New York raised $13,642,500 in 1946; the one-tenth of 1 per cent tax in Seattle, $1,514,987; 75 cents per $1,000 gross receipts in Birmingham, $1,157,720; 40 cents per $100 retail sales and 25 cents on wholesalers in Richmond, $911,600; 50 cents per $1,000 gross receipts in Kansas City, $635,411; $1.65 per $100 inventory and $1.25 per $1,000 gross sales in St. Louis, $2,840,523; while similar levies yielded $223,853 in Little Rock; $300,000 in Huntington, West Virginia; $193,386 in Stockton, California; and $75,000 in Springfield, Missouri.

Among the cities between 10,000 and 50,000, gross receipts taxes in San Bernardino raised $132,000 in 1946; in Santa Ana, California, $75,000; $1.20 per $1,000 sales in University City, Missouri, $11,000; in Albuquerque $53,441; and $10 on each business plus $1 per employee in Richmond, California, $112,-273. The rate in New Mexico cities is $1 per $1,000 gross sales and the same rate is used in Richmond Heights and Santa Cruz; it is $3 per $1,000 in Waynesboro, where 1946 receipts totaled $37,000, and 75 cents per $1,000 in Logan, Utah, which collected $16,000.

Tobacco Taxes. In their search for new fiscal resources which produce adequate revenues but relatively little taxpayer opposition, a growing number of cities have turned to tobacco taxes. Since 1938, when Kansas City, Missouri, adopted a cigarette tax, the number of municipalities taxing tobacco products has steadily increased so that by the end of 1946 a total of 35 cities, including several of less than 5,000, imposed cigarette taxes of one or two cents per pack—32 of the cities being in the states of Alabama, Florida, and Missouri.

The cities with a one-cent tax are Decatur, Northport, Ragland, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Chipley, De Funiak Springs, Fort Meyers, Marianna, Panama City, Pensacola, and Wemchitchka, Florida. Taxes of two-cent per pack are levied by Abbeyville, Anniston, Attalla, Bessemer, Birmingham, Gadson, Montgomery, Prattville, and Tarrant City, Alabama; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Miami, Florida; Baltimore, Maryland; Bonneville, Columbia, Excelsior Springs, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Lexington, Mexico, Moberly, Richmond, St. Joseph, and St. Louis, Missouri, while Hannibal, Missouri, adopted a two-cent cigarette tax in 1946 to become effective in 1947. Several of these cities also tax smoking and chewing tobacco. Pekin, Illinois and Marshalltown, Iowa also reported tobacco taxes. Court action barred imposition of cigarette taxes by three large municipalities during 1946. In New Jersey the state supreme court held the Atlantic City tax unconstitutional (see footnote 4 above for similar invalidation of the city's sales tax), while district courts granted permanent injunctions against enforcement of new taxes in Omaha, Nebraska, and Wheeling, West Virginia.

The productivity of tobacco taxation is indicated by the estimate of Miami, Florida, that her two-cent levy will raise about $884,000 annually, at an administrative cost, including stamps, of about $18,000 a year. The tax is expected to yield $55,000 in St. Joseph, Missouri, and over $50,000 in Pueblo, Colorado. Denver, increasing her cigarette tax from one to two cents, collected over $475,000 in 1946, while St. Louis raised about $1,500,000, Kansas City, Missouri, over $917,000, and Lexington and Mexico, Missouri, about $6,500 each. Most of the cities also require licensing of wholesalers, distributors, and retailers of tobacco products.

Critical observers of the trend toward multiplying municipal taxes on cigarettes and other commodities, have pointed out that their high yield is largely attributable to their regressive character, while the nonresistance of the public to their imposition is traceable to their indirect nature. It has been urged that local taxation is already too regressive and concealed and that municipal officials should not seize upon such devices as an easy way out of their fiscal problems.[6]

Liquor Taxes. To date municipal taxes upon the sale of alcoholic beverages have not been as widespread as those upon cigarettes, but city liquor taxes are also on the increase. In addition to the flat rate licensing fees which a majority of the larger cities require, consumption or excise taxes on liquor are imposed by a growing number of local governments. In 1945 but three cities over 100,000 population—Washington, D. C., New Orleans, and Birmingham—collected taxes on liquor sales. By the beginning of 1947 four additional municipalities with populations above 100,000—Atlanta, Baltimore, Los Angeles and Richmond—added themselves to this group. Under state enabling legislation passed in 1946, 151 municipalities and 37 parishes of Louisiana have levied taxes up to $1.50 per barrel of beer and ale, the taxes being collected by the state department of revenue and remitted to the local governments. Two Alabama cities, Bessemer and Huntville, impose beer and ale taxes of one cent per bottle. The local liquor tax raised $2,397,644 in 1946 in Washington, D. C., and $542,000 in Atlanta. In Baltimore the tax is 50 cents per gallon on hard liquor; in New Orleans a stamp tax of 5 to 40 cents per gallon on wines and $1.50 per barrel on beer; in Los Angeles 4 per cent on bar sales of hard liquor, wine, and beer; and in Richmond, Virginia, 40 cents per $100 of alcoholic beverage sales.[7]

Like tobacco taxes, excise or sales taxes upon alcoholic beverages have the advantage of relatively high yield throughout the business cycle and of affording efficient, low-cost enforcement through the stamp system. With tobacco taxes, they also share the distinction of being among the most regressive fiscal devices in local tax structures. Such specific excises are even more regressive than general sales taxes, since the latter are on an *ad valorem* basis, while cigarette and liquor taxes are at flat rate and do not vary with the price of the goods purchased.

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[6] Alvin H. Hansen and Harvey S. Perloff, *State and Local Finance in the National Economy* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1944).

[7] In the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, municipal liquor stores are a source of profit for many smaller communities.

Admissions and Amusement Taxes. Taxes upon admissions to motion pictures, sporting events, and other forms of public entertainment have appealed to both large and smaller cities as an easy means of taxing not only their residents but also suburban commuters who habitually use municipal facilities. Among the largest cities, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, San Diego, Norfolk, Richmond, and Miami, impose amusement taxes at various rates—the last three having adopted the tax during 1946.

Regionally, most of the municipalities levying admissions taxes are concentrated on the Pacific coast and in the southeast. More than 60 Washington cities have enacted admissions taxes since the state withdrew from that field of taxation in 1943. Eight California cities report use of such taxes, as do six in Alabama, and six in West Virginia. Several Oregon municipalities help speed the passing of vaudeville with taxes upon each performance.

With the federal admissions tax scheduled to be halved in July, 1947, it may be expected that a still larger number of cities will enter into this lucrative field of relatively painless taxation. The wide range of possible variations upon an admissions tax is illustrated by amusement taxes adopted in 1946 by Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, which collects a penny a line from bowling alleys; by Miami, which levies a 10 per cent tax upon green fees at the municipal golf course, and by St. Louis, imposing a 3 per cent tax on the gross receipts from boxing and wrestling events. Racing taxes, such as the 5 per cent levy on pari-mutual betting adopted by New York City in 1946, may also be included in this group of revenue devices. Under the enabling legislation passed by the state, Saratoga county also imposed a 5 per cent tax on pari-mutual betting. The expected yield of over $1 million is reported sufficient to "virtually eliminate" all other taxes and still leave a surplus.

Still another means of taxing amusements is through license taxes. Several cities have adopted their revenue systems to changing tastes in public entertainment by taxing juke boxes, pinball machines, and other coin-operated devices. During the past year Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha, and many smaller municipalities extended their licensing system to cover this growing area of public expenditure. Toledo, where pinball machines are licensed at $100 each, received $140,000 from this source alone in 1946.

The rate of the admissions tax and 1946 revenue were reported by several cities: *Cities over 100,000:* Philadelphia 4 per cent first six months and 10 per cent last half of year, $3,285,000; St. Louis 3 per cent of gross of sports events, $85,192; Seattle approximately 5 per cent, $100,000; New Orleans 2 per cent on theatre and 5 per cent on other admissions, $529,348; Miami 25 cents per person at night club shows, $195,000; Spokane, $135,000; Richmond 5 per cent, $250,000; Norfolk 10 per cent, $40,000 per month. *Cities of 50,000 to 100,000:* Stockton, California, 2 cents per admission, $93,000; and Wheeling, West Virginia, one cent per ticket, $28,580. *Cities of 25,000 to 50,000:* Anniston, Alabama 10 per cent, $74,200; Bakersfield, California, one cent on 15-cent ticket, $118,000; Bellingham, Washington,

$25,999; Clarksburg, West Virginia, two cents on 50-cent ticket, $18,289; Everett, Washington, 5 per cent, $37,886; Greenville, South Carolina, $215,000; Parkersburg, West Virginia, $20,462; Pensacola, Florida, $59,724; and San Bernardino, California, three cents per ticket, $94,893. *Cities of 10,000 to 25,000:* Bessemer and Decatur, Alabama; Compton, California, two cents per ticket; Modesto, California, three cents per admission, $50,000; Longview, $18,153, Olympia $21,445, and Wenatchee 5 per cent of admission charge, $26,282, Washington; Moundsville, West Virginia; Panama City, Florida, and Suffolk, Virginia, 10 per cent with each city receiving approximately $17,000 a year; Sedalia, Missouri. *Cities of 5,000 to 10,000:* Chico $10,000, and Colton, California, $42,780, from three cents per ticket; Puyallup, Washington, 5 per cent, $40,000; Talladege, Alabama, 10 per cent, $16,104; Sylacauga, Alabama, 10 per cent, $21,954; Jasper, Alabama, 10 per cent; El Cerrito, California, one cent per ticket; Kelso, Washington, one cent on each 20 cents; Centralia, Washington, 5 per cent; and Grafton, West Virginia, one-cent on each 50 cents of admission price.

Utility Gross Receipts Taxes. In addition to the flat rate and other franchise taxes commonly assessed upon privately-owned public utilities, many municipalities also impose a tax upon utility gross receipts (called an occupation tax in some cities, excise tax in others). In some cases a maximum tax rate is set by state law, which rate tends to become uniform throughout the state. Thus, permissive legislation allows New York municipalities to impose levies of 1 per cent on gross revenues of public utility companies for general fund purposes, and 30 of the 33 cities in New York reported use of this tax levy at 1 per cent rates. (New York City levies a 3 per cent, Troy a 2 per cent, and Mineola a 5 per cent tax.) In some cities, as in the case of Schenectady, the 1 per cent rate is being paid by the utility companies under protest. Similarly, Texas law empowers municipalities to levy taxes not in excess of 2 per cent of utility gross income, and this is the rate imposed by all but eight of the 42 Texas cities reporting utility tax revenues. Among the large cities Memphis taxes the gross receipts of street railways at the rate of 6 per cent and the telephone company at 4 per cent; while tax rates of 5 per cent on electric and gas companies are applied in Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; 5 per cent on gas and 3 per cent on the bus company in Nashville; and 3 per cent on the electric company and 1 per cent on telephone and gas companies in Atlanta. Smaller cities where the tax is 5 per cent include Little Rock, Arkansas; East Orange, New Jersey; and Springfield, Missouri.

While the trend is for utility taxes to be adopted more widely, several Ohio cities abandoned such levies during 1946. A decision of the state supreme court holding invalid the gross receipts tax applied by Youngstown against local utilities led to the termination of similar taxes in Columbus, Hamilton, Zanesville, and Portsmouth.

During the past year several cities imposed new taxes on motor bus companies operating regular routes. Under a Chicago ordinance which went into effect at the beginning of 1947, the city collects a mileage tax, varying from three-fourths to one and one-half cents per "revenue mile," according to the seating capacity of the vehicles. The new tax, which applies to interstate and interurban buses as well as to local gasoline and street car buses, is expected to yield $600,000 annually. Baltimore levied a 15 per cent tax upon the gross revenues of bus companies, and simultaneously re-imposed a 9 per cent street railroad tax; while Shreveport, Louisiana, set its bus franchise tax at $2.50 per seat.

Replies to the YEAR BOOK questionnaire show that the following municipalities impose some form of gross revenue tax upon one or more local utility companies with the amount of 1946 revenues shown in thousands: Birmingham $348, and Eufaula, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas $72; Bakersfield $8, Fresno $26, Glendale $13, National City $7, San Diego $309, San Mateo $19, and San Jose $27, California; Denver $222, Grand Junction $11, Greeley $9, and Pueblo $28, Colorado; Washington, D.C. $3,320; Atlanta $545, Bainbridge, and Columbus, Georgia; Chicago and Rockford, Illinois; El Dorado, Topeka $33, and Wichita $275, Kansas; Baltimore, Maryland; Baton Rouge, Louisiana $41; Grand Rapids, Michigan $60; Winona $30, and Rochester $70, Minnesota; Hannibal $23, Kansas City $1,139, Moberly $14, Nevada, Richmond Heights $12, St. Charles $20, St. Joseph $90, St. Louis $3,187, Springfield $198, University City $29, and Washington, Missouri; Beatrice $9, Lincoln, and Omaha $618, Nebraska; Auburn $20, Batavia $13, Beacon, Buffalo $420, Dunkirk $9, Fulton $10, Glen Cove $7, Glen Falls $11, Gloversville $12, Ithaca $16, Jamestown $19, Kingston $16, Lackawanna, Middleton $10, Mineola $4, Mount Vernon $42, Newburgh $18, New Rochelle $43, New York City $6,570, North Tonawanda $17, Ogdensburg $6, Oneonta $5, Olean $14, Rochester $287, Rome, Schenectady $55, Syracuse $157, Tonawanda $10, Troy, Watervliet $5, White Plains $32, and Yonkers $70, New York; Atlantic City $230, East Orange $271, Newark $865, New Brunswick $38, Plainfield $172, Teaneck $12, and Trenton $199, New Jersey; Hobbs, New Mexico; Asheville $28, New Bern $29, North Carolina; Norman $8, Muskogee, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma City $166, Sapulpa $12, and Shawnee $7, Oklahoma; Bend, Corvallis, Eugene $27, La Grand, Portland $450, and Salem $20, Oregon; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Charleston $64 (bus only), South Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee, $138; Amarillo $65, Austin $33, Beaumont $46, Big Springs $27, Bryan $2, Cleburne $7, Corpus Christi $64, Dallas $841, Denison $12, El Paso $92, Fort Worth $169, Galveston $74, Highland Park $21, Houston $1,181, Longview $17, Lubbock $26, McAllen $11, Marshall $14, Port Arthur $40, San Angelo $8, San Antonio $237, Sherman $12, Sweetwater $9, Temple, Terrell $3, Tyler $26, University Park $29, Waco $43, and Wichita Falls $49, Texas; Fredericksburg, Petersburg $13, Longview $16, Olympia $22, Seattle $1,192, Spokane $208, Tacoma $419, and Wenatchee $6, Washington.

Twenty-seven Florida municipalities impose their taxes, not upon the utility company but upon the consumers' telephone, electricity, and gas bills. Such taxes were adopted by Melbourne, Miami, Jacksonville, Palmetto, Tampa, St. Petersburg, St. Augustine, and Sanford during 1946, the base rate in each city being 10 per cent. Similar measures were enacted by Richmond and Baltimore, both employing a 5 per cent rate, with Baltimore exempting home services. The Richmond tax is estimated to yield $620,000 annually.

Gasoline Taxes. All but a dozen of the 242 municipalities (including some cities under 5,000) taxing the sale of gasoline are located in the states of Alabama (152 cities), Missouri (58 cities), and New Mexico (30 cities). The others are scattered between the District of Columbia; Florida (Panama City, Pensacola, Port St. Joe); Nevada (Carson City); Wyoming (Evanston, Laramie, Pinedale, Rock Springs); Washington (Aberdeen); and California, where Hawthorne and Visalia adopted gasoline taxes during 1946. Rates vary from a fraction of a penny to three cents per gallon. Gallonage taxes on lubricating oil are also imposed by five Alabama communities, while 25 Alabama municipalities and two in Florida (Lake Wales and Haines City) tax kerosene (see *Where Cities Get Their Money,* p. 81).

Among the cities reporting the rate of the tax and revenue for 1946 are the District of Columbia, three cents per gallon, $3,684,925; Kansas City (Missouri), one cent, $551,994; St. Louis, one cent, $981,960; and Birmingham $423,247. In St. Joseph, Missouri, a one-cent per gallon tax raised $63,389 and in Springfield, Missouri, a one-half cent tax, $50,000; a one-cent tax in two cities of 25,000 to 50,000 raised $65,698 in Anniston, Alabama, and $29,847 in University City, Missouri. Among the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 a one-cent tax in the following cities raised the amounts indicated: Clayton $27,600, Columbia $36,768, Jefferson City $33,674, and Richmond Heights $25,000, Missouri; Hobbs, New Mexico, $32,259; Panama City, Florida, $52,000; and Laramie, Wyoming, $33,348. Aberdeen, Washington, with a five-cent tax, raised $47,634.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Usually imposed in the form of license fees, these taxes, like motor fuel taxes, are justified on the basis of benefits furnished to the taxpaying motorists. Cities in 12 states—Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, South Dakota, and Minnesota—are authorized by state law to impose license taxes, and cities in all but the two last named use their authority.[8]

Among these states, Illinois makes greatest use of motor vehicle taxes, with 40 municipalities reporting revenue from this source. Missouri has 21 cities with such taxes and North Carolina 15, while but nine municipalities in Tennessee (including Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville), six in Virginia (including Richmond and Norfolk), five in Alabama, four in Arkansas (including Little Rock), four in California, three each in Kentucky (Louisville, Covington, and Paducah), Massachusetts (Boston, Somerville, and Springfield), and New Hampshire, two each in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and one city each in Maine, Nebraska (Omaha), Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia reported use of licensing taxes on motor vehicles.

In some states, as in Arkansas and North Carolina, the taxes are uniform for all vehicles. In other states, such as Illinois, the cities often tax according to weight or horsepower. Chicago, for example, has a license fee of $8 per passenger car below 35 horsepower, and $15 if above. Memphis, on the other hand, charges $3.25 for all passenger cars, but has a truck license tax ranging from $10 to $1,000. These license taxes have been important sources of revenue for many cities, as the following 1946 receipts indicate: Washington $1,158,000, St. Louis $733,000, Memphis $316,000, Omaha $353,000, Richmond $315,000, and Chicago (1945) $2,193,000, Kansas City $389,300, and Boston $379,000. Among cities of 25,000 to 100,000 license taxes of $5 raised $91,100 in Little Rock, Arkansas, $21,725 in Paducah, and $41,250 in Covington, Kentucky; a $1 tax in Durham,

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[8] Public Roads Administration, "Local Taxation of Motor Vehicle Users," *American Highways,* April, 1945, p.23. Local governments are expressly denied authority to levy motor vehicle taxes or fees in 24 states, and by implication in Colorado, Georgia, and Kansas. The constitutions and statutes of nine other states are completely silent on the taxing power of their subdivisions in this field. In Minnesota local automobile license taxes are limited to a fifth of that imposed by the state, a maximum sufficiently low to discourage use of the taxing power.

North Carolina, $10,030; 18 cents per 100 pounds weight in Roanoke, Virginia, $64,000; while Berwyn collected $44,000, Aurora $36,500, and Elgin $28,100, in Illinois; and University City, Missouri, $40,700. In cities of 5,000 to 10,000 the license tax ranges from $1 to $5 per car and receipts range from $1,000 to $16,000 a year.

Several cities have singled out for-hire passenger vehicles for taxation at rates above those assessed against private automobiles. Among those reporting substantial revenues in 1946 from taxicab fees (taxes on bus companies are discussed above with other utility gross receipts taxes) are Chicago, which imposes a flat license fee of $60 per cab; Columbus, Ohio ($125 per cab); and Amarillo, San Antonio, and Fort Worth, Texas, all of which recently adopted taxes of 2 to 3 per cent on the gross revenues of public taxicab companies. A license tax of $60 adopted by Houston during 1946 was invalidated by the Texas Supreme Court.

Parking Meters. Parking meters, popular with many cities since their introduction in 1935 as joint regulatory and revenue-producing devices, are again being widely installed following the lifting of wartime curbs on the manufacturing of meters. The section on parking meters elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK reveals that these devices are now common in every section of the nation but New England, being most prevalent in cities of 25,000 to 50,000.

Airport Taxes and Fees. An increasing number of municipalities have introduced revenue measures to meet the costs of maintaining their airports. Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Davenport, Mobile, and Toledo recently imposed landing fees graduated according to the weights of commercial planes. In addition, Dallas collects a three-cent tax on gasoline sold at the airport, while Columbus adopted taxes of four cents per gallon on gasoline and 20 cents per gallon on lubricants, and also charges a 2½ per cent tax on the gross revenues of nonscheduled airlines using the airport as a base.

While airport taxes are still of insignificant proportion in the entirety of municipal finance, it must be expected that they will expand with air traffic and with the construction of additional landing facilities, stimulated by the Federal-aid Airport Act which became law in May, 1946. A survey of 15 smaller cities conducted by the International City Managers' Association in July, 1946, showed that municipalities in the 10,000 to 20,000 population group planned to use gasoline taxes (Jonesboro, Arkansas); hangar rentals (Newcastle, Indiana); percentage shares of flight training and other airport concessions (Morgantown, West Virginia); landing charges (Traverse City, Michigan); and combinations of these revenue devices, to meet operating expenses of their airports.[9] Airport operating revenues in 1946 are reported elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK (Table XVI-A).

Sewer Rental Charges. Since the turn of the century there has been a growing tendency for municipalities to charge fees for services formerly financed out of general funds. This trend has been accelerated by the failure of property tax yields to keep pace with the fiscal needs of local governments, and incidentally represents an attempt to make tax-exempt property bear at least a fraction of its cost to the community.

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[9] Reported in *Public Management,* August, 1946, pp.239–40. For a concise discussion of the problem of paying for new municipal airports see Paul T. David, "Local Financing of Federal-Aid Airports," *Public Management,* September 1946, pp.258–62.

This practice of billing property owners for municipal services has been widely adopted in the field of sewage disposal. More than 310, or over 15 per cent, of the 2,042 cities above 5,000 utilize sewer rental charges. The table below lists all cities that reported having sewer rentals in 1946 (excluding those which impose such charges only on property outside the corporate limits), or whose inclusion in this group of cities was indicated from other sources.[10]

Bases for apportioning the rentals, in practice often too complex to be accurately represented in a compact table, have been classified into the five groups listed at the head of the table. Where different bases apply to residential and commercial property, both are listed. The larger cities usually rely upon metered water consumption as a base for service charges, while the smaller municipalities more commonly levy a flat charge or one graduated according to the number of plumbing fixtures.

Municipalities adopting sewer rentals during 1946 (indicated in table below by daggers) include Akron and Ashtabula, Ohio; Amarillo, Beaumont, Borger, and Lufkin, Texas; Miami, Florida; Providence, Rhode Island; Sacramento and Anaheim, California; Richmond, Virginia; Utica, New York; Montclair, New Jersey; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Prospect Park and Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; Ames, Iowa; Greeley and Sterling, Colorado; Moultrie, Georgia; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Hillsdale and Three Rivers, Michigan; LaGrande, Oregon; and Maryville, Tennessee. Cities of Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan now employ sewer rentals more widely than do those of other states.

Of the 29 cities over 100,000 with sewer rentals, 19 base their charge on water consumption. In Miami, Sacramento, and Providence the charge is one-fourth of the water bill. In Madison, Wisconsin, the rate is 90 per cent of the water bill during the winter months, and in Winston Salem, North Carolina, 10 per cent of the monthly bill. Among the cities between 25,000 and 50,000, Port Arthur, Texas, charges 15 per cent of the water bill; Marion, Ohio, 60 cents per month for residences; Muskogee, Oklahoma, 50 cents a month per residence; Ann Arbor, Michigan, eight and one-half cents per 100 cubic feet; and Tyler, Texas, 50 cents for the first and 10 cents for each additional water connection.

Of the 134 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in the table below, approximately one-third base their charges on water bills, one-third have a flat rate or minimum charge, and the remaining one-third base the charge on the number of fixtures or connections. The flat rate ranges from $1 a month per residence in Longview, Texas, to 25 cents in Lexington, North Carolina, and Moultrie, Georgia. Other typical charges are 75 cents in Bryan and Highland Park, Texas; and 50 cents in Grand Forks, North Dakota; Hickory, North Carolina; Palo Alto, California; and Xenia, Ohio. Ashtabula, Ohio, charges four cents per 1,000 cubic feet of water; Birmingham, Michigan, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons of water; Brownsville, Texas, 50 cents per connection; Shaker Heights, Ohio, 75 cents per plumbing fixture; University Park, Texas, 75 cents per sewer connection; Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, $1 per linear foot frontage.

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[10] Hillhouse, *op.cit.* pp.142–46; *Public Management,* April, August, October, 1946 (pp. 120–121, 248, and 311, respectively); MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1946 (Table XIX); "Pennsylvania Municipal Sewer Rentals," in *Monthly Bulletin.* Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, February, 1947, pp.16–25.

Seventy-five cities between 5,000 and 10,000 report sewer rentals and only a dozen of these cities base their charge on water consumption, about one-half of the 75 cities reporting a flat rate or minimum charge. A common charge is 50 cents per residence per month, as in Graham, Crystal City, Lufkin, and Midland, Texas; Sidney, Ohio; Sterling, Colorado; East Peoria, Illinois; and Eufaula, Alabama. The highest rates are $1.50 a month in Henderson, Texas; $1.25 in Athens, Ohio, and Orange, Texas. Paris, Kentucky, and Marysville, Tennessee, charge 15 per cent of the water bill; Normal, Illinois, and Media, Pennsylvania, 40 per cent; and Corvallis, Oregon, and Rhinelander, Wisconsin, 20 per cent of the bill. Typical charges based on sewer connections are 50 cents per month each connection in Woodland, California; Cedartown, Georgia; and Mooreville, North Carolina; 75 cents in Weslaco, Texas; and $1 in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

The table below includes data on sewer rentals in cities over 5,000 population as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1947 by city officials, supplemented with data reported in the 1946 YEAR BOOK for cities not responding. Not included are cities charging rental only for property outside the corporate limits. A double dagger (‡) after the name of the city indicates that the sewer rental was adopted in 1946, and a dagger (†) after the revenue figure in the last column indicates that the amount reported is 1945 revenue. The basis of charge is indicated as follows: **W** water consumption, **F** number of plumbing fixtures, **P** type of property, **S** number of sewer connections or rooms, **R** flat rate or minimum charge, and **L** lineal feet of property frontage.

City	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1946 (in thousands)
Over 100,000		
Akron, Ohio‡ (in effect 1947)		
Atlanta, Ga.	P	$....
Buffalo, N. Y.	W	1,442
Canton, Ohio	R	87
Charlotte, N. C.	L	....
Cleveland, Ohio	W	1,360†
Columbus, Ohio	W	488†
Dallas, Tex.	S	96†
Dayton, Ohio	W	360
Des Moines, Iowa	W	88
Detroit, Mich.	W	1,905†
Flint, Mich.	R	1†
Fort Wayne, Ind.	W	502†
Fort Worth, Tex.	W	248
Miami, Fla.‡	....	....
Minneapolis, Minn.	W	540†
Oklahoma City Okla.	....	14
Philadelphia, Pa.	W	3,161
Portland, Ore.	W	217
Providence, R. I.‡	W	....
Richmond, Va.‡	L	165
Sacramento, Cal.‡	W	51
St. Paul, Minn.	W	168
Over 100,000—Cont.		
San Antonio, Tex.	F	$ 13
Seattle, Wash.	W	576†
South Bend, Ind.	W	....
Trenton, N. J.	RW	6†
Toledo, Ohio	W	227
Utica, N. Y.‡	W	150
50,000 to 100,000		
Amarillo, Tex.‡	FW	52
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	W	67
Corpus Christi, Tex.	....	181
Dearborn, Mich.	....	137†
El Paso, Tex.	R	82
Evansville, Ind.	W	115
Fresno, Calif.	....	17
Greensboro, N. C.	W	67
Johnston, Pa.	....	7
Lancaster, Pa.	W	165
Madison, Wis.	W	320
Oak Park, Ill.	W	100
Pontiac, Mich.	W	126
Springfield, Mo.	R	2
Springfield, Ohio	W	53
Stockton, Calif.	P	8
50,000 to 100,000—Cont.		
Upper Darby, Pa.	F	$175†
Waco, Tex.	F	50
Waterloo, Ia.	W	104
Winston Salem, N. C.	W	47†
25,000 to 50,000		
Abilene, Tex.	S	118†
Albuquerque, N. M.	F	3
Anderson, Ind.	W	....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	W	88
Battle Creek, Mich.	W	80†
Clifton, N. J.	W	5†
Concord, N. H.	W	18†
Cranston, R. I.	P	51†
East Cleveland, Ohio	W	71†
Fargo, N. D.	RW	88†
Framingham, Mass.	W	34
Hagerstown, Md.	F	80†
Haverford, Pa.	FP	99
Jackson, Mich.	W	....
Kokomo, Ind.	RW	69
Laredo, Tex.	SF	6†
Lexington, Ky.	S	8

Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1946 (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—Cont.		
Lima, Ohio	RW	42†
Lower Merion, Pa	F	162
Lynchburg, Va	W	....
Mansfield, Ohio	W	56†
Marion, Ind	R	74†
Massillon, Ohio	R	70†
Michigan City, Ind	W	78†
Middleton, Conn	W	61
Montclair, N. J.‡	W	230
Muskegon, Mich	W	85
Muskogee, Okla.‡	R	....
New Brunswick, N. J	W	47
Oshkosh, Wis	W	94†
Parksburg, W. Va	....	9
Port Arthur, Tex	W	41
Rock Island, Ill	W	158†
Royal Oak, Mich	W	30†
San Angelo, Tex	....	1†
Sharon, Pa	F	....
Taunton, Mass	R	20†
Tucson, Ariz	F	4†
Tuscaloosa, Ala	R	....
Tyler, Tex	F	78
Wilkinsburg, Pa	R	....
Wilmington, N. C	F	49†
10,000 to 25,000		
Abington, Pa	F	6
Alliance, Ohio	R	20†
Ames, Iowa‡	PW	40
Anaheim, Calif.‡	R	....
Ardmore, Okla	S	38†
Ashtabula, Ohio‡	W	9
Athol, Mass	R	9
Barberton, Ohio	W	47†
Beckley, W. Va	W	35†
Benton Harbor, Mich	W	33†
Big Spring, Tex	R	14
Billings, Mont	F	8
Biloxi, Miss	FW	15
Birmingham, Mich	W	35
Bloomington, Ind	W	68
Bluefield, W. Va	W	53†
Bogalusa, La	R	10†
Borger, Tex.‡	RP	15
Boulder, Colo	FP	9†
Brainerd, Minn	W	16†
Brownsville, Tex	S	22
Brownwood, Tex	R	39†
Bryan, Tex	R	14
Canton, Ill	R	23†
Cheltenham, Pa	F	45
Clearwater, Fla	....	27
Cleburne, Tex	F	19†
Clovis, N. M	F	16†
10,000 to 25,000—Cont.		
Coatesville, Pa	W	....
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	R	10
Collingswood, N. J	F	43†
Compton, Calif	R	....
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	W	48†
Denison, Tex	F	12
Durant, Okla	R	9†
Ecorse, Mich	W	23†
Elizabeth City, N. C	W	25†
Elmhurst, Ill	RW	46†
Englewood, N. J	F	165
Eugene, Ore	W	25†
Fergus Falls, Minn	S	16
Ferndale, Mich	W	59
Findlay, Ohio	W	34†
Forest Park, Ill	W	23
Fort Collins, Colo	S	5†
Fort Dodge, Iowa	W	25†
Fredericksburg, Va	R	6
Freeport, Ill	....	41†
Garden City, N. Y	F	11
Gloucester, Mass	R	10
Gloucester City, N. J	FW	....
Goshen, Ind	R	....
Grand Forks, N. D.	RW	49
Grand Junction, Colo	W	15
Greeley, Colo.‡	R	6
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich	W	13†
Hanover, Pa	F	43
Harrisburg, Ill	....	14
Hastings, Neb	W	....
Hickory, N. C	RW	19
Highland Park, Tex.	RW	34
Hobbs, N. M	RP	23†
Hopkinsville, Ky	R	37†
Huntington, Ind	W	12†
Iowa City, Iowa	W	43
Jeanette, Pa	W	19
Kankakee, Ill	FW	50†
Kewanee, Ill	W	19
Key West, Fla	FS	7†
Lakeland, Fla	P	34
Lancaster, Ohio	RW	16
La Porte, Ind	PW	29†
Laramie, Wyo	R	9
Lexington, N. C	R	8
Lincoln, Ill	RW	19†
Lock Haven, Pa	L	....
Longview, Tex	R	33
Marlborough, Mass.	RW	30†
Marshall, Tex	W	25
10,000 to 25,000—Cont.		
Marshalltown, Iowa.	W	61
Mattoon, Ill	RW	30†
Medford, Ore	W	9†
Midland, Mich	W	21†
Modesto, Calif	....	7
Monroe, Mich	W	52†
Moultrie, Ga.‡	R	....
Muskegon Heights, Mich	W	43
National City, Calif.	....	7
Neptune, N. J	L	40
New Castle, Ind	W	20†
New Philadelphia, Ohio	R	....
N. Attleboro, Mass	RW	9†
Orangeburg, S. C.‡	R	3
Palestine, Tex	R	41
Palo Alto, Calif	RP	50
Pampa, Tex	F	18†
Panama City, Fla	WP	15
Parma, Ohio	W	....
Parsons, Kan	R	....
Peabody, Mass	WP	3†
Peru, Ind	W	35†
Phoenixville, Pa	F	9
Pine Bluff, Ark	W	....
Piqua, Ohio	W	35†
Pottstown, Pa	....	8
Rahway, N. J	R	2†
Reading, Mass	W	10†
Red Bank, N. J	W	....
Rock Hill, S. C	L	15
St. Clair Shores, Mich	W	....
San Leandro, Calif	R	1†
Santa Fe, N. M	F	11†
Saugus, Mass	RW	2†
Shaker Heights, Ohio	F	53
Sherman, Tex	F	16
S. St. Paul, Minn	W	60†
Stevens Point, Wis	W	30†
Sweetwater, Tex	F	29
Tallahassee, Fla	PF	21
Temple, Tex	FS	19†
Terrell, Tex	F	26
Thomasville, N. C	W	10†
Traverse City, Mich	W	29
University Park, Tex	W	59
Watervliet, N. Y	....	2
Waynesboro, Pa	F	16
Wellesley, Mass	RW	16†
West Chester, Pa	FB	55
Westfield, Mass	W	....
Whittier, Cal	W	25†

SEWER RENTALS IN CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1946 (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—Cont.		
Winchester, Va.	F	24†
Woburn, Mass	PW	32
Wooster, Ohio	RW	28
Xenia, Ohio	R	18
5,000 to 10,000		
Athens, Ohio	R	17
Bedford, Ohio	W	12
Bellefonte, Pa	SFW	17
Belvidere, Ill	R	25
Cameron, Tex	S	2
Cedartown, Ga	S	14
Collingdale, Pa	F	8
Concord, Mass	R	7
Corvallis, Ore	W	22
Crystal City, Tex.‡	R	....
Cuero, Tex.‡	F	14
Doylestown, Pa	W	16
Detroit Lakes, Minn	RW	7
East Peoria, Ill.	R	2
Effingham, Ill.	R	11
Edwardsville, Ill.	....	20
Edinburg, Tex	RP	18
Eunice, La	....	8
Flora, Ill	R	2
Frederick, Okla	R	4
Graham, Tex	RP	10
Grants Pass, Ore	RS	6
5,000 to 10,000—Cont.		
Grand Haven, Mich	....	3
Haddonfield, N. J.	F	30
Henderson, Tex	R	22
Herrin, Ill	W	10
Hillsdale, Mich.‡	W	....
Huntsville, Tex.‡	R	6
Jenkentown, Pa	F	22
LaGrande, Ore.‡	R	7
Las Vegas, N. M.	RS	4
Lockhart, Tex.‡	....	9
Lufkin, Tex.‡	R	4
Maryville, Tenn.‡	RW	16
Miami, Okla	P	15
Midland, Tex	P	13
Mineral Falls, Tex.	....	....
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	S	2
Mooresville, N. C.	S	2
Naperville, Ill	R	4
Navasota, Tex	R	9
Normal, Ill	W	14
Oakmont, Pa	R	....
Odessa, Tex	R	....
Oelwein, Iowa	....	15
Orange, Tex	RP	10
Oregon City, Ore.	R	12
Paris, Ky	W	14
Prospect Park, Pa.‡	F	6
Rockville, Conn	R	....
5,000 to 10,000—Cont.		
Roseville, Mich	R	....
Salem, Illinois	W	12
San Marcos, Tex.	....	15
St. Louis Park, Mich	R	4
Sequin, Tex	F	6
Shelby, Ohio	R	8
Sidney, Ohio	RW	10
State College, Pa.	W	7
Sterling, Colo‡	R	10
Stroudsburg, Pa.‡	FP	....
Talledega, Ala	R	3
Taylor, Tex	....	25
Three Rivers, Mich.‡	R	4
Tipton, Ind	W	12
Troy, Ohio	....	24
Tucumcari, N. M.	....	5
Uvalde, Tex	R	5
Van Wert, Ohio	R	15
Wapakoneta, Ohio	R	14
Washington Ct. House, Ohio	F	19
Waxahachie, Tex.	....	5
Weslaco, Tex	S	13
Wilmington, Ohio	R	....
Woodbury, N. J.	R	....
Woodland, Calif.	S	....
Yeadon, Pa	F	....

Refuse Collection Charges. Refuse collection service is the other chief municipal function which is financed to an increasing extent by special charges to property owners. During the past year at least 225 of the 2,042 cities over 5,000 billed their taxpayers for collection of one or more classes of refuse from residential or commercial property. Many of these cities derive large revenues from this source, including Atlanta, Columbus, Sacramento, Berkeley, Fresno, Spokane, Tacoma, Roanoke, Wichita, and Little Rock. An analysis of the 225 municipalities shows that such charges are levied most widely in California and Texas, these two states alone accounting for more than one-fourth of all cities. As in the sewer rental table, cities billing property outside the city limits are not included. Approximately 10 per cent of the 225 cities adopted refuse collection charges during 1946.[11]

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[11] The 225 cities reporting refuse collection charges are listed by population groups below. Cities in italics adopted such a charge in 1946. Revenue for 1946 is given in thousands of dollars after the name of city. A dagger (†) after name of city indicates amount shown is 1944 revenue as reported in the 1946 YEAR BOOK.

Over 100,000: Atlanta, Ga., 560; Cambridge, Mass., 30; Canton, Ohio, 87; Columbus, Ohio, 324†; *Dallas, Tex.;* Des Moines, Iowa, 86†; Detroit, Mich., 70; Fort Worth, Tex., 11; Louisville, Ky., 6†; Milwaukee, Wis.; Oakland, Calif.; Oklahoma City, Okla., 14; Sacramento, Calif., 259; *St. Paul, Minn.,* Salt Lake City, Utah, 79†; Spokane, Wash., 265; Tacoma, Wash., 270†; Wichita, Kan., 107.

50,000 to 100,000: Beaumont, Tex., 32; Berkeley, Calif., 293; Brockton, Mass., 3†; Charleston, W.Va., 70; El Paso, Tex., 72; Fresno, Calif., 199; Glendale, Calif., 18†; Greensboro, N.C., 7†;

Among the larger cities Dallas charges 90 cents a month per family, and $1 to $2 per can for commercial garbage collection; Atlanta $3 to $11 per lot for residences; Wichita $8 per year for residences; and Sacramento 60 cents a month for weekly and $1 for semi-weekly collection; Little Rock $4 a year for residences; Riverside, California, and Wichita Falls, Texas, 50 cents a month per residence; Muskogee, Oklahoma, and San Angelo, Texas, $1 a month. Among the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 typical monthly charges for residential garbage collection are: $1 in Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Anaheim, California; LaGrange, Illinois; and Wenatchee, Washington; 90 cents in Traverse City, Michigan, and Palo Alto, California; 75 cents in Austin, Minnesota; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Olympia, Washington; Reno, Nevada; Santa Cruz, California; Sweetwater and Temple, Texas; and 50 cents in Borger, Texas; Norman, Oklahoma; and Ontario, California. The charge in Lewiston, Pennsylvania, is $15 a year per family. The average monthly bill for residences in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 is approximately 60 cents per month.

Lansing, Mich., 40†; Little Rock, Ark., 103; McKeesport, Pa., 4†; Phoenix, Ariz., 47; Roanoke, Va., 362; Stockton, Calif., 25†; *Wheeling, W.Va.*

25,000 to 50,000: Alhambra, Calif., 39; Aliquippa, Pa., 3†; Arlington, Mass., 0.1†; Ashland, Ky., 31†; Brookline, Mass., 21†; Burbank, Calif.; Clarksburg, W.Va., 55; Council Bluffs, Iowa, 19†; Fort Smith, Ark., 8†; Great Falls, Mont., 66†; Jackson, Mich.; Mansfield, Ohio, 53†; Marion, Ohio, 59†; Massillon, Ohio, 36; Muskogee, Okla., 36†; Port Arthur, Tex., 26; Riverside, Calif., 94; Rochester, Minn., 11; San Angelo, Tex., 29; San Bernardino, Calif., 80; Santa Barbara, Calif., 11; Sharon, Pa., 32; Tyler Tex., 76; West Palm Beach, Fla., 17†; Wichita Falls, Tex., 94.

10,000 to 25,000: Anaheim, Calif., 50; Annapolis, Md., 2; Arkansas City, Ark., 13; Ashtabula, Ohio, 36; Austin, Minn., 16; Bartlesville, Okla., 3; Beatrice, Neb.; Billings, Mont., 45; Bluefield, W.Va., 0.5†; Bradford, Pa., 0.8†; Bremerton, Wash., 111†; Brookfield, Ill.; Brownwood, Tex., 22†; Conorsburg, Pa.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Charleroi, Pa., 25†; Cheyenne, Wyo., 47; Clovis, N.M., 16†; Compton, Calif., 12†; Connersville, Ind., 11; Daytona Beach, Fla., 3; Decatur, Ga., 35; Denison, Tex., 3†; Denton, Tex., 1†; East Point, Ga.; *El Centro, Calif.;* El Dorado, Kan., 22; El Reno, Okla.; *Emporia, Kan.,* 12; Fairmont, W.Va., 50†; Florence, Ala., 2†; Grand Forks, N.D., 13; *Granite City, Ill.,* 21; Greensburg, Pa., 39; Grosse Point Park, Mich.; Guthrie, Okla., 4†; Hastings, Neb., 8†; Independence, Kan., 27; Jackson, Tenn., 10†; Jeanette, Pa., 38; Kenmore, N.Y., 1†; Key West, Fla., 25†; La Grange, Ill., 39; Laramie, Wyo., 13; Latrobe, Pa., 16; *Lawrence, Kan.;* Lawton, Okla., 8†; Lewiston, Pa., 46; Lodi, Calif.; Long Branch, N.J., 4†; Longview, Tex., 12; Longview, Wash., 31†; Lynbrook, N.Y., 2; Marshall, Tex., 4†; Martins Ferry, Ohio, 6†; Mattoon, Ill., 11; Midland, Mich., 5†; Moberly, Mo., 3; Modesto, Calif., 5; Monterey, Calif., 51; Morganstown, W.Va., 54†; Newton, Iowa, 12†; Newton, Kan., 12; Normal, Okla., 43; Okmulgee, Okla., 22; Olympia, Wash., 47; Ontario, Calif., 12; Palo Alto, Calif., 72; Pasadena, Calif., 33; Pampa, Tex., 20†; Panama City, Fla.; Pekin, Ill., 2; Provo, Utah; *Redlands, Calif.,* 9; Redondo Beach, Calif., 2†; Redwood City, Calif., 44; Reno, Nevada, 79; St. Clair Shores, Mich., 12†; San Leandro, Calif., 40†; Santa Cruz, Calif., 51; Sapulpa, Okla., 18; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 18†; Shawnee, Okla., 43; Sherman, Tex., 16; South Pasadena, Calif., 28†; Streator, Ill., 4; Sweetwater, Tex., 1; Traverse City, Mich., 13; Uniontown, Pa., 64; University Park, Tex., 1†; Vancouver, Wash., 86†; *Virginia, Minn.; Wenatchee, Wash.,* 51; Wilmette, Ill., 24; Winnetka, Ill., 11†.

5,000 to 10,000: Amherst, Mass., 2; Anoka, Minn., 3; Colton, Calif., 17; Crofton, Pa., 17; Crystal City, Tex.; Cuero, Tex., 14; Cushing, Okla., 13; Des Plaines, Ill., 8; Edina, Minn., 6; Edwardsville, Ill., 14; Elk City, Okla., 10; Ephrata, Pa., 8; Ferguson, Mo., 2; Flagstaff, Ariz., 2; Flora, Ill., 2; Fort Pierce, Fla.; Frederick, Okla., 4; Garden City, Kan., 24; Glencoe, Ill., 13; Guttenberg, N.J., 8; Henderson, Tex., 6; Hinsdale, Ill., 4; Hope, Ark.; Hopeville, Ga., 6; Huntsville, Ill., 12; Iola, Kan., 4; Junction City, Kan., 14; Kingsville, Tex., 22; Las Vegas, Nev., 62; Litchfield, Ill., 4; Livingston, Mont., 14; Lufkin, Tex., 15; Manhattan Beach, Calif., 20; Mineral Falls, Tex.; Monroe, Wis., 18; Montebello, Calif., 10; Montevideo, Minn.; Navasota, Tex., 0.4; Neosha, Mo., 24; New Brighton, Pa.; Normal, Ill., 14; Odess, Tex.; Pacific Grove, Calif., 33; Paris, Tex., 12; Pauls Valley, Okla., 24; Perry, Okla., 12; Plant City, Fla., 14; Plymouth, Ind., 6; Port Angeles, Wash., 26; Raton, N.M.; Roselle Park, N.J., 27; Roseville, Calif.; St. Louis Park, Minn., 31; Santa Clara, Calif., 12; Scottdale, Pa., 9; Shelby, Ohio, 8; Sidney, Ohio, 35; State College, Pa., 8; Titusville, Pa., 15; Tulare, Calif., 21; Upland, Calif., 7; Uvalde, Tex., 10; University Place, Tex., 14; Van Wert, Ohio, 3; Villa Park, Ill., 10; Weslaco, Tex., 7; Willston, N.D., 12; and Woodland, Calif.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 which secured a revenue of from $20,000 to $35,000 in 1946 and the rate per residence per month are: $1 in Pacific Grove and Tulare, California; Sidney, Ohio; and Neosha, Missouri; 75 cents in St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Garden City, Kansas; and Port Angeles, Washington. Seventeen other cities in this group that received less than $20,000 in 1946 charge residences 50 cents per month, seven cities 75 cents, and seven other cities charge $1 per month.[12]

A Comment on Trends. The pattern of increased diversification of municipal revenues through adoption of the foregoing taxes—and of a miscellany of "nuisance" taxes which escape easy classification—must be recognized as both necessary and desirable, given the inadequacies of the general property tax. Concern for the economic and fiscal well-being of cities, however, should suggest careful examination of the probable effects of new revenue devices before they are widely adopted.

It is of economic as well as political significance, for example, that several of the more important taxes currently favored by municipal authorities—tobacco, alcoholic beverage, admissions, sales, and gross receipts taxes—tend to be more regressive than the property tax they supplement. Even recognizing this tendency, however, there is little choice open to most cities, for none but the largest can successfully impose income taxes or other levies based upon the ability-to-pay principle. Municipal governments require relatively stable revenues, but tax sources which remain equally productive in prosperity and depression may seriously embarrass an anti-cyclical fiscal policy of the federal government. Such considerations, plus the obvious limitations placed upon the revenue-collecting activities of municipalities by their very size, point to the conclusion that the cities must turn to their state governments for assistance in meeting their increased needs.[13]

State aid has largely been allocated through local shares of state taxes currently distributed by all but five states (Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas, and Vermont) and to lesser extent by grants of state funds. From the viewpoint of the cities, the system of state assistance suffers from two major flaws: the funds granted are often insufficient for municipal needs, and their use is often too circumscribed by state law.

During 1946 several states took action to increase the flow of revenue to their municipalities. The Ohio legislature increased local shares of state sales tax revenue from $16,000,000 to $21,000,000. Louisiana redistributed state pari-mutual tax receipts so as to allocate an additional $400,000 to New Orleans, while Baltimore will receive a share of the new Maryland racing tax. Tennessee legislation effective June 1, 1947, will allocate to the municipalities 12½ per cent of the anticipated $20 million annual yield of the new state sales tax, distribution to be made according to population. In Missouri, more than $2 million collected during 1946 under the new intangible property tax law is being returned to the local governments in which the tax revenues were received. Other states have voted to divide part of their treasury surpluses among their cities.[14]

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[12] The average monthly bill for residences, billing method, and kind of refuse collected is reported for 130 cities in the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1946, pp.326–27.

[13] Council of State Governments, *State-Local-Relations* (Chicago, 1947), pp.126–139.

The most fundamental action was taken by the state of New York, which replaced most of the old structure of tax shares with a straight-forward system of per capita grants to local governments. In this manner the cities are provided with their most urgent fiscal need—unencumbered funds which may be spent as they deem best.[15]

The cities must also look to the state governments to broaden the tax area in which they can function. Limited as they are by constitutional and statutory restrictions, many cities are hard put to adopt their revenue structures to changing needs and economic conditions. Legislation is being considered in several states, including New York, Indiana, Oregon, and Utah, to loosen the fiscal strait-jacket in which their subdivisions are bound.

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[14] Recent studies of state-local fiscal relationship made by the California Assembly Interim Committee on State and Local Taxation, the Oregon Tax Study Commission, and by a special *ad hoc* committee established by the Utah legislature all recommended increased allocation of state revenues among local governments.

[15] Other parts of the program call for continuance of state aid for education and highways, an increased assumption of relief expenditures, and entire assumption of costs of snow removal from state highways by the state government. (Cf. *Report(s) of the Commission on Municipal Revenues and Reduction of Real Estate Taxes.* Albany, 1945 and 1946).

Municipal Financial Data

Assessed Valuations and Tax Rates

ASSESSED values increased 5.3 per cent in 1946 as compared with an increase of 1.3 per cent in 1945. This increase is approximately half of the 10.5 per cent rise in valuations during the last five years. The average adjusted tax rate per $1,000 assessed value for 249 cities over 30,000 was 52 cents higher in 1946 than in 1945 as compared to an increase of 22 cents in 1945 and 12 cents in 1944.

Data Presented. Assessed values and tax rates are shown in Table XII and summarized by population groups in Table 1 for 249 cities over 30,000 population. The city tax rate (actual and adjusted tax rate) per $1,000 of assessed valuation and the total actual tax rate levied by all jurisdictions (city, county, state, school, and special districts) on the same piece of property within the city also appear in Table XII.

The actual tax rates are those reported by the taxing jurisdiction and should not be used for making comparison between cities. Because all jurisdictions do not assess at 100 per cent of true value or at the same legal ratio, it is necessary to convert the tax rate into the adjusted rate. The latter is arrived at by multiplying the actual rate by the estimated ratio of assessed to true value and the results permit helpful inter-city comparisons to be made. In using these adjusted rates, it should be kept in mind that they cannot be applied to any one piece of property within the city for they are an over-all ratio for the city, and there are deviations within a taxing jurisdiction.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1945 AND 1946 AND CHANGE, 1941-46

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (249 Cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (249 Cities)			Increase, 1941-46 (249 Cities)	
	1946	1945	Change	1946	1945	Change (Per Cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value	Per Capita Assessed Value (Per Cent)
Over 1,000,000*	$32.86	$30.55	$2.31	$1,549	$1,475	5.0	$2.75	10.9
500,000 to 1,000,000	32.92	30.64	2.28	1,697	1,674	1.4	4.36	7.8
250,000 to 500,000	27.53	25.47	2.06	1,268	1,187	6.8	—.07	14.3
100,000 to 250,000	30.00	29.10	.90	1,283	1,255	2.2	.72	9.7
50,000 to 100,000	28.06	27.88	.18	1,353	1,305	3.7	1.02	9.2
30,000 to 50,000	26.55	26.56	—.01	1,245	1,206	3.2	.30	11.6
All Cities	$28.09	$27.57	$ .52	$1,426	$1,354	5.3	$ .75	10.5

*New York City excluded because information on assessment ratio not available. Chicago is excluded because basis of assessment changed from 37 per cent to 100 per cent.

The determination of the ratio of actual assessed value to true value is difficult and only a few jurisdictions have made studies that compare assessed values and the selling price of all types of property found on the assessment rolls. Controversies are numerous between state and local assessors on what is the actual ratio. The footnotes to Table XII bring out other factors to be considered in making inter-city comparisons. Tax rates of special districts such as parks, library, relief, sanitary, and water supply districts that perform essentially municipal functions are included in the city rate. Where it is impossible to exclude nonmunicipal functions such as school and township government, this fact is also noted.

Trends. Over the five-year period from 1941 to 1946 the average adjusted tax rate for 249 cities increased 75 cents. All but one population group had a higher average tax rate in 1946 than in 1941. This group—cities between 250,000 and 500,000—showed a decrease of seven cents from 1941 to 1946. This same group in 1945 also showed an average decrease of 23 cents in adjusted tax rates while all other population groups showed increases.

Of the 249 cities summarized in Table 1, 130, or 52 per cent, showed increases in adjusted tax rates in 1946 as compared to 1945. In 75 cities the rate decreased, and in 45 there was no change. Cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 had the highest average adjusted rate, $32.92, followed closely by cities over 1,000,000 with $32.86. The lowest adjusted rate, $26.55, was reported by cities between 30,000 and 50,000, which is also the only group showing a reduction in the average adjusted tax rate in 1946, while all other groups showed increases of 18 cents to $2.31.

The average increase in assessed values was 5.3 per cent in 1946. Cities of 250,000 to 500,000 showed the greatest increase in assessed values during this five-year period—14.3 per cent—which probably accounts for the decrease in the tax rate indicated above. Thirty-one per cent of the 249 cities, or 77 cities, reported an estimated assessed value between 60 and 79 per cent of the true valuation. An almost equal number, 71 cities, declared their assessed values at 100 per cent. The majority of the remaining cities reported their valuations were below 60 per cent of true value. Assessed valuations and tax rates are shown in Table XII below.

The Downward Trend of City Debt

By Lewis B. Sims

Assistant Chief, Governments Division, Bureau of the Census

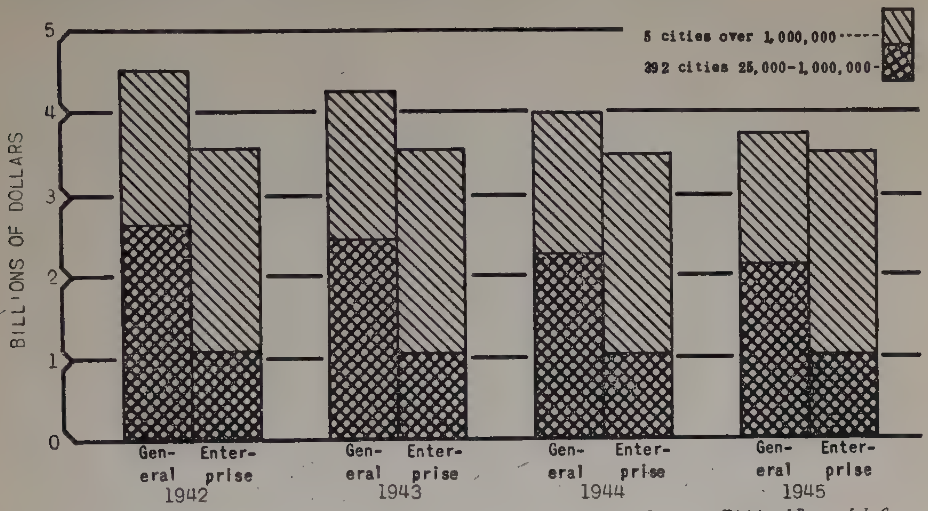
Debt is an important consideration to any type of local or state government but especially to municipalities. Of the total local and state debt in 1945, municipalities accounted for over half, the remainder being debt of states, counties, townships and towns, school districts, and special districts. And the debt of the 397 largest cities—those having 1940 populations over 25,000—constituted about seven-eighths of the debt of all the cities.

At the close of the 1945 fiscal year (for most cities December 31, 1945), the debt of these 397 largest cities—to which this article is confined—totalled $7,326,000,000, a drop of 2.3 per cent from the $7,497,000,000 outstanding at the close of the 1944 fiscal year. Shortages of men and materials continued through 1945, so there was still little municipal borrowing in anticipation of capital outlays; but the cities took advantage of the times and met their maturing obligations. The result was that the trend of city debt continued downward.

City Debt from 1942 to 1945. From 1942 to 1945, the decrease in city debt was 10 per cent. The 1942 total of $8,135,000,000 fell to $7,795,000,000 in 1943, then to $7,497,000,000 in 1944, and then to $7,326,000,000 in 1945. In percentage terms the decreases were, chronologically, 4.2, 3.8, and 2.3. Many cities put extra amounts into their sinking funds; hence the percentage decreases in net long-term indebtedness were for all years even greater than in the gross, namely, 5.0, 4.3, and 3.2.

Between 1944 and 1945, five-sixths of the 397 cities showed decreases in gross debt, and also five-sixths showed decreases in net long-term debt. One city, Colorado Springs, Colorado, achieved the distinction already held by Kalamazoo, Michigan, of being entirely free of debt of any kind. Three cities, Highland Park and Lansing, Michigan, and Cleveland Heights, Ohio, put away enough in their sinking funds to result in those three cities' having at last no net long-term debt. Fort Smith, Arkansas, had no full faith and credit debt.

General Debt and Enterprise Debt. The accompanying chart shows that at the close of each of the four years 1942 to 1945, inclusive, the 397-city debt was divided into two almost equal parts—debt for general purposes and debt for city enterprises. General debt decreased consistently. Enterprise debt, however, after falling in 1943 and 1944, rose slightly in 1945, owing chiefly to the large amount of debt issued by New York for its water-supply system, transit system, and airports. Much of the enterprise debt outstanding at the end of each of the recent years was accounted for by enterprise debt of the largest cities, especially New York and the other four cities with populations over 1,000,000, as illustrated by the chart. Enterprise debt was in most cases nearly or wholly self-supporting from sales of enterprise services to the public.



Source: Governments Division of Bureau of the Census

Trends in Debt of the 397 Cities Over 25,000: 1942-45

Debt by Population Group. The five metropolises constituting the population group above the million mark have for several years accounted for a heavy proportion of the total 397-city debt. Table 1 on the next page shows how both the gross debt and the net long-term debt have decreased since 1942 in each population group (amounts in millions).

Interest Payments. Low interest rates prevailed again in 1945. Municipal debt was down. The result of this combination was lower interest costs. From the fiscal year 1944 to the fiscal year 1945, the decrease in city interest payments was 4.7 per cent, the total falling to $264,000,000 from the 1944 figure of $277,000,000. Many cities refunded maturing obligations or called bonds before maturity to obtain lower interest rates. Of the 397 cities, 70 entered into refunding operations during 1945.

New Long-Term Debt Issued. About a fourth of the 397 cities anticipated the end of labor and material shortages for new construction and long-deferred repairs by floating new bonds to finance these improvements. Wholly aside from both short-term borrowings and bond refundings, bond issuances of the 111 cities making such flotations totalled $207,000,000 in 1945 (almost exactly half was for enterprises) compared with the low-year amount of $88,000,000 the year before. The ten cities floating the largest amounts of new long-term debt in 1945 were, in the order of the amounts issued, as follows: New York, Portland (Oregon), Baltimore, Houston, San Francisco, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Long Beach (California), and St. Louis, the amounts ranging from slightly over $100,000,000 by New York ($73,000,000 of it for enterprises) to $3,900,000 by St. Louis.

TABLE I

TREND IN MUNICIPAL GROSS DEBT AND NET LONG-TERM DEBT, 1942-1945, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group[1]	Gross Debt				Per Cent Change		
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1944 to 1945	1943 to 1944	1942 to 1943
Over 1,000,000	$4,125	$4,124	$4,269	$4,375	[2]	—3.4	—2.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	707	735	780	837	—3.8	—5.8	—6.8
250,000 to 500,000	909	951	987	1,029	—4.4	—3.7	—4.1
100,000 to 250,000	670	713	750	803	—6.0	—4.9	—6.6
50,000 to 100,000	515	554	569	615	—7.0	—2.6	—7.5
25,000 to 50,000	399	419	439	475	—4.8	—4.6	—7.6
Total	$7,326	$7,497	$7,795	$8,135	—2.3	—3.8	—4.2
	Net Long-Term Debt						
Over 1,000,000	$3,169	$3,216	$3,339	$3,487	—1.5	—3.7	—4.3
500,000 to 1,000,000	591	627	673	729	—5.8	—6.8	—7.7
250,000 to 500,000	783	820	848	875	—4.5	—3.3	—3.1
100,000 to 250,000	599	635	674	715	—5.7	—5.8	—5.7
50,000 to 100,000	478	499	522	562	—4.2	—4.4	—7.1
25,000 to 50,000	359	379	399	423	—5.3	—5.0	—5.7
Total	$5,977	$6,176	$6,455	$6,791	—3.2	—4.3	—5.0

[1] The number of cities in each population group (1940 populations) is as follows: 5 over 1,000,000; 9 between 500,000 and 1,000,000; 23 between 250,000 and 500,000; 55 between 100,000 and 250,000; 105 between 50,000 and 100,000; 200 between 25,000 and 50,000.

[2] Less than 1/20 of 1 per cent increase. The debt of the four largest cities other than New York fell 2.2 per cent.

On the whole, it may be said that, except for the stand-out case of New York, the magnitude of municipal debt incurrence was surely small in 1945. Furthermore, little use of the amount realized from the sale of the new bonds had been made by the close of the fiscal year; in fact, capital outlay rose from the extreme low of $77,000,000 in 1944 to only $90,000,000 in 1945. The period of heavier debt and capital improvements was obviously yet to come.

TABLE XII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT: 1946

This table includes the 397 cities with 1940 populations over 25,000; omitted are 14 urban places listed in a note at the end of the table. The data on assessed values and tax rates in 1946, presented only for the cities over 30,000, were prepared by the Volker Fellows, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by public officials, research bureaus, and other civic organizations, and published originally in the December, 1946, issue of the *National Municipal Review*, and reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. The debt information, also reproduced with permission, is from a report issued in April, 1947, by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, entitled "City Debt in 1945," *City Finances: 1945*, Volume 2, Number 1. **Gross Debt** consists of (a) full faith and credit long-term obligations; (b) non-guaranteed long-term debt payable solely from earnings of revenue-producing plants and activities, solely from specified revenue, and solely from special assessments; and (c) short-term debt. **Net Long-Term Debt** is long-term debt less sinking-fund offsets to long-term debt. The difference between the total and the general-government figures represents debt for public-service enterprises. Leaders (. . .) indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states; a section mark (§) indicates the three instances where the data are for the fiscal year 1944; and two single daggers (††) indicate the one instance where the data are for 1943. Population in italics indicates post-1940 figures are in Table III.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.*	3,397	$4,732,228	$23.30	$42.40	100	$23.30	$154,266	$ 90,266	$52,731
Detroit, Mich.*	*1,623*	3,000,517	22.25	37.73	100	22.25	309,916	284,742	227,554
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	1,664,548	18.05	64.18	50	9.03	233,887	192,418	26,661
New York, N. Y.*†	*7,455*	15,908,518	....	28.60	100	....	2,987,824	2,285,233	723,450
Philadelphia, Pa.*†	1,931	3,174,046	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	439,501	316,423	163,416
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.*	859	1,860,568	29.90	30.90	100	29.90	170,738	131,300	74,936
Boston, Mass	771	1,536,386	30.01	42.00	100	30.01	137,484	95,044	40,351
Buffalo, N. Y.*†	576	898,811	22.27	42.05	92	20.49	75,393	66,582	58,179
Cleveland, Ohio†	878	1,337,380	16.00	29.80	100	16.00	97,113	82,227	61,464
Milwaukee, Wis	587	882,812	13.91	35.90	82	11.41	9,128	2,906	183
Pittsburgh, Pa.*†	672	959,542	32.00	43.75	100	32.00	50,266	49,789	47,028
St. Louis, Mo.*	*816*	1,042,251	17.50	27.30	100	17.50	49,296	48,005	41,343
San Francisco, Calif.*	*635*	860,707	43.24	55.50	50	21.62	117,080	114,389	28,013
Washington, D. C.*	*663*	1,576,964	.....	17.50	95	.....	412	412	175
250,000 to 500,000									
Atlanta, Ga.	302	402,846	13.25	42.25	56	7.42	8,877	7,848	6,224
Birmingham, Ala.†	268	206,935	11.50	36.00	40	4.60	22,460	21,328	17,659
Cincinnati, Ohio†	456	907,075	9.80	20.00	85	8.33	64,883	42,523	32,119
Columbus, Ohio†	306	457,430	6.46	16.80	70	4.52	17,402	15,073	13,305
Dallas, Tex.	295	427,323	15.88	36.20	62	9.85	36,093	33,716	24,781
Denver, Colo*	*322*	406,632	21.66	41.16	80	17.33	29,069	28,657	7,118
Houston, Tex.*	385	389,744	19.50	45.15	47	9.17	43,173	39,935	24,342
Indianapolis, Ind.*	387	553,287	15.79	34.19	60	9.47	18,277	17,595	6,139
Jersey City, N. J.	301	497,081	27.67	65.88	75	20.75	50,318	40,352	35,608
Kansas City, Mo.	399	504,604	13.90	35.10	70	9.73	41,076	39,935	25,246
Louisville, Ky.	319	343,185	16.65	40.30	70	11.66	42,939	29,876	29,777
Memphis, Tenn	293	347,882	11.50	27.90	100	11.50	26,675	22,517	14,544

TABLE XII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
250,000 to 500,000—continued									
Minneapolis, Minn.†	492	$239,669	$68.74	$118.00	34	$23.37	$62,797	$60,793	$56,672
Newark, N. J	430	707,688	31.14	55.60	100	31.14	73,486	65.511	33,786
New Orleans, La.†	*495*	521,265	23.78	36.53	71	16.88	43,315	41,297	32,223
Oakland, Calif.*	*302*	312,820	30.00	68.90	35	10.50	6,300	5,968	1,127
Portland, Ore.*	*305*	356,036	23.50	48.20	56	13.16	35,910	31,752	18,298
Providence, R. I.*†	253	719,376	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	67,931	50,006	39,470
Rochester, N. Y.†	325	536,969	19.78	39.58	94	18.59	47,203	40,714	35,224
St. Paul, Minn.*†	288	139,223	40.02	99.80	33	13.21	29,600	22,464	18,985
San Antonio, Tex	254	228,062	20.50	47.50	68	13.94	49,367	44,527	10,638
Seattle, Wash.†	*368*	298,232	20.70	54.70	35	7.25	69,509	59,096	22,340
Toledo, Ohio†	282	479,708	8.65	19.00	74	6.40	21,909	21,100	17,555
100,000 to 250,000									
Akron, Ohio*†	245	369,400	12.12	25.40	64	7.76	20,739	19,805	14,890
Albany, N. Y.*†	131	236,674	28.90	38.32	95	27.46	26,582	24,746	13,807
Bridgeport, Conn.*	147	280,359	22.45	29.80	100	22.45	10,617	10,417	10,417
Cambridge, Mass	111	175,095	25.50	35.80	100	25.50	4,365	3,884	3,543
Camden, N. J	118	130,443	18.70	49.20	59	11.03	21,577	21,294	20,539
Canton, Ohio*†	108	177,395	5.60	17.00	80	4.48	2,492	727	497
Charlotte, N. C.†	101	125,681	12.50	24.50	67	8.38	8,732	8,615	5,884
Chattanooga, Tenn.*	128	122,578	22.00	.....	60	13.20	26,664	25,485	13,777
Dayton, Ohio†	211	......	.....	.....	...	.....	8,507	7,445	3,706
Des Moines, Iowa†	160	142,119	22.35	65.04	60	13.41	7,039	5,670	2,758
Duluth, Minn.*†	101	45,680	50.73	122.10	40	20.29	3,264	3,222	2,535
Elizabeth, N. J.*	110	133,349	22.39	45.70	100	22.39	11,003	10,111	6,737
Erie, Pa..†	117	124,607	15.50	39.50	94	14.57	4,806	4,223	3,545
Fall River, Mass.*	115	110,587	.....	42.60	100	.....	2,089	1,933	1,773
Flint, Mich	152	234,007	8.44	19.96	80	6.75	4,069	2,782	2,608
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	184,000	12.50	32.00	75	9.38	4,760	4,594	3,381
Fort Worth, Tex*	178	186,904	20.20	48.00	63	12.73	18,386	18,353	13,618
Gary, Ind.*	112	142,123	13.83	37.60	40	5.53	4,842	4,818	4,818
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	164	220,460	8.10	18.15	100	8.10	6,857	5,468	2,913
Hartford, Conn.*	166	381,556	19.01	32.00	100	19.01	17,440	15,114	15,114
Jacksonville, Fla.*†	173	95,143	26.00	49.25	59	15.34	10,756	8,585	4,634
Kansas City, Kan	121	84,627	21.36	54.42	60	12.82	6,107	5,675	2,974
Knoxville, Tenn	112	146,206	17.62	41.50	69	12.16	27,280	25,885	17,747
Long Beach, Calif	*164*	267,298	17.19	62.91	50	8.60	15,200	15,200	7,087
Lowell, Mass	101	94,336	32.09	44.80	100	32.09	2,389	2,234	1,991
Miami, Fla.*†	172	276,591	30.13	49.63	100	30.13	36,933	35,790	24,233
Nashville, Tenn.*	167	193,526	16.75	22.00	100	16.75	25,299	23,710	9,734
New Bedford, Mass*	110	98,585	32.42	45.20	100	32.42	3,108	2,231	1,722
New Haven, Conn.*	161	320,333	16.51	27.50	100	16.51	7,491	7,130	6,995
Norfolk, Va	*144*	181,900	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	36,964	21,533	14,069
Oklahoma City, Okla.*†	204	136,399	21.84	51.59	40	8.74	12,631	11,007	3,917
Omaha, Neb	234	272,337	13.20	38.97	70	9.24	5,949	5,227	4,727
Paterson, N. J	140	165,732	23.82	44.26	100	23.82	22,380	21,802	21,802
Peoria, Ill.*	105	82,411	31.05	60.40	30	9.32	1,109	867	767
Reading, Pa.†	111	138,000	12.00	34.50	94	11.28	3,347	3,120	1,911
Richmond, Va	*193*	351,909	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	40,064	25,253	18,000
Sacramento, Calif	*106*	......	.....	.....	...	.....	5,549	5,549	2,803
Salt Lake City, Utah*	150	151,995	18.10	46.60	70	12.67	5,968	4,137	1,056
San Diego, Calif	*203*	228,586	20.50	59.80	50	10.25	16,301	16,301	2,317
Scranton, Pa.*†	140	96,180	21.15	51.85	75	15.86	2,684	2,507	2,507
Somerville, Mass	102	116,706	26.35	42.50	100	26.35	2,850	2,450	2,287
South Bend, Ind	101	154,401	12.13	28.80	70	8.49	2,344	2,321	2,321
Spokane, Wash.†	122	86,757	18.00	42.80	50	9.00	3,057	2,785	2,785
Springfield, Mass	150	258,501	19.96	35.00	100	19.96	10,433	9,833	5,387
Syracuse, N. Y.†	206	336,375	20.92	42.29	100	20.92	20,565	19,064	15,360

TABLE XII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Tacoma, Wash.*†	109	$ 61,537	$22.05	$62.82	33	$ 7.28	$27,566	$26,478	$ 5,583
Tampa, Fla.*†	108	80,843	32.50	54.00	68	22.10	11,768	11,232	7,548
Trenton, N. J.*	125	152,299	21.59	50.40	76	16.41	13,457	13,047	12,591
Tulsa, Okla.†	142	133,125	12.62	32.05	50	6.31	9,671	6,598	4,712
Utica, N. Y.†	101	122,926	24.66	45.05	82	20.22	13,704	13,576	6,436
Wichita, Kan	115	139,507	15.71	49.38	65	10.21	5,969	5,695	4,570
Wilmington, Del	113	166,188	15.35	21.20	80	12.28	8,718	7,498	2,604
Worcester, Mass	194	267,636	29.21	40.00	90	26.29	6,540	5,540	4,731
Yonkers, N. Y.†	143	284,274	21.08	36.41	99	20.87	23,834	23,234	19,785
Youngstown, Ohio*†	168	287,724	7.43	18.60	80	5.94	7,217	7,107	6,599
50,000 to 100,000									
Allentown, Pa.†	97	108,949	14.00	34.00	57	7.98	5,127	4,562	3,935
Altoona, Pa.†	80	71,416	12.00	36.00	62	7.44	1,720	1,436	1,088
Amarillo, Tex	52	66,783	13.00	35.90	58	7.54	4,372	4,124	1,802
Asheville, N. C.†	51	54,384	15.30	29.80	60	9.18	18,910	18,334	13,630
Atlantic City, N. J	64	78,761	35.00	64.50	100	35.00	21,773	21,476	19,859
Augusta, Ga.*	66	50,876	20.00	51.00	50	10.00	2,121	1,893	1,485
Austin, Tex.*	88	77,732	16.50	39.20	57	9.41	4,812	4,639	3,985
Bayonne, N. J	79	123,983	41.11	57.52	70	28.78	13,749	13,749	9,684
Beaumont, Tex	59	60,700	16.50	43.10	60	9.90	7,385	6,889	5,196
Berkeley, Calif	86	99,364	18.20	56.80	51	9.28	483	483	483
Bethlehem, Pa.†	58	71,222	12.00	36.50	64	7.68	1,110	982	710
Binghamton, N. Y.*†	78	106,161	23.04	40.20	100	23.04	2,931	2,931	2,899
Brockton, Mass	62	70,871	.....	46.80	100	.....	1,994	1,594	1,187
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†	62	....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,642	1,622	1,312
Charleston, S. C.	71	19,422	15.00	62.00	18	2.70	6,726	6,481	4,985
Charleston, W. Va.*†	68	126,017	.....	58.43	60	.....	3,634	3,501	3,501
Chester, Pa.†	59	61,594	15.70	37.70	86	13.50	3,110	2,540	2,540
Cicero, Ill	65	....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,462	3,422	2,583
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio†	55	104,562	4.78	24.18	60	2.87	97	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	62	25,883	.....	33.00	17	.....	1,945	1,834	1,451
Columbus, Ga.	53	45,134	15.00	53.00	50	7.50	1,635	1,635	1,635
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	78,320	20.00	51.70	53	10.60	9,448	8,251	6,967
Covington, Ky.*	62	57,506	17.00	29.70	70	11.90	3,605	3,466	1,750
Davenport, Iowa†	66	62,748	18.00	44.54	60	10.80	2,171	2,070	2,070
Dearborn, Mich.	64	272,376	13.82	30.59	100	.....	7,818	3,958	3,156
Decatur, Ill.*	59	35,910	29.65	58.75	25	7.41	855	722	345
Durham, N. C.†	60	97,272	12.60	21.00	75	9.45	6,068	5,649	2,968
East Chicago, Ind	55	102,999	11.08	31.40	50	5.54	2,385	1,760	865
East Orange, N. J	69	104,652	17.14	41.60	100	17.14	6,427	5,821	5,558
East St. Louis, Ill.*	76	47,209	32.73	66.23	40	13.09	1,195	895	895
El Paso, Tex.*	97	84,680	13.50	41.30	57	7.70	5,182	4,238	3,375
Evanston, Ill.*	65	119,796	12.60	32.40	100	12.60	1,452	1,014	750
Evansville, Ind.	97	140,179	9.60	30.40	75	7.20	1,753	1,653	1,378
Fresno, Calif	61	75,678	18.40	54.50	50	9.20	2,237	2,237	492
Galveston, Tex	61	....	.....	.....	...	.....	12,630	12,190	5,617
Glendale, Calif	83	82,378	13.66	57.80	50	6.83	1,083	1,083	925
Greensboro, N. C.*†	59	103,778	14.40	15.00	85	12.24	11,588	11,554	9,299
Hamilton, Ohio†	51	77,700	8.04	20.29	70	5.63	1,328	1,273	874
Hammond, Ind.*	70	100,121	13.85	42.80	50	6.93	5,694	5,572	4,924
Harrisburg, Pa.†	84	93,931	14.00	36.00	53	7.42	2,957	2,925	1,114
Highland Park, Mich	51	105,717	14.80	34.14	60	8.88	115	....	.....
Hoboken, N. J	50	....	.....	.....	...	.....	6,280	6,052	6,023
Holyoke, Mass	54	71,627	26.42	29.00	100	26.42	837	744	293
Huntington, W. Va.†	79	130,989	5.00	18.58	95	4.75	1,807	1,448	1,448
Irvington, N. J	55	71,692	18.60	46.10	100	18.60	5,829	5,646	5,646
Jackson, Miss	62	69,640	20.60	46.00	50	10.30	4,449	4,230	3,828

TABLE XII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Johnstown, Pa.†	67	$ 72,628	$14.00	$39.00	97	$13.58	$ 2,716	$ 1,861	$ 1,861
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	54	80,920	9.40	31.56	70	6.58	....	.....	.....
Lakewood, Ohio†	69	95,989	7.40	26.20	75	5.55	1,198	968	916
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	91,131	5.50	19.50	96	5.28	2,939	2,898	2,898
Lansing, Mich	79	123,250	18.44	32.48	80	14.75	654	...	...
Lawrence, Mass.*	84	84,333	19.76	38.80	100	19.76	1,564	1,564	1,286
Lincoln, Neb.*	82	98,496	12.15	36.87	78	9.48	2,167	2,086	1,465
Little Rock, Ark	88	48,700	13.70	49.00	25	3.43	8,579	7,727	2,188
Lynn, Mass.	98	132,105	.....	34.40	100	.....	3,678	3,178	3,034
McKeesport, Pa.†	55	57,500	13.50	39.12	75	10.13	1,954	1,908	1,833
Macon, Ga	58	45,800	13.00	44.00	50	6.50	164	164	164
Madison, Wis.*	67	142,929	8.81	28.50	90	7.93	3,114	3,114	3,024
Malden, Mass.*	58	70,185	25.67	39.80	100	25.67	2,132	1,816	1,795
Manchester, N. H	78	93,929	31.24	35.70	100	31.24	2,639	2,639	2,639
Medford, Mass.	63	79,494	.....	41.00	100	.....	2,068	2,068	1,826
Mobile, Ala.†	79	66,457	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	15,884	14,798	7,798
Montgomery, Ala.†	78	48,490	12.50	33.00	80	10.00	13,104	13,002	9,607
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*†	67	142,260	11.95	34.18	100	11.95	6,695	5,456	5,045
New Britain, Conn	69	113,233	.....	29.50	100	.....	4,693	4,194	3,089
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58	140,348	19.00	40.40	100	19.00	10,014	9,676	9,676
Newton, Mass	70	169,911	.....	29.00	100	.....	3,852	3,852	3,502
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	159,024	20.74	39.54	85	17.63	11,223	11,073	10,323
Oak Park, Ill.*	66	100,891	13.50	34.30	78	10.53	1,556	1,409	1,364
Pasadena, Calif	82	165,769	11.32	57.89	55	6.23	7,325	7,325	2,133
Passaic, N. J.	61	86,132	30.30	49.60	100	30.30	10,353	10,353	10,353
Pawtucket, R. I.†	76	162,104	.....	21.00	100	.....	15,529	12,863	10,810
Phoenix, Ariz	65	82,828	21.50	66.30	63	13.55	8,459	8,236	3,653
Pontiac, Mich.	67	111,435	13.10	24.94	75	9.83	4,357	3,630	2,670
Portland, Me.	74	81,812	30.39	50.40	90	27.35	3,776	3,750	3,750
Portsmouth, Va	51	38,650	25.00	25.00	70	17.50	8,154	4,849	4,411
Pueblo, Colo	52	31,625	32.65	74.07	56	18.28	968	968	968
Quincy, Mass	76	134,193	.....	30.00	100	.....	2,170	2,170	2,135
Racine, Wis	67	112,327	7.93	24.97	80	6.34	1,993	1,814	1,386
Roanoke, Va.	69	80,364	.....	25.00	60	.....	12,091	10,822	5,179
Rockford, Ill.*	85	63,000	24.40	54.50	40	9.76	1,075	558	558
Saginaw, Mich.*	83	162,001	7.74	17.06	69	5.34	1,883	1,867	628
St. Joseph, Mo	75	60,188	16.50	40.90	68	11.22	3,520	3,346	3,346
St. Petersburg, Fla.*†	61	104,767	27.85	44.50	100	27.85	21,213	20,711	18,256
San Jose, Calif	68	......	.....	.....	...	.....	472	472	472
Santa Monica, Calif	54	60,346	21.20	71.13	50	10.60	1,986	1,986	1,261
Savannah, Ga	96	65,539	23.00	50.50	58	13.34	5,446	4,995	4,004
Schenectady, N. Y.*†	88	160,708	19.58	38.61	86	16.84	6,988	6,779	6,751
Shreveport, La.†	98	116,828	16.00	36.25	50	8.00	6,455	5,765	4,034
Sioux City, Iowa†	82	79,492	17.84	45.42	60	10.70	3,733	3,500	2,728
Springfield, Ill.*	76	52,388	26.65	59.40	33	8.79	4,361	3,887	19
Springfield, Mo.	61	39,191	18.00	43.20	43	7.74	7,355	7,355	1,155
Springfield, Ohio†	71	.....	.....	.....	...	....	3,715	3,500	3,420
Stockton, Calif.*	55	64,165	15.14	.....	66	9.99	3,823	3,823	3.823
Terre Haute, Ind	63	59,199	15.79	41.20	100	15.79	470	426	360
Topeka, Kan.*	68	95,722	15.21	39.70	66	10.04	669	641	641
Troy, N. Y.†	70	70,950	31.33	55.35	89	27.88	5,769	4,516	3,997
Union City, N. J.*	56	61,423	23.87	57.79	100	23.87	6,117	6,092	6,092
Waco, Tex.§	56	64,000	17.00	35.60	73	12.41	5,278	4,821	3,426
Waterbury, Conn.	99	216,722	19.43	28.75	100	19.43	13,782	13,782	7,446
Waterloo, Iowa*†	52	50,212	15.10	40.91	60	9.06	1,337	1,232	1,223
Wheeling, W. Va.†	61	122,440	.....	42.75	75	.....	2,268	1,946	1,240
Wilkes Barre, Pa.†	86	77,866	15.98	43.58	65	10.39	2,178	2,144	2,144
Winston Salem, N. C.*†	80	125,369	19.40	26.51	70	13.58	11,868	11,749	9,699
York, Pa.†	57	50,853	12.50	38.50	57	7.13	1,040	870	870

TABLE XII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex	27	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	$4,216	$3,666	$1,897
Alameda, Calif	36	$34,202	$15.84	$55.50	50	$ 7.92	300	300	300
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	26,323	15.31	36.58	60	9.19	2,151	1,854	1,394
Alexandria, La.†	27	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	720	720	562
Alexandria, Va.*	34	58,431	.....	25.00	50	.....	4,436	4,436	4,436
Alhambra, Calif	39	32,960	15.94	51.73	50	7.97	609	609	221
Aliquippa, Pa.†	27	.....	.....	.....	...	....	702	630	630
Alton, Ill	31	15,485	18.50	61.90	50	9.25	419	312	312
Amsterdam, N. Y.†	33	26,110	14.78	54.72	65	9.61	1,816	1,731	1,706
Anderson, Ind.*	42	41,959	.....	70.00	...	.....	1,058	964	683
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	485	440	211
Anniston, Ala.†	26	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2,243	2,033	1,219
Appleton, Wis	28	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	858	858	858
Ashland, Ky	30	.....	.....	....	...	.....	2,430	1,535	1,285
Auburn, N. Y.†	36	51,183	17.47	32.18	75	13.10	2,346	2,243	2,238
Aurora, Ill.*	47	29,331	28.70	64.28	30	8.61	633	288	245
Bakersfield, Calif	29	...	...	...	...	...	95	95	95
Bangor, Me	30	...	...	...	...	...	788	766	728
Baton Rouge, La.†	35	47,380	11.25	27.80	35	3.94	1,529	1,342	1,067
Battle Creek, Mich	43	73,347	7.20	22.71	71	5.11	360	243	243
Bay City, Mich	48	57,522	15.00	33.00	68	10.20	1,106	898	204
Belleville, Ill	28	...	...	...	...	...	550	545	545
Belleville, N. J	28	...	...	...	...	...	3,052	3,000	2,697
Bellingham, Wash.†	29	...	...	...	...	...	982	806	249
Beloit, Wis	25	...	...	...	...	...	167	167	167
Berwyn, Ill.*	48	53,808	11.90	33.50	100	11.90	1,682	1,358	1,358
Beverly, Mass	26	...	...	...	...	...	651	351	351
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	2,005	1,175
Bloomfield, N. J	42	66,046	21.60	42.40	100	21.60	4,512	4,506	3,600
Bloomington, Ill.*	33	20,437	23.10	57.80	35	8.09	1,520	1,313	262
Boise City, Idaho	26	...	...	...	...	...	430	418	368
Bristol, Conn	30	66,483	...	28.25	95	...	2,421	1,732	1,200
Brookline, Mass	50	132,022	20.62	28.50	100	20.62	...	...	...
Burbank, Calif	34	81,907	15.90	59.12	50	7.95	574	574	199
Burlington, Iowa†	26	...	...	...	...	...	638	594	379
Burlington, Vt	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,408	1,381
Butte, Mont.*	37	47,000	32.70	83.75	29	9.48	663	633	633
Central Falls, R. I.†	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,123	2,123	2,055
Chelsea, Mass	41	42,716	36.64	53.20	100	36.64	2,111	1,045	1,045
Chicopee, Mass	42	40,659	...	36.00	100	...	616	554	352
Clarksburg, W. Va.†	31	53,658	5.00	...	...	...	241	103	103
Clifton, N. J	49	57,018	19.33	46.10	75	14.50	9,511	9,511	9,093
Clinton, Iowa†	26	...	...	...	...	...	996	723	723
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	30,394	14.00	51.93	100	14.00	...	...	...
Concord, N. H	27	...	...	...	...	...	296	296	194
Council Bluffs, Iowa†	41	...	...	...	...	...	916	870	870
Cranston, R. I.†	47	83,035	...	24.00	100	...	7,620	6,712	6,712
Cumberland, Md	39	54,300	12.50	31.20	78	9.75	5,612	3,973	2,088
Danville, Ill.*	37	20,684	21.40	56.40	46	9.84	375	234	234
Danville, Va	33	41,878	23.50	38.50	45	10.58	3,573	3,378	887
Dubuque, Iowa*†	44	35,741	22.27	53.81	60	13.36	589	465	417
East Cleveland, Ohio†	39	55,544	7.50	25.10	50	3.75	671	439	439
Easton, Pa.†	34	41,029	12.00	35.00	55	6.60	4,946	4,548	1,561
Eau Claire, Wis	31	36,247	4.32	35.00	...	...	968	968	365
Elgin, Ill.*	38	24,356	22.90	53.58	23	5.27	904	712	635
Elkhart, Ind	33	...	...	...	...	...	1,213	1,145	260
Elmira, N. Y.*†	45	51,005	22.40	44.18	84	18.82	1,533	1,533	1,533
Elyria, Ohio†	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	699	...

Table XII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Enid, Okla.†	28	...	...	...	...	...	$1,084	$ 600	$ 440
Everett, Mass.	47	$83,596	$18.38	$30.00	100	$18.38	761	761	709
Everett, Wash.*†	30	17,549	22.00	47.40	50	11.00	2,481	1,353	11
Fargo, N. D.*	33	30,045	12.74	30.56	75	9.56	1,200	1,030	780
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	49,848	24.00	42.40	67	16.08	854	854	806
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	27	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	17
Fort Smith, Ark	37	19,982	6.55	42.55	25	1.64	1,059	632	...
Gadsden, Ala.†	37	29,491	10.00	31.00	29	2.90	3,804	2,721	2,721
Galesburg, Ill	29	...	...	...	...	...	450	344	130
Garfield, N. J	28	...	...	...	...	...	3,637	3,589	2,608
Great Falls, Mont	30	...	...	...	...	...	758	636	340
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	73,070	9.06	26.74	94	8.52	1,521	1,298	689
Greenville, S. C	35	11,496	50.00	114.00	30	15.00	4,374	4,042	830
Hackensack, N. J.	26	...	...	...	...	...	3,445	3,445	3,445
Hagerstown, Md	32	49,000	5.00	18.20	100	5.00	4,232	4,232	1,805
Hamtramck, Mich	*50*	85,784	20.00	38.35	70	14.00	3,914	3,433	3,017
Haverhill, Mass	47	49,548	33.87	45.60	100	33.87	1,310	810	719
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	28,150	15.50	50.57	50	7.75	1,175	1,161	1,161
High Point, N. C.†	38	50,625	13.52	24.70	85	11.49	9,412	8,412	6,178
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	...	...	...	...	...	193	193	131
Hutchinson, Kan	30	30,011	17.45	44.66	68	11.87	810	525	525
Inglewood, Calif.	*30*	27,604	14.10	...	50	7.05	227	227	22
Jackson, Mich.	50	76,263	9.15	21.59	80	7.32	1,784	1,738	1,335
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,807	2,807	1,823
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	57,006	13.00	37.88	82	10.66	403	403	233
Joliet, Ill.*§	42	26,123	21.20	63.10	20	4.24	743	703	629
Joplin, Mo.	37	24,008	15.00	37.90	50	7.50	480	333	83
Kearny, N. J	39	...	...	...	...	...	8,782	8,757	3,797
Kenosha, Wis.*	49	76,645	7.11	31.00	80	5.69	1,949	1,594	1,174
Kingston, N. Y.†	29	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	1,375	805
Kokomo, Ind	34	32,327	17.50	53.10	54	9.45	778	593	593
La Crosse, Wis	43	61,382	8.87	32.00	80	7.10	576	576	576
Lafayette, Ind	29	...	...	...	...	...	127	113	113
Laredo, Tex	39	20,269	21.45	47.10	55	11.80	1,612	1,507	1,507
Lebanon, Pa	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	2,250	...
Lewiston, Me	39	34,464	...	39.00	65	...	1,129	1,129	843
Lexington, Ky	49	60,054	18.20	31.50	64	11.65	1,978	1,544	1,544
Lima, Ohio†	45	65,262	8.80	18.80	75	6.60	2,733	2,556	1,540
Lorain, Ohio†	44	91,911	6.49	13.50	80	5.19	886	391	391
Lubbock, Tex	32	47,617	10.00	30.70	67	6.70	1,974	1,705	1,479
Lynchburg, Va	*45*	44,845	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	4,688	3,231	1,933
Mansfield, Ohio*†	37	63,000	4.40	15.40	59	2.60	1,012	898	95
Marion, Ind.	27	...	...	...	...	...	380	330	330
Marion, Ohio*†	31	40,285	5.58	16.60	...	...	90	61	61
Mason City, Iowa†	27	...	...	...	...	...	389	349	349
Massillon, Ohio†	27	...	...	...	...	...	350	243	243
Maywood, Ill	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	870	327
Melrose, Mass	25	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	77
Meriden, Conn.*	39	65,481	14.69	27.00	100	14.69	903	903	903
Meridian, Miss	35	25,699	17.00	48.00	57	9.69	2,535	2,525	2,141
Miami Beach, Fla.†	28	...	...	...	...	...	7,215	7,166	6,586
Michigan City, Ind	26	...	...	...	...	...	859	744	615
Middletown, Conn.	26	...	...	...	...	...	647	647	647
Middletown, Ohio*†	31	65,645	3.41	15.14	80	2.73	343	331	326
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	...	...	...	...	...	256	256	241
Moline, Ill.*	35	23,160	21.50	61.30	30	6.45	1,123	993	606
Monroe, La.†	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,949	1,746	884
Montclair, N. J	40	81,301	18.90	47.40	100	18.90	8,371	7,579	5,421

TABLE XII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Muncie, Ind	50	$51,758	$14.90	...	...	...	$1,466	$1,378	$1,378
Muskegon, Mich	*48*	69,506	9.09	$21.24	92	$ 8.36	1,730	1,388	1,065
Muskogee, Okla.†	32	16,259	7.25	35.19	53	3.84	701	547	422
Nashua, N. H.*	33	46,347	30.26	34.20	100	30.26	692	664	664
New Albany, Ind	25	...	...	...	...	...	238	233	233
Newark, Ohio†	31	...	...	...	...	...	446	420	244
New Brunswick, N. J	33	41,413	18.50	50.40	70	12.95	3,106	3,106	2,348
Newburgh, N. Y.†	32	39,156	20.00	37.09	86	17.20	1,986	1,966	1,651
New Castle, Pa.†	48	52,285	13.00	37.50	75	9.75	415	333	333
New London, Conn	30	50,141	22.10	33.00	95	21.00	4,481	4,113	3,349
Newport, Ky	31	22,138	19.40	38.90	66	12.80	2,082	2,017	1,194
Newport, R. I.†	31	75,095	...	24.50	100	...	5,205	4,360	1,645
Newport News, Va	*37*	52,468	19.90	32.50	60	11.94	5,340	3,591	1,615
Norristown, Pa.†	38	33,053	14.50	41.00	50	7.25	465	384	384
Norwalk, Conn	40	...	...	...	...	...	4,495	4,273	3,122
Norwood, Ohio†	34	60,000	...	14.28	...	...	362	179	110
Ogden, Utah§	44	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	2,264	1,038
Orange, N. J	36	41,280	17.91	46.00	100	17.91	3,183	3,072	2,989
Orlando, Fla.††	37	...	...	...	...	...	4,660	4,044	3,155
Oshkosh, Wis	39	47,938	10.04	31.20	84	8.43	784	784	784
Ottumwa, Iowa†	32	28,372	24.07	50.49	60	14.44	1,037	995	995
Owensboro, Ky	30	21,766	12.20	...	60	7.32	2,438	2,423	1,027
Paducah, Ky.*	34	24,452	18.40	37.10	68	12.51	3,593	3,304	1,219
Parkersburg, W. Va.†	30	51,041	5.00	22.93	...	...	1,132	927	357
Pensacola, Fla.†	37	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	1,436	970
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	47,449	22.04	56.50	50	11.02	10,221	9,923	8,404
Petersburg, Va	*31*	28,340	...	22.50	80	...	4,740	2,799	2,299
Pittsfield, Mass	50	61,534	36.44	40.40	100	36.44	1,260	1,260	720
Plainfield, N. J	37	57,985	15.39	43.80	95	14.62	3,023	2,916	2,916
Port Arthur, Tex	*46*	31,003	19.00	40.90	66	12.54	3,396	3,038	2,587
Port Huron, Mich	33	42,540	13.94	32.13	100	13.94	395	395	395
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	...	...	...	...	...	3,373	3,256	2,602
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40	53,971	23.35	39.00	75	17.51	3,456	3,384	3,159
Quincy, Ill	40	40,728	17.56	38.20	50	8.78	823	623	623
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	68,890	13.50	21.70	50	6.75	4,239	4,011	2,368
Revere, Mass	34	39,363	...	46.80	100	...	1,610	649	643
Richmond, Ind	35	40,097	5.75	28.00	60	3.45	660	615	463
Riverside, Calif.*	*35*	41,217	19.52	69.82	50	9.76	440	440	105
Rochester, Minn.†	26	...	...	...	...	...	115	33	32
Rock Island, Ill.*	43	25,105	22.60	57.40	33	7.46	4,862	4,478	4,291
Rocky Mount, N.C.†	26	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	2,548	1,245
Rome, Ga	26	...	...	...	...	...	532	532	310
Rome, N. Y.†	34	32,348	17.47	46.76	79	13.80	1,175	1,168	1,108
Royal Oak, Mich	25	...	...	...	...	...	5,095	4,897	3,911
Salem, Mass	41	54,840	21.52	37.50	100	21.52	1,189	989	946
Salem, Ore	31	19,664	24.70	66.70	44	10.87	2,659	2,141	613
San Angelo, Tex	26	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	1,011	873
San Bernardino, Calif	*44*	34,381	15.56	66.66	50	7.78	503	503	372
Santa Ana, Calif.*	*32*	30,262	19.38	62.59	25	4.85	274	274	240
Santa Barbara, Calif	*35*	50,127	12.50	47.50	53	6.63	1,178	1,178	831
Sharon, Pa.†	26	...	...	...	...	...	668	628	628
Sheboygan, Wis	41	53,743	14.84	34.50	92	13.65	1,321	1,321	1,265
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	48,648	14.48	34.01	70	10.14	674	597	597
South Gate, Calif	27	...	...	...	...	...	83	83	4
Spartanburg, S. C.*	32	10,393	60.00	113.00	13	7.80	2,645	2,491	1,343
Stamford, Conn.*	48	112,331	...	32.10	100	...	2,809	2,209	2,209
Steubenville, Ohio*†	38	57,626	3.35	13.20	79	2.65	676	640	633
Superior, Wis	35	40,933	8.32	39.86	100	8.32	1,505	1,505	1,505

Table XII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Total Assessed Valuation (000 omitted)	Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted City Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment	Gross Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	Net Long-Term Debt End of 1945 (in thousands)	
			City	Total				Total	General Government Only
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Taunton, Mass.	37	$33,051	...	$45.20	100	...	$ 505	$ 505	$ 449
Torrington, Conn.	27	...	...	...	...	...	704	339	339
Tucson, Ariz.	37	24,337	$20.52	63.80	55	$11.29	1,367	1,194	784
Tuscaloosa, Ala.†	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	1,626	1,043
Tyler, Tex.	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,973	1,899	1,480
University City, Mo.	33	43,975	10.00	38.90	50	5.00	1,639	1,534	1,534
Waltham, Mass.	40	53,023	...	38.40	100	...	1,137	1,137	1,070
Warren, Ohio*†	43	73,225	5.60	16.40	60	3.36	943	865	808
Warwick, R. I.†	29	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	3,064	1,878
Washington, Pa.†	26	...	...	...	...	...	353	353	353
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	46,943	16.50	39.20	99	16.34	1,773	1,485	1,239
Waukegan, Ill.*	34	18,233	30.40	79.40	25	7.60	560	474	474
Wausau, Wis.	27	...	...	...	...	...	600	600	600
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	...	...	...	...	...	906	832	740
West Allis, Wis.	36	80,908	15.89	33.75	83	13.19	1,909	1,909	1,786
West New York, N. J.	39	36,852	21.58	64.36	60	12.95	5,499	5,499	5,499
West Orange, N. J.	26	...	...	...	...	...	3,057	3,057	3,057
West Palm Beach, Fla.†	34	37,953	37.50	54.41	...	...	11,042	10,763	10,763
White Plains, N. Y.†	40	114,605	13.43	35.26	100	13.43	9,207	9,054	8,279
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	36,807	15.00	49.00	67	10.05	5,913	5,912	2,881
Wilkinsburg, Pa.†	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,631	1,631
Williamsport, Pa.*†	44	30,037	13.75	42.75	56	7.70	340	307	307
Wilmington, N. C.†	*33*	53,069	13.50	...	70	9.45	3,853	3,135	1,471
Woonsocket, R. I.†	49	78,741	...	25.00	100	...	4,453	3,947	3,411
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	50,245	13.00	29.08	100	13.00	1,033	296	113
Yakima, Wash.†	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	982	52
Zanesville, Ohio†	38	45,905	4.10	14.80	75	3.08	799	742	646

Footnotes on Assessed Values, Tax Rates and Debt

The 14 "urban places" not included in Table XII are: *50,000 to 100,000*—Arlington County, Virginia, and Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania; *25,000 to 50,000*—Arlington town, Massachusetts; Belmont town, Massachusetts; Belvedere township, California; East Providence town, Rhode Island; Haverford township, Pennsylvania; Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania; North Bergen township, New Jersey; Teaneck township, New Jersey; Watertown town, Massachusetts; West Hartford town, Connecticut; West Haven town, Connecticut; and Woodbridge township, New Jersey.

STATE NOTES

Alabama: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value.

Florida: Homestead Exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from all local taxes except debt service on obligation incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

Georgia: Intangibles are assessed at 100 per cent of true value and taxed at from $.10 to $3 per $1,000 by state only.

Iowa: Legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. Homestead Exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values, which applies to all local units of government.

Louisiana: Homestead Exemption: Applies to state, parish, and special district taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000 allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all local levies for three years following their completion.

Minnesota: Property Classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except for first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty, in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent and 33⅓ per cent.

New York: Realty valuations include public utilities. The ratio of true value at which property is assessed in New York cities is the subject of considerable controversy. The ratios shown in the tabulation are those given by local officials and in some cases differ from those given by the state tax commission.

North Carolina: Homestead Exemption: $300 on personal property.

Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuation.

Oklahoma: Homestead Exemption: The first $1,000 of assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted.

Rhode Island: School rate included in city rate.

Washington: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

West Virginia: Property Classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays ¼ full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays ½ full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead Exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

Akron, Ohio: City rate includes $.208 metropolitan park board rate.

Albany, New York: City rate includes school tax levy.

Alexandria, Virginia: Rate for personal property is $28.00 per $1,000.

Anderson, Indiana: Figures same as shown for 1945.

Augusta, Georgia: Real estate sales in the city for the past year have run anywhere from 3 to 4 times the assessed valuation. Outside the business section, however, on which rents have been increased, little or no increase has been made by the real estate board.

Aurora, Illinois: City rate includes $2.60 township, $2.50 road and bridge, $4.20 sanitary district rates.

Austin, Texas: Estimated ratio of assessed value to true cash value based on pre-inflation period.

Baltimore, Maryland: Assessed value includes $56,650,000 shares of banks and trust companies, $335,000,000 deposits in savings banks, $89,015,270 railroad securities taxed at one per cent, $18.75, and $3.00 respectively.

Berwyn, Illinois: City rate of $11.90 includes $3.40 rate for sanitary district, $.60 for public health (township), $.60 for township and township poor relief.

Binghamton, New York: $30,073,040 of the total assessed valuation of $106,161,267 represents realty. The balance represents land improvements.

Bloomington, Illinois: City rate includes $3.60 township and $4.10 sanitary district.

Bridgeport, Connecticut: City rate includes $1.35 welfare and $4.66 debt levy.

Buffalo, New York: Assessed value includes $39,048,848 special franchise valuations.

Butte, Montana: This figure based on ratio taxable value of property to total property value.

Canton, Ohio: City rate includes $.10 township levy.

Charleston, West Virginia: Rate shown is for Class IV property totaling $70,545,700. The rate for Class II property valued at $22,944,950 is $29.21 per $1,000. The rate for Class I property consisting of $30,262,135 in personal property and $2,264,200 in public utility property is $12.85 per $1,000.

Chattanooga, Tennessee: City rate includes school.

Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $4.40 park and $3.40 sanitary district rates. Assessed valuations shown above are county assessor's full value figures. The state contends that the assessor's full value figures for real estate are nearly 68 per cent of full value.

Covington, Kentucky: Debt service rate of $3.60 included in city rate.

Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $3.00 road and bridge, and $2.50 sanitary tax.

Decatur, Illinois: City rate includes $4.20 town, $3.30 road and bridge, $2.10 sanitation district, $3.95 park district and $1.20 tuberculosis sanitorium rates.

Denver, Colorado: Consolidated city-county rate because of city-county governmental organization.

Detroit, Michigan: City rate includes $.62 library and $.04 library debt rate.

Dubuque, Iowa: Monies and credits assessed at $10,573,916 are taxable at 5 mills.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate applies to non-homestead rate only. Homestead rate is $115.88. City rate includes $1.80 for other levy.

East St. Louis, Illinois: City rate includes an $8.80 levy and sanitary district rate, a $4.80 park district rate and a $1.33 health district rate. Included also is the $3.50 tax rate of the town of East St. Louis.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $1.70 sanitary tax and a $3.25 township tax.

Elizabeth, New Jersey: City rate includes $2.29 reserve levy.

Elmira, New York: City rate includes street and highways rate of $5.28.

El Paso, Texas: Local authority states that city normally assesses at 70 per cent of true value, but due to inflated values assessment is not over 33 per cent this year.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 rate for "other purposes."

Everett, Washington: Tax rates are for 1947. City rate includes $3.00 for port and $1.50 for public utility district.

Fall River, Massachusetts: Assessed value for 1946 not available—1945 figures used.

Fargo, North Dakota: City rate includes $1.55 for park system. Ratio of assessed to true value same as provided by legislative act in 1945.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.20 water control.

Gary, Indiana: Total homestead exemption: $30,000,000.

Grand Rapids, Michigan: City rate includes $1.551 levy for city debt.

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes metropolitan sewerage district rate of $2.00.

Greensboro, North Carolina: City rate included sewer rate of $.70 and debt service rate of $4.80.

Hammond, Indiana: City rate includes a $2.30 sanitary district rate.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes $.99 metropolitan district levy.

Houston, Texas: Assessment value is estimate.

Indianapolis, Indiana: Exemptions are allowed on mortgaged real estate. Soldiers are allowed exemption of $1,000.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes road and bridge rate of $3.00, town rate of $1.40, park district rate of $4.00.

Kalamazoo, Michigan: City rate includes $2.03 rate of sanitation district.

Kenosha, Wisconsin: City rate of $7.11 includes $1.00 rate for library.

Lawrence, Massachusetts: City rate includes redemption and interest rate of $3.69 and an "overlay" rate of $.37.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 sanitary district rate.

Madison, Wisconsin: City rate includes $.84 library and $.15 sewerage district rates.

Malden, Massachusetts: City rate includes $5.26 for debt maturity and interest on debt and welfare and veterans' aid.

Mansfield, Ohio: City rate includes $.13 township tax.

Marion, Ohio: City rate includes $.04 township rate.

Meriden, Connecticut: City rate includes $1.67 public welfare tax.

Miami, Florida: Total valuation of homestead exemption $75,047,220. $5,000 valuation on homestead exempted from operating tax and debt service tax on debt created after November 16, 1934.

Middletown, Ohio: Estimated ratio of assessed value to true value represents percentage of last re-appraisal, although it is believed to be less than 50 per cent.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.50 township tax.

Mount Vernon, New York: School rate includes a $.91 library rate.

Nashua, New Hampshire: City rate includes most of school rate.

Nashville, Tennessee: City rate includes $6.24 sinking fund levy, $1.00 park levy, and $1.08 pension fund levy.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: Debt and interest rate of $4.12 included in city rate.

New Haven, Connecticut: Tax rate for ward 32 is $14.99.

New York City, New York: Rate shown is for borough of Manhattan. Total rate for Bronx is $27.90; Queens, $28.60; Brooklyn, $28.20; and Richmond, $27.90. Totals include levy for reassessments of special assessments which are borough-wide in character. Assessment ratio shown is figure reported by state tax commission. State and official records show that some properties are assessed at 160 per cent or higher, while others are assessed below 100 per cent of full value.

Oakland, California: Personalty not available.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $3.40 sanitation district, $1.60 park district, $.20 driveway maintenance and $.20 mosquito abatement.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: First $1,000 of homestead is exempt from $42.15 of the $51.59 total levy.

Paducah, Kentucky: City rate includes $.40 for pension fund, $1.30 for bond sinking fund and $1.70 for bond interest.

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes town, park, and sanitary levies.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City and county are consolidated, and city rate covers all costs.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City average is a weighted average of $28 on land and $14 on buildings.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes $.80 port and $1.96 dock rates.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value includes intangible personal property taxes at the rate of $4.00 per $1,000 amounting to $216,230,600.

Riverside, California: City rate includes $.12 flood control tax.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $2.50 road and bridge rate.

Rock Island, Illinois: City rate includes $2.40 township and $2.03 street and bridge rates.

Saginaw, Michigan: Assessed value shown is equalized value as fixed by the state tax commission. Assessor's valuation is $117,767,960 of which $93,021,585 is realty. City rate includes $1.74 city "prior obligation" rate.

St. Louis, Missouri: St. Louis is a city and county within itself. City rates include county rate.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Rate shown is for non-homestead property. Rate on homesteads is $93.58.

St. Petersburg, Florida: City rate indicated for old tax zone plus $1.35 building rate and $3.00 special district tax. Other city rates are as follows: Zone A $23.00; Zone B $20.50; Zone C $19.50.

Salt Lake City, Utah: City rate includes $1.10 mosquito abatement and water district rates combined.

San Francisco, California: Assessed value does not include $363,081,193 solvent credit. City and county governments are combined.

Santa Ana, California: City rate includes harbor district.

Schenectady, New York: Estimated ratio of assessed value to true cash value based on 1941 figures.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate represents weighted average of $29.82 on land and $14.91 on improvements.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City rate includes $5.00 for metropolitan sewer district.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes a $1.67 sanitary district rate, a $5.00 park rate and a $1.35 airport rate.

Stamford, Connecticut: Tax rate shown is for 1st city district; rate for 3rd city district is $28.60.

Steubenville, Ohio: City rate includes $.10 township tax.

Stockton, California: Estimated ratio for city only.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 park district levy.

Tampa, Florida: City rate includes $10.00 debt service.

Topeka, Kansas: Assessed value includes $24,142,067 intangibles assessed at $.50 per $100, City rate includes a $.43 library rate.

Trenton, New Jersey: City rate includes $.05 general tax levy.

Union City, New Jersey: Figures shown are for the West Hoboken District which is approximately 62 per cent of assessed value. City rate for town of Union District is $23.87.

Warren, Ohio: City rate includes $.10 township rate.

Washington, D. C.: Ratio estimated at 95 per cent; assessments in downtown area are reported as being 100 per cent and those in outlying areas as being 90 per cent. There is but one tax rate covering all purposes.

Waterloo, Iowa: West side rate shown. City rate for east side is $15.01.

Waukegan, Illinois: Rates same as those reported for 1945. City rate includes $4.00 park, $2.50 sanitary district and $5.10 township rates.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania: City rate includes $.75 library rate.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina: City rate includes debt service rate of $6.24.

Youngstown, Ohio: City rate includes $1.36 sanitary district and $.12 township rate.

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PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1946 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION   MUNICIPAL REPORTING

COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

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The quality of the services and regulation which a city government is able to furnish is influenced greatly by the administrative framework provided by charter, ordinance, and operating practice. Administrators frequently can do much toward improving organization for internal administration but, usually, fundamental defects must be corrected by legislative bodies or in some instances by the electorate.

Changes in city charters come slowly. The waiting period between the time that the need for change is first recognized and the day when public acceptance is secured oftentimes extends over many years. Changes by ordinance usually are not so difficult to obtain, but there, too, action seldom immediately follows the recognition of need. The progress made toward securing better administrative organization in city governments throughout the country during 1946 cannot, therefore, be measured entirely by the tangible steps which have been taken. The most positive evidences of progress, of course, are the constructive changes actually made by municipalities in the legal provisions pertaining to the administrative structure of their governments. Other tangible proof lies in administrative studies which many municipalities have seen fit to have made of their governmental organizations. Less easily measured are the instances where officials and the public are slowly awakening to the need for, but have taken no positive action toward, obtaining fundamental administrative reform.

By far the most significant developments in administrative organization for municipal administration are to be found in the 76 cities which adopted the council-manager plan of government in 1946. Of these adoptions, 60 were by charter and 16 by ordinance. In addition, there were a number of other charter revisions accomplished or in prospect. Among the larger cities Seattle, Washington, Baltimore, Maryland, and Hartford, Connecticut, approved revised city charters, and Richmond, Virginia, and Montgomery County, Maryland, created commissions to draft new charters. Undoubtedly a detailed analysis of these actual and proposed charter changes—particularly those involving adoption of the council-manager plan—would demonstrate a continuation of the trend toward making the elective council a legislative body in fact by relieving it of responsibility for the details of administration; centralizing administrative authority in a single chief administrative officer vested with sufficient authority to see that council policy is carried out in all of the administrative units of the government; and providing for appropriate functional grouping of services and activities into a limited number of departments headed by single administrators responsible to the chief administrative officer.

Among the more interesting and significant developments in municipal organization in 1946 are the numerous examples of modification of normal municipal organization to permit cooperative arrangements with other jurisdictions in providing public services. As might be expected, planning was predominant among the staff functions as a subject for intermunicipal and city-county cooperation. Berkeley, California, participated in a traffic survey with other East Bay cities, and Port Huron, Michigan, undertook a cooperative arrangement with Marysville, Michigan, and state and federal agencies for an origin and destination traffic survey. Rochester, Minnesota, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, cooperated with their respective counties in planning. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, continued its participation in the city-parish planning committee established in 1945. Kankakee, Illinois, joined with the county and Kankakee Township in joint planning operations. Mason City, Iowa, cooperated with the city of Clear Lake and the county of Cerro Gordo for joint planning and zoning with respect to the Mason City municipal airport. Phoenix, Arizona, cooperated with Maricopa County and six incorporated towns in the Phoenix area in the development of a master airport plan for the Phoenix metropolitan region. In addition, there are numerous other examples of cooperative endeavors in the field of planning, sometimes taking the form of planning commissions with jurisdiction over several political units and in other cases representing only an informal working arrangement established by the governing bodies or administrative officials of several jurisdictions with common problems.

Among municipal operating functions, airports were the most common subject of joint planning, construction, and operational activity. Among cities which joined with counties in the establishment of joint county-city airport organizations or in planning for joint city-county airports were the cities of Brainerd, Minnesota; Waycross, Georgia; Middlesborough, Kentucky; and Batavia, New York. Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Washington, contributed toward the cost of a new hangar at the county-owned Moon Island airport. Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island and Moline, Illinois, arranged for a joint survey to determine the best location for a proposed tri-city airport. Edinburg, McAllen, and Mission, Texas, took steps to assume an army air base from the War Assets Administration. Newport News, Virginia, participated in organizing and financing a regional airport commission, and Anderson and Muncie, Indiana, reported joint municipal airport operations. Also, Arnold, New Kensington, and Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, undertook initial financing for joint municipal airport construction.

There are numerous similar examples of intermunicipal or joint city-county cooperation with respect to the construction, maintenance, and operation of drainage, sewerage, and water supply facilities. A number of Pennsylvania municipalities and townships entered into an agreement with the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority for sewage treatment disposal. Englewood, New Jersey, reports joint planning with adjacent towns for a proposed sewage disposal system, and Pasadena, California, reports joint agreement with the Los Angeles County Sanitation District for sewage disposal. Newport, Kentucky, entered into an agreement with other nearby cities to become a part of a sanitary sewer district in connection with the federal plans to control water pollution in the Ohio River and its tributaries, and Beaumont, Texas, entered into a drainage district plan. Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, reports a Wilkinsburg-Penn joint water authority, and Midland and Saginaw, Michigan, have joined in construction and operation of a new water supply from Lake Huron. Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Michigan, are completing plans which would make the water supply for either city available to the other in case of shortage.

Intermunicipal and city-county cooperation were not limited to the planning, construction, maintenance, and operation of physical facilities. As a continuation of accepted municipal practice, a number of cities arranged with a neighboring city for mutual aid in fire-fighting, and others arranged to furnish a cover-up system for volunteer departments in adjacent towns or to furnish fire protection to property outside city limits. San Mateo, California, has a mutual police aid agreement with the county, while Monroe, Michigan, participates in a joint county-city police radio set-up. Other examples of intermunicipal and city-county cooperation are found in Ansonia, Derby, Shelton, and Seymour, Connecticut, which joined in the establishment of a veterans' center; Martinsville, Virginia, cooperated with Henry County in the financing of a local veterans' service office. Newark, New Jersey, and Stockton, California, joined with other local units in their respective vicinities in housing activities. Huntington Park, California, joined with Los Angeles in a move to eliminate smoke, and Syracuse, New York, participated in the planning of a proposed city-county war memorial.

In addition to the numerous examples of municipal activity in the field of intergovernmental cooperation, there were a number of organization changes within the municipal governments themselves which were designed either to administer new municipal functions or to provide new administrative organizations for the operation of traditional functions. By far the greatest number of organizational changes reported with respect to municipal staff services centered about planning and zoning. Commissions or boards charged with one or both of these functions were created at, among other places, Thomasville, Georgia; Xenia, Ohio; South Pasadena, California; South Portland, Maine; Rock Hill, South Carolina; Peru, Indiana; Maywood, California; Lexington, North Carolina; Wyandotte, Michigan; Dyersburg, Tennessee; Calumet City, Illinois; Big Spring, Texas; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Bakersfield, California; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Utica, New York; Granite City, Illinois; Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Brockton, Massachusetts; Bellevue, Pennsylvania; Union City, New Jersey; and Waterloo, Iowa. Green Bay, Wisconsin, abolished a planning and zoning commission and created a new city planning commission; and Wichita, Kansas, combined planning and research divisions.

A number of changes took place in municipal organization for other staff services. Palo Alto, California, Henderson, Kentucky, and Midland, Michigan, were among the cities which established new personnel or civil service boards or commissions. Lubbock, Texas, established the office of city personnel director. Danville, Virginia, created a retirement board and Ambridge, Pennsylvania, a police pension board. An integrated finance department with a finance director as departmental head was established by administrative order in Winnetka, Illinois. Kansas City, Missouri, created a division of property management in the finance department to handle the rental and sale of city property, insurance matters, and personal property inventory. Long Beach, California, established the nucleus of a bureau of budget and efficiency to become effective July 1, 1947. Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, established the position of finance officer, and Waterbury, Connecticut, substituted a single assessor for a five-man assessing board.

In other efforts to improve staff services, St. Petersburg, Florida, created a division of technical service responsible directly to the city manager for the performance of engineering service for all departments of the city, including utilities. Pontiac, Michigan, and San Mateo, California, were among the cities creating positions of administrative assistants to the city manager. Syracuse, New York, reports the establishment of a bureau of municipal research.

Many municipalities modified their organizations to provide services for veterans. Departments, agencies, commissions, and offices to provide services to veterans, in some instances restricted to assistance on veteran housing problems, were established at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Paducah, Kentucky; Rensselaer, New York; Linden, New Jersey; Middletown, New York; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Cranford Township, New Jersey; Amesbury Town, Massachusetts; Lafayette, Indiana; Somerville, Massachusetts; Newark, New Jersey; and St. Joseph, Missouri. Dearborn, Michigan, established the office of housing expediter. Benton Harbor, Michigan, and Medford, Massachusetts, were among the cities undertaking veterans' housing projects. Oak Park, Illinois; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Torrington, Connecticut; Wenatchee, Washington; and West Springfield Town, Massachusetts, reported municipal housing authorities. These projects were not reported as strictly veteran undertakings but were undoubtedly solutions in part to veteran housing problems.

There was some apparent continuation of earlier and perhaps unfortunate trends toward the establishment of boards and commissions charged with the administration of the newer municipal services. New recreation or park and recreation boards or commissions were established at Adrian, Michigan; Santa Ana, California; Texarkana, Arkansas; Olympia, Washington; Neenah, Wisconsin; Ashtabula, Ohio; Kokomo, Indiana; Ottawa, Kansas; and Thomasville, Georgia. Among cities reporting the establishment of airport boards or commissions were Boise City, Idaho; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Ontario, California; and San Angelo, Texas On the other hand, Scarsdale, New York; and Xenia, Ohio, report the establishment of recreation departments; Bend, Oregon, the establishment of a park board advisory to the commission and manager; and Philadelphia the establishment of a new bureau of aeronautics in the department of public works.

In addition to the usual changes in departmental organization, there were a number of somewhat unusual revisions in municipal organization. New Britain, Connecticut, established a parking commission to care for municipally owned and operated off-street parking areas. Miami, Florida, created a department of traffic engineering and Hamtramck, Michigan, a safety traffic committee. Twin Falls, Idaho, established a new parking meter department. Monroe, Michigan; Peoria, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; and Niagara Falls, New York; established boards, commissions, or offices charged with the functions of smoke abatement. Salina, Kansas, established a department of industrial development, and Wilmington, North Carolina, employed a full-time city industrial agent. Paterson, New Jersey, established a plant management commission to manage the newly acquired properties and operation of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers. Ecorse, Michigan, created an employment office to aid local citizens in obtaining employment. Tampa, Florida, and Columbus, Indiana, created commissions and boards to administer taxicab regulations and Portsmouth, Ohio, created a boxing and wrestling commission.

Council-Manager Government

By Grace L. Geer

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Seventy-six cities adopted council-manager government during 1946. This is considerably more than the previous high established in 1921 when 47 cities adopted the plan. This compares with 28 cities in 1945, 28 cities and one county in 1944, 12 cities in 1943, and 27 cities and one county in 1942. Sixty of the cities adopting the plan in 1946 adopted council-manager charters or the provisions of optional state enabling acts, while 16 cities adopted the plan by ordinance. The charter and optional law cities are: Delano (4,573), Oxnard (18,979), Redding (8,109), Santa Monica (67,473), and Vallejo (20,027), California; Glenwood, Colorado (2,253); Emporia (13,188), Hutchinson (30,013), and Junction City (8,507), Kansas; Nicholasville, Kentucky (3,192); Bucksport (2,927), Clinton (1,436), Crystal (346), Freeport (2,764), Island Falls (1,058), Limestone (864), Madawaska (4,936), Monroe (665), New Canada Pl. (633), Oakfield (667), Orono (3,702), Rangeley (974), Richmond (2,063), Ripley (331), and Stonington (1,493), Maine; Ypsilanti, Michigan (12,121); Wayzata, Minnesota (1,473); Lebanon (5,025) and Nevada (8,181), Missouri; Conway, New Hampshire (3,651); Elko, Nevada (4,094); Medford Lakes, New Jersey (137); Fargo (32,580) and Grand Forks (20,228), North Dakota; Osborn, Ohio (1,705); Ada (15,143), Chickasha (14,111), and Enid (28,081), Oklahoma; Grants Pass (6,028), Pendleton (8,847), Roseburg (4,924), Salem (30,908), and Springfield (3,805), Oregon; Aberdeen (17,015) and Madison (5,018), South Dakota; Paris, Tennessee (6,395); Abilene (26,612), Clarksville (4,095), Pelly (3,712), Waxahachie (8,655), Texas; Cavendish, Vermont (1,398); Madison, Wisconsin (67,477); Anchorage (10,000) and Fairbanks (5,000), Alaska; St. John, New Brunswick (51,741); Cap de la Madeleine (11,885); Chicoutimi (8,937), Hull (33,937), Louiseville (3,512), and Riviere du Loup (8,662), Quebec. Hartford, Connecticut (166,267) adopted a manager charter but it was not ratified by the state legislature until late in March, 1947.

The 16 cities which adopted council-manager ordinances during 1946 are: Cocoa (3,098), Delray Beach (3,739), Green Cove Springs (1,752), Florida; Charles City (8,681), and Shenandoah (6,846), Iowa; Marquette (15,928) and Saline (1,227), Michigan; Hamburg (3,717), Mechanicsburg (5,709), Pennsylvania; Lancaster (4,430) and Spartanburg (32,249), South Carolina; Edinburg (8,718) and Odessa (9,373), Texas; South Salt Lake City, Utah (5,701); South Boston, Virginia (5,252); Fox Point, Wisconsin (1,180).

In addition eight cities which adopted the plan in previous years were added to the official list. Six of these are charter cities: Sarasota, Florida (11,141),

TABLE I

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

Year	LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
	Charter*	Ordinance*	Total*	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning
1908–14	24	7	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	10	92	123	..	1
1920–24	129	19	148	271	..	4
1925–29	77	19	96	367	..	5
1930–34	65	10	75	442	63	9
1935–39	49	17	66	508	31	6
1940	15	2	17	525	4	2
1941	19	1	20	545	5	0
1942	19	12	31	576	5	0
1943	7	4	11	587	1	0
1944	24	3	27	614	8	1
1945	20	5	25	639	3	0
1946	48	16	64	703	12	1
	578	125	703†		132	29

*These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1946, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

†Not included in this figure are 25 cities where the plan does not become effective until 1947 or later, nor the 29 cities which have abandoned the plan. The 23 cities where the plan is effective in 1947 are: Oxnard and Santa Monica, California; Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Emporia, Hutchison, Junction City, Kansas; Orono, Maine; Nicholasville, Kentucky; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Wayzata, Minnesota; Fargo, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Enid, Oklahoma; Pendleton, Roseburg, Salem, Springfield, Oregon; Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Paris, Tennessee; Abilene and Waxahachie, Texas; and Madison, Wisconsin. One city will make it effective in 1948, Osborn, Ohio, and Corbin, Kentucky in 1950.

1945; Tucumcari, New Mexico (6,194), 1945; Carrigo Springs, Texas (2,494), 1945; Quebec City (183,000), 1942; St. Jerome (11,286), 1944; and Val d'Or (7,000), 1937, Quebec. Two are ordinance cities: Safety Harbor, Florida (1,023), 1927; and State College, Pennsylvania (6,226), 1945.

Voters in 24 communities in 1946 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Bessemer, Alabama (22,826); Burlingame (15,940), Daly City (9,625), Santa Ana (31,921), California; Delta, Colorado (3,717); Coffeyville (17,355), and Ottawa (10,193), Kansas; Eliot (1,932), Jay (2,858), Lubec (3,108), Winterport (1,572), Maine; Ypsilanti, Michigan (12,121); Hot Springs, New Mexico (2,940); Clackamas County (57,130), Klamath Falls (16,497), Oswego (1,726), Pendleton (8,847), and Springfield (3,805), Oregon; Orangeburg, South Carolina (10,521); Chattanooga, Tennessee (128,163); Dalhart, Texas (4,682); Beckley, West Virginia (12,852); Bellingham, Washington (29,314); and Kaukauna, Wisconsin (7,382). Three of these cities held a second referendum later in the year and did adopt manager government: Ypsilanti, Pendleton, and Springfield.

Of the 84 referenda held in 1946, 60, or 71 per cent resulted in the adoption of council-manager government by vote of the people or receipt of charters by legislative action. In 1945, 23 out of 34 referendums carried (67 per cent); in 1944, 26 out of 42 (62 per cent); in 1943, 8 out of 19 (42 per cent); and in 1942, 17 out of 22 (77 per cent).

Change in the Directory. Dun Laoghaire (35,111), a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, was incorporated by the larger city and the Dun Laoghaire manager

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	74	2.3
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	109	7.7
5,000 to 10,000	962	141	14.7
10,000 to 25,000	662	138	20.7
25,000 to 50,000	212	50	23.5
50,000 to 100,000	106	30	28.3
Over 100,000	92	22	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,658	564	
Other cities		139†	
		703	

*This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

†These 139 places operating under the council-manager plan on December 31, 1946, are shown separately because they have populations under 1,000 (24 towns and villages); because they are not considered by the Bureau of Census as urban places (62 places in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont); because they are outside the United States (40 cities in Canada, Ireland, Puerto Rico, and Alaska); because they are counties (9 counties); or because they are newly incorporated places (4 cities).

was made assistant to the Dublin manager. Dun Laoghaire was therefore removed from the ICMA directory.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Eleven cities held referendums during 1946 on the continuation of the council-manager plan; one voted to abandon and 10 voted to retain it. Waco, Texas (55,282), where the plan was adopted in 1924, decided to return to the mayor-council plan of government. Since 1908 when the plan was first inaugurated, 29 cities have by vote of the people abandoned the council-manager plan.[1] The 10 cities voting to retain the plan were: Paducah, Kentucky (33,765); Freeport (2,764) and Stockholm, Maine (891); Morris, Minnesota (3,213); Toledo, Ohio (282,349); El Reno, Oklahoma (10,078); Marshall (18,410) and Pittsburg, Texas (2,916); Bennington (11,257) and Hartford (4,978) Vermont.

Growth of the Plan. At the end of 1946 a total of 703 places were operating under council-manager government and 25 other places had adopted the plan for dates effective in 1947 or later. In 1930 there were 386 cities operating under council-manager government, in 1935 there were 445, and in 1940 there were 525.[2]

Nearly one-fourth (23.9 per cent) of the 92 cities over 100,000 population now operate under the council-manager plan. The ratio is more than one in five, (22.5 per cent) for all of the 1,072 cities of 10,000 or more population. The largest ratio, 28.3 per cent, is found in the group between 50,000 to 100,000 population (see Table 2).

Maine leads with 80 council-manager cities, towns, and villages, Michigan ranks second with 62, Texas has 57, Virginia 48, Florida 46, and California 43.

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[1] The 29 places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Santa Barbara and San Mateo County, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Mason City, Iowa; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Waco, Texas; Brattleboro (which has since readopted), Hardwick village and St.Albans, Vermont; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandin, Manitoba, Canada. For more details on abandonments see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

On the basis of the total number of years under which cities have operated under the council-manager plan Michigan leads with 1,223 years for its 62 cities, Virginia comes second with 952 years, and Texas third with 937 years of accumulated council-manager experience. The total for all cities operating under the council-manager plan in 42 states is 11,396 years. The population of cities and counties operating under the council-manager plan is 16,483,324.

Municipal Reporting

By Richard H. Custer
Town Manager, Fort Fairfield, Maine

In their efforts to keep citizens informed at all times on municipal affairs, city government officials continued to make effective use of annual municipal reports and other reporting media in 1946, judging from information obtained in a questionnaire answered by 92 of the 108 cities which issued such reports during the past year. Many of the cities which responded to the questionnaire sent out by the International City Managers Association reported that they also were using such other media as special pamphlets and leaflets, the radio, and motion pictures in their public information programs.

Annual Reports. Most of the annual reports published in 1946 were issued by cities which for a number of years have used this method of acquainting citizens with the problems and accomplishments of their local governments. Of the 92 cities answering the questionnaire, 66 stated that they had issued such reports continuously for the past 10 years, and some of them for longer periods. Five cities indicated that they issued their first annual report during the year: Ashtabula, Ohio; Midland, Michigan; Pottstown, Pennsylvania; St. Petersburg, Florida; and Thomasville, Georgia.

Table 1 shows data on the number of copies printed by the reporting cities, the number of pages in their reports, the lapse of time between the close of the year covered and the date of publication, and the publication expense of the reports. No very great differences in these factors were apparent when compared with the reports of 1945, although several changes were noted in the case of individual cities, which will be discussed later. In 1945 the representative city printed a copy of its report for every eight citizens, while in 1946 every 10th citizen received a copy. In 1946 only 10 weeks elapsed between the close of the period covered and the date of publication of the typical report, as compared with 12 weeks in 1945, while the median publication expense was $4 higher in 1945 than in 1946.

1. Contents. Nearly all of the 1946 reports were based on a summary of the activities of the various municipal departments, although the Dayton, Ohio, report used a digest format style to present 52 short articles by city employees on some lesser known problems of the city, and the Wichita, Kansas, report consisted mainly of a pictorial commentary on the city's industrial activity during the war years. Features of the majority of the reports, as in the past,

included a directory of municipal officials, an organization chart of the local government, and financial data in some form.

In addition, some cities included a summary of the highlights of the municipal year as a separate feature. Springfield, Massachusetts, published a list of the telephone numbers of city offices and officials as part of its report, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, devoted a page to an honor roll of local citizens who had served in the war, a practice which was followed by several other cities. Considerable attention was given in certain reports to the problems of financial and physical planning facing the community, and several municipalities presented itemized long-term programs for the future development of their industrial and governmental activity.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 92 CITIES: 1946

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	9	11–800	102	8–258	79	3–40	26	$750–2,500	$1,400
50,000 to 100,000	9	4–413	125	28–206	48	6–44	27	75–2,686	879
25,000 to 50,000	14	3–286	18	8–94	42	5–40	26	50–2,010	416
10,000 to 25,000	24	3–130	23	8–350	47	3–32	12	15–2,000	259
5,000 to 10,000	14	2–425	5	11–142	63	4–32	8	4–945	380
Under 5,000	22	1–48	3	10–100	52	2–26	5½	3–480	276
All Cities	92	1–800	10	8–350	53	2–44	10	3–2,686	385

The method of presenting information varied from the compilation of somewhat forbidding financial statistics to the use of a breezy and informal style of writing which minimized the statistical nature of the contents. San Diego and Fillmore, California, issued reports of the latter type, utilizing cartoons sprinkled through a humorous text to increase the readability of their reports. Attractive covers were noticeable on the reports of some cities, which felt that this feature would invite readers to a more careful study of the contents. Berkeley, California, printed an aerial photograph of the city on its cover, with the city hall encircled in colored ink, while San Diego used a multi-colored cover design to attract attention. Liberal use of charts, graphs, and pictures to supplement the written text increased the readability of many of the 1946 reports. In the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, report, published on the 21st anniversary of council-manager government in that city, a picture or graph appeared on every page but two of the report.

Some cities, required by law to present certain statistical information on finances, attempted to make such information as interesting as possible by consolidating the statistics into a minimum number of tables and otherwise dressing up the report. Verdun, Quebec, published a report consisting solely of financial tables which is nevertheless an attractive and readable report.

Emphasis on the readability of reports was stressed by some cities which reported that they had changed their method of presenting information with this in mind. Both Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Sacramento, California, stated that they reduced the number of pages in their reports in order to encourage citizens to read the material, while Westerville, Ohio, officials included more comparative data than formerly in the belief that citizens would be interested in seeing trends over a period of years in municipal activities.

2. Distribution. In issuing their reports a large majority of cities from which information was received made copies available at the city offices, and over half of them also mailed the report to all taxpayers or to a selected list of interested citizens. House-to-house distribution by employees, hired men, or Boy Scouts was also utilized in some cases. At the time of publication, 71 cities summarized the report in a local newspaper, and Rhinelander, Wisconsin, published its report in full for newspaper readers. Reference to the report at meetings of civic organizations and distribution of copies to offices of doctors and dentists served to arouse public interest in the report in some cases.

The distribution of annual reports in proportion to population dropped in 1946, although it improved over 1945 in certain population groups. Cities between 25,000 and 50,000 published one report for every 18 (median) people in 1946 as compared with one for every 23 in 1945, and cities between 50,000 and 100,000 cut the number of citizens per report from 189 in 1945 to 125 last year. A change in the other direction was noted, however, in the case of cities over 100,000 where there were 102 people for every copy printed in the typical city as compared with only 42 persons in 1945. The high extreme in the group was Toronto, Ontario, which printed one report for every 800 citizens. As a general rule the smaller cities were able to issue more copies per capita than the larger cities. The largest number of copies issued by a city answering the questionnaire was 15,000 in the case of Baltimore, Maryland, with a population of 859,000, while Schenectady, New York, with a population of 88,000 issued 12,500 reports.

That city officials believe it desirable to publish their reports as soon as possible after the close of the year covered by the report was shown in 1946 by the median publication time of 10 weeks. Several cities stated they would have cut their publication time further if they had been able to procure paper, and one city reported that not until last year was it able to obtain sufficient paper to print a report started in 1943.

3. Size, Type and Cost. Although the 6x9-inch size continued to be most popular among cities issuing reports, a larger percentage than in previous years used different sizes in 1946. Several cities, utilizing their own equipment to stencil-duplicate, or "mimeograph," their reports, published the 8½x11-inch size. In all, 14 of the 92 reporting cities used their own equipment in printing or duplicating the text. The stencil--duplicated report of Fillmore, California, included numerous cartoons with its textual matter, while San Diego, California, adapted the varitype method of printing to the use of cartoons and graphs, and Escanaba, Michigan, used the hectograph, or "ditto" method with equal success. Beloit, Wisconsin, issued its report in the form of a small-sized newspaper.

Many cities attempted to keep the number of pages in their 1946 reports at a point consistent with readability by busy citizens, many of the typical reports containing between 32 and 58 pages. The median number of pages was

53, compared with 48 in 1945. Pittsfield, Massachusetts, halved the number of pages in its report from 72 to 36 in an effort to stimulate greater interest among citizens in reading the entire report.

Publication expenses did not appear to differ greatly from costs in 1945. The least expensive report issued during the past year cost the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, $4 for 20 copies, while Schenectady, New York, spent $2,686 for 12,500 copies of its report.

Radio and Movies. The use of radio and movies in reporting on municipal affairs increased in 1946, with 10 cities indicating some use of either or both of these media. Wichita, Kansas, instituted a weekly radio forum on municipal problems, which was participated in by three citizens and three city employees who were interested in or connected with the problem under discussion. In addition, the city sponsored daily five-minute spot broadcasts on safety and supplied daily movie trailers on the same subject. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, continued its weekly radio program on health matters, while the mayors or managers of several cities, including San Diego and Sacramento, California, and Ashtabula, Ohio, made periodic radio addresses on government subjects. Presque Isle, Maine, reported council meetings by radio, and the manager of Bangor, Maine, was interviewed daily by a radio news reporter. Both Hazel Park, Michigan, and Alameda, California, used motion pictures during the year to emphasize the importance of fire prevention.

Leaflets. Through the use of leaflets issued at various times during the year, some cities attempted to popularize or explain certain phases of their activity. Three cities, Midland, Michigan, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and Toronto, Ontario, prepared such leaflets for distribution with the annual tax bill, while taxpayers in Schenectady, New York, received a special leaflet when they paid their taxes at the city office. All of these leaflets were designed to show the sources and distribution of tax revenue, either in graphic or chart form. Bloomfield, Connecticut, published an explanatory pamphlet breaking down the annual budget into the various municipal services and activities represented, while Oglesby, Illinois, printed a municipal calendar each month, showing dates important to citizens and taxpayers and presenting sidelights on a particular municipal activity. Springfield, Massachusetts, inaugurated what appears to be an extremely worthwhile practice by inserting in each copy of its annual report a return postal card asking citizens to express their ideas on the most important project for the future development of the city and on the adequacy of existing municipal services.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1946. It is believed that the 108 cities arranged alphabetically by population groups below constitute a fairly complete list of United States cities which issued general annual municipal reports in 1946. Most of these cities operate under the council-manager plan.

Cities over 100,000: Berkeley, Sacramento, and San Diego, California; Wichita, Kansas; Baltimore, Maryland; Springfield, Massachusetts; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda and Pasadena, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Schenectady, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Beaumont, Texas; and Verdun, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Port Huron, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; Teaneck, New Jersey; Elmira, Jamestown, and Watertown, New York; Wilmington, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Easton, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Henrico County and Lynchburg, Virginia; and Outremont and Westmount, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: East Hartford and Stratford, Connecticut; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Thomasville, Georgia; Atchison and Independence, Kansas; Auburn and Rumford, Maine; Norwood, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Park, Hazel Park, Marquette, and Midland, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Ashtabula and Ironton, Ohio; Chambersburg, Cheltenham (Elkins Park), and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Sumter, South Carolina; Provo, Utah; Bennington (t), Vermont; Fredericksburg and Winchester, Virginia; Beloit, Wisconsin; and Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: Greenwich, Connecticut; Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Presque Isle, and Saco, Maine; Mansfield and Middleboro, Massachusetts; Alliance, Nebraska; Larchmont, New York; Bennington (vil), Brattleboro, Rockingham, St. Johnsbury (t), and Springfield, Vermont; Salem, Virginia; and Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Cities under 5,000: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Fillmore and Hillsborough, California; Montrose, Colorado; Bloomfield, Connecticut; Haines City, Florida; Oglesby, Illinois; Camden, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Fairfield, Lincoln, Mercer, Milo, Mount Desert, Norway, Oakland, and Stockholm, Maine; Huntington Woods, Michigan; Westerville, Ohio; Bellows Falls, Castleton, Manchester, Middlebury (t), Middlebury (vil), and Northfield, Vermont; and Fontana, Wisconsin.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division. Cities Supplement—Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. September, 1944, 47pp. 15 cents. Contains selected data for cities having populations over 25,000 in 1940, including estimated population on November 1, 1943, and per cent change from 1940; detailed information concerning housing, including number of dwelling units and average monthly rent; typical net monthly electric bills; permits issued for new construction in 1942; vital statistics; detailed revenue, expenditure, and debt data for 1942; expenditure for education, number of teachers, enrollment, etc.; number of employed persons with breakdown by industry groups; data on manufacturing, retail, and service establishments; number of registered voters in 1942; data on climate, etc.

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Case Reports in Public Administration. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940–47. 120 pamphlets. List of titles and price on request.

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City-Manager Government in the United States. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 266pp. $2.50.

Dynamic Administration. The Collected Papers of Mary Parker Follett. Edited by H. C. Metcalf and L. Urwick. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1942. 320pp. $3.50.

Election Administration in the United States. By Joseph P. Harris, Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

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Management Methods in City Government. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 60pp. $1.50.

Measuring Municipal Activities. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised edition, 1943. 75 pp. $2.

Model City Charter. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Monthly Administrative Reports for Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1943. 32pp. $1.

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Planning for Postwar Municipal Services. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1945. 90pp. $2.

Public Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1946. 621pp. $5.

Public Reporting. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

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Units of Government in the United States. By William Anderson, Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised 1945. 47pp. $1.

Urban Government. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

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American State Government. By W. Brooke Graves. D. C. Heath and Company, 285 Columbus Avenue, Boston 16. 3rd ed., 1946. 1,020pp. $5.

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The Administration of Liquor Control in Virginia. By H. Wesley Ward. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1946. 206pp. $1.

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American Political Science Review. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

GRA Notes and References. Governmental Research Association. 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. $5 (included in membership).

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National Municipal Review. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

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Alabama Local Government Journal. (Biweekly). 113 Julia Street, Montgomery. $5.

Borough Bulletin. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

Colorado Municipalities. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $2.50.

Florida Municipal Record. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville. $2.

Illinois Municipal Review. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois. $2.50.

Kansas Government Journal. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka, Kansas. $4.

Kentucky City. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Building, Harrisburg. $2.50.

League of Iowa Municipalities Monthly Magazine. 208 Tama Building, Burlington, Iowa. $3.

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Louisiana Municipal Review. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana Municipal Association, City Hall, Baton Rouge. $1.

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Municipal Notes. Arkansas Municipal League. North Little Rock. $2.

Municipality. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

Nebraska Municipal Review. League of Nebraska Municipalities, Continental Building, Lincoln. $1.

New England Townsman. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

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New York State Municipal Bulletin. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

South Dakota Municipalities. University of South Dakota, Vermilion, South Dakota. 50 cents.

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Texas Municipalities. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

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Washington Municipal Bulletin. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1946

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

The great bulk of planning activity in the United States continues to take place at the local level. There is no national planning agency, nor national planning program. In the states the transition is still being made from the state planning concept of the thirties to the new emphasis on economic development.

The field of state planning was considerably disorganized in the 1943-45 period as a result of the abolition of many old-line state planning boards and entry into the picture of new composite agencies, only one of whose functions was planning. Experimental programs under the new legislative directives had shaken down by the end of 1946 to the point where effective work is under way in a large number of state planning and development agencies.

The principal unifying force of this new state planning approach is the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies which was organized early in 1946 as a part of the American Society of Planning Officials. By the end of the year, the Association had already created an official liaison program with the United States Department of Commerce whose Area Development Division is concerned with problems similar to those confronting the state agencies.

City planning has finally broken out of its corporate limits. One of the most recent examples is in Philadelphia where large-scale economic studies are in preparation for development of the metropolitan region. Even more striking evidence is the city planning commission's airport program for the Philadelphia-Camden metropolitan area. Already approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the plan is expected to be used by both interested states (Pennsylvania and New Jersey) as the basis for future development of 28 airports in an eight-county area. The Regional Plan Association of New York has also received CAA approval of its long-range airport program for eight secondary and 72 local airfields in the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut area.

Like airports, highways are another point of attack for planning in a metropolitan framework. The planning agencies in the city and county of Los Angeles have dovetailed their studies in highway planning as in other major problems affecting the metropolitan areas. Kansas City, Missouri, went across state as well as county lines to complete its highway recommendations. The same is true in the Cincinnati area. Other cities where highway planning of this sort has been a recent activity of the city planning commission (sometimes working, as above, with a county agency) are Atlanta, Providence, Grand Rapids, Cleveland and Toledo.

The master plan for Cincinnati's metropolitan area is nearly completed. Planners will have an opportunity to study it at first hand next May when the National Planning Conference will sponsor discussion of its provisions and display of its graphic material.

A number of cities have completed (or nearly so) comprehensive plans started during the war. Among them are Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Detroit, Kansas City (Missouri), Milwaukee, Providence, Richmond, San Francisco, Wichita, Corvallis, (Oregon), Fargo (North Dakota), and Lancaster (Pennsylvania). Several cities—particularly Los Angeles, San Diego, Detroit, and Cincinnati—made special studies for improved development of shoreline and river front areas. Civic center plans were made, or brought up to date, by Detroit, Dayton, Portland, New Orleans, Omaha, and Oakland, among others. Plans for community and/or shopping centers were many. They showed originality in design, and, in several cases, new patterns of community cooperation. Some of the most publicized are the shopping center proposals for Rye, New York; Beverly, Massachusetts; Sacramento, California; and one on Long Island. Detroit and Chicago proposed community centers somewhat along the line of the newly-adopted plan for the Sunset area in San Francisco.

Three of the best recreation studies were made in Cleveland, Omaha, and Detroit. The New York City Planning Commission issued a special report on library facilities and needs. Plans for the location of new airports and provision of attendant facilities were important aspects of many planning programs. Some of the cities which dealt with this problem are Toledo, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Phoenix. As background for specific planning proposals, a number of cities made economic and industrial studies, including Fargo, North Dakota; Montclair, New Jersey; Providence, Rhode Island; Orlando, Florida; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Now that tire and gasoline rationing is only a memory, the central business districts of almost all cities are experiencing economic strangulation from their tight, congested lines of vehicular traffic. As a consequence, most planning commissions are recasting transportation studies and making plans for the provision of off-street parking facilities. Two exceptionally able parking reports were those prepared for Pittsburgh and Anaheim (California).

Of great importance were zoning and subdivision ordinances adopted in a number of cities. The new zoning ordinance for Los Angeles was the result of two years' study and contains interesting provisions for off-street parking and loading and for nonconforming uses. Wichita, Kansas, and Huntington Beach, California, are other cities with new zoning ordinances. In Madison, New Jersey, and Fort Lauderdale, Florida, billboards were banned, and in Madison, Wisconsin, and Miami, Florida, provisions for off-street parking were put into effect. Some of the cities which proposed or adopted new regulations for the subdivision of land were Racine, Wisconsin; Tucson, Arizona; Easton, Pennsylvania; and Wichita, Kansas.

Like the weather, everyone talks of urban redevelopment, but nobody has been able to do much of anything about it. The most realistic studies made in the field to date are those prepared by Los Angeles and Detroit. With one or two notable exceptions, there is no physical result of the many proposals and legislative acts of recent years. New York City's Stuyvesant Town is in the construction stage, and land acquisition under Indianapolis's unique redevelopment legislation is going forward. The Illinois and Pennsylvania statutes were favorably tested in court to sustain the use of the power of eminent domain by private interests for public purposes. In Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and St. Louis, redevelopment commissions were surveying the possibilities for rebuilding in the light of careful studies by the local planning agencies. State enabling acts for urban redevelopment were passed in Missouri, Rhode Island, Virginia, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. The most promising of these appears to be the Rhode Island law.

One observation that is important to make in any summary account of planning activity during the past year is with respect to zoning. For a long time it was customary for cities to draw up zoning ordinances without any reference to a basic comprehensive plan. Many of these ordinances have since been revised to bring them into line with rational development programs for the cities, but too many of them remain to be exploited by a variety of pressures in times of building boom and land speculation. The present is such a time, and many cities find they are unable to cope with the problems of new building programs within the limits of old zoning practice. The usefulness of zoning is also being destroyed to some extent by poor administration.

A brighter side to the picture is the notable fact that the majority of comprehensive plans being made for our cities today emphasize with intelligent consideration underlying factors of social and economic change. One is encouraged to believe that physical planning within this framework will result in improved standards of living in all our urban areas.

The year 1946 was undoubtedly the best year city planning has ever known in this country, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The most remarkable aspect of all this activity, however, was not its excellence or its scope, but the degree to which it was actively supported or participated in by the community at large. One reason for this may be that planners have pretty much broken out of the strait jacket of their professional jargon to make their work comprehensible to the public.

Some of the master plan reports from Detroit would stir the imagination of the dullest reader. And no one could fail to understand or be attentive to the vigorous proposal in the New York Regional Plan Association's report on *Housing for Your Town,* or any of the pamphlets of the California State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. With the cooperation of the press and radio, the public was for the first time fully aware of the issues at stake locally. Already this new articulateness—the planners' and the public's—is resulting in governmental action to put the plans in force.

During 1946 the American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) held its first postwar national conference, the proceedings of which were published in a 199-page volume. Also published by the Society were a number of new bibliographies in its series on special aspects of planning, and a tentative draft of a personnel manual for planning.

City Planning Data

Information on official planning agencies, their organization, employees, and expenditures, whether the city has a comprehensive zoning ordinance, and the types of improvements required in new subdivisions within the municipality are shown in Table XIII for 624 cities over 10,000. Of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, 608 cities reported having an official planning body, 310 cities reported not having an official planning agency, and 148 cities did not reply to the questionnaire. But of the 148 cities not responding, 16 municipalities above 25,000 were reported by the 1946 Municipal Year Book to have had an official planning agency. These 16 cities are therefore included in Table XIII. The data in Table XIII were reported early in 1947 by the municipal officials.

The size of the planning commission varies from one to 50 members. The median size is seven, including ex officio members, for all cities over 10,000; but in cities over 250,000 the number is slightly greater while the smaller cities seem to have fewer members. In about 53 per cent of the cities of 10,000 or more the planning agency has one or more ex officio members. The number of appointive members of the planning board range from one to 49 with six the median and five the most popular size in cities over 10,000. They are appointed in cities over 25,000 by the mayor in 195 cities, by the city council in 85 cities, by the city manager in 17, by other officials or bodies in five, and 12 cities did not report. In the population group of 10,000 to 25,000 the appointed members of the planning agency are appointed by the mayor in 152 cities, by the council in 119, by the city manager in eight, and are elected by the people in 19. The director or secretary of the city planning agency in 314 cities over 25,000 is selected by the planning commission in 156 cities, by the mayor in 55 cities, by the city manager in 38 cities, by the city council in 25 cities, and by the public works commissioner in two cities. In three cities the city engineer holds the position, in two cities the city clerk, in one city the public works commissioner, and seven cities do not have directors of planning. No information was reported by 25 cities.

Zoning. One of the principal tools of planning is a zoning scheme restricting the height, area, bulk, and use of buildings or premises by districts. A total of 272 cities over 25,000 (70 per cent of all cities reporting) claim to have comprehensive zoning ordinances. More than 82 per cent of the cities which have planning agencies are reported as zoned. Sixty-seven per cent of the reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have zoning regulations. Some cities that have reported zoning do not have a planning agency.

Improvements Required. City officials were asked to indicate which of certain types of improvements each real estate subdivider must agree to install before his plat is approved by the city. The improvements are street surfacing and grading, water mains, sanitary sewers, sidewalks-curbs-gutters, and provision for sewage disposal. Of the 608 cities reporting, 323 cities require the installation of some or all of these five types of improvements, 80 cities do not require any of them, and 205 cities did not indicate their requirements. Of the 323 cities requiring some or all of these improvements, 105 municipalities require all five improvements, 65 cities require only four, 53 cities only three, and 40 only two and 60 only one. Of these five classes of improvements, street grading and surfacing is demanded by 285 cities, provision for sewage disposal by 214 cities, sanitary sewers by 211 cities, sidewalks-curbs-gutters by 193 cities, and water mains by 189 cities.

Employees. A full-time planning staff was employed by 144 cities over 10,000 in 1946 as compared to 117 cities in 1945. Los Angeles, California reported the largest full-time staff, 71 members, with New York, Detroit, and Philadelphia following in that order. Part-time staffs only were used by 44 cities in 1946, a drop from the 161 cities reporting part-time staffs only in 1945. Almost 53 per cent of the cities using part-time staffs only are from 10,000 to 25,000. All of the cities above 250,000 reporting official planning agencies employed full-time staffs.

Expenditures. In 1946 a total of 132 cities over 25,000 population reported total expenditures for the operation of their planning agencies to be $3,001,200. In 1945 planning expenditures for 146 cities over 25,000 amounted to $2,227,600. Financial support for municipal planning agencies ranges from $218,298 in New York City and $231,692 in Detroit to nothing in 48 cities over 25,000. The planning agencies in 132 cities over 25,000 had expenditures of more than $1,000 in 1946 and 39 cities had expenditures of less than $1,000. In 1945, 54 cities over 25,000 had expenditures of less than $1,000.

TABLE I

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Type of Planning Agency			Agencies Having Full-time Employees	Agencies Having Only Part-time Employees	Reporting Expenditures over $1,000	With Comprehensive Zoning
		No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	None				
Over 500,000.......	14	14	14	0	12	0	13	14
250,000 to 500,000..	23	23	23	0	18	0	21	22
100,000 to 250,000..	55	55	51	4	34	2	37	45
50,000 to 100,000..	106	103	83	20	26	9	25	72
25,000 to 50,000..	212	194	143	51	29	10	36	119
10,000 to 25,000..	662	545	310	235	25	23	55	242
All over 10,000.....	1,072	934	624	310	144	44	187	514

TABLE XIII

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

This table includes 624 municipalities over 10,000 having an official planning agency. These data were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1947 by municipal officials, except for 16 cities not reporting; data for these cities were taken from the 1946 YEAR BOOK and are shown by a dagger (†). Under **Planning Agency** the first column shows the number of appointive members of the planning agency, by whom appointed, and number of ex officio members. The first figure for number of employees is the full-time employees, and the second figure the part-time employees paid by the city. The expenditure and budget figures represent amount for operation of the agency only. The column **Comprehensive Zoning** indicates whether city has use, height, and area regulations. **Improvements Required** shows the types of improvements real estate developers must install in subdivisions inside the city before the plat is approved. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of the table. Cities having no planning agencies are listed at the end of the table. **L** means less than $50.

SELECTION OF AGENCY AND DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
C—City Council
Cl—City Clerk holds position
E—City Engineer holds position
El—Elected
M—Mayor
Mg—Manager holds position
P—Regular Plan Agency
W—Commissioner of Public Works
N—No planning director

TYPES OF IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED OF REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER

C—Build sidewalks, curbs, gutters
D—Provide for sewage disposal or connection to city system
G—Grade and surface all streets
S—Install sanitary sewers
W—Install water mains
N—No requirements

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)		
Over 1,000,000						
Chicago, Ill.	14M18	P	29–2	$159.0	Yes	N
Detroit, Mich.	9M	P	48–0	231.7	Yes	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	P	71–..	177.0	Yes	GSW
New York, N. Y.	6M1	P	69–..	218.3	Yes	CDGSW
Philadelphia, Pa.	5M4	P	40–..	176.8	Yes	....
500,000 to 1,000,000						
Baltimore, Md.	6M4	P	10–..	37.4	Yes	CDGSW
Boston, Mass.	9M	P	9–..	...	Yes	CDG
Buffalo, N. Y.	9C	P	7–..	39.2	Yes	N
Cleveland, Ohio	7M	M	28–1	109.3	Yes	CG[1]
100,000 to 250,000—continued						
Hartford, Conn.	6M	P	0–..	$ 1.6	No	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	..C	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Kansas City, Kan.	15M	M	1–1	10.0	Yes	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	4C3	A	..–1	12.3	Yes	...
Long Beach, Calif.	6A1	P	13–..	26.6	Yes	CDGSW
Lowell, Mass.	5A2	P	0–1	.1	Yes	N
Miami, Fla.	9C	P	2–3	7.7	Yes	CG
Nashville, Tenn.	4M5	P	4–1	15.0	Yes	DGSW
New Bedford, Mass.	4M3	W	1–1	2.3	Yes	...
New Haven, Conn.	4M3	P	4–2	11.2	Yes	DG[1]
Norfolk, Va.	4C1	A	4–0	25.0	No	G

Milwaukee, Wis	3M2	P	20–0	74.3	Yes	N
Pittsburgh, Pa	9M†	M†	..–..	61.3†	Yes†	...
St. Louis, Mo	9M5	P	10–1	21.3	Yes	N
San Francisco, Calif	5M	P	22–..	2.6	Yes	CDGSW
Washington, D. C	4*6	P	16–4	96.0	Yes	N
250,000 to 500,000						
Atlanta, Ga	6M3	C	8–0	23.5	Yes	N
Birmingham, Ala	7C4	..	..–..	2.9	Yes	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2	P	25–2	150.0	Yes	CDGSW
Columbus, Ohio	4M2	..	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Dallas, Tex	15C	A	15–..	45.2	Yes	CDGSW
Denver, Colo	40M	P	4–..	16.1	Yes	...
Houston, Tex	9M6	A	8–0	32.9	No	CDGSW
Indianapolis, Ind	5M5	M	9–..	23.8	Yes	DGW
Jersey City, N. J	6M3†	P†	..–..	0†	Yes†	...
Kansas City, Mo	8M5	A	22–2	50.5	Yes	N
Louisville, Ky	6M4	P	18–1	57.9	Yes	CDGSW
Memphis, Tenn	8M4	M	4–..	13.2	Yes	CG
Minneapolis, Minn	8M1	C	..–..	15.5	Yes	...
Newark, N. J	6M3	P	5–2	40.0	Yes	CDSW
New Orleans, La	9M1	P	9–..	23.4	Yes	*
Oakland, Calif	7C1	A	7–..	24.5	Yes	DGS
Portland, Ore	9M	W	7–..	27.4	Yes	N
Providence, R. I	7M	..	9–..	34.4	Yes	...
Rochester, N. Y	8C1	A	15–2	68.9	Yes	N
St. Paul, Minn	..M	M	..–..	15.6	Yes	...
San Antonio, Tex	...	P	2–1	50.0	Yes	CG[1]
Seattle, Wash	6M3	P	4–0	8.6	Yes	N
Toledo, Ohio	5M*	P	7–1	23.1*	Yes	DSW
100,000 to 250,000						
Akron, Ohio	5M2	P	6–..	13.3	Yes	G
Albany, N. Y	...				Yes	G
Bridgeport, Conn	5M1	C	2–..	4.1	Yes	...
Cambridge, Mass	4A	A	..–4	12.9	No	...
Camden, N. J	8M1†	M†	5–..†	8.5†	No†	...
Charlotte, N. C	5C2	N	1–1	8.9	No	N
Chattanooga, Tenn	..M	P	1–3	...	Yes	N
Dayton, Ohio	7C	C	7–..	26.0	Yes	CDGSW
Des Moines, Iowa	15M	P	2–..	5.3	Yes	...
Duluth, Minn	12M	P	3–0	8.8	Yes	CG
Erie, Pa	5C	C	3–..	6.6	Yes	...
Fall River, Mass	5M	P	..–1	.3	Yes	N
Flint, Mich	6M3	P	2–1	12.0	Yes	CDGSW
Fort Wayne, Ind	5M4	P	2–..	1.8	Yes	N
Fort Worth, Tex	..C	..	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW[3]
Gary, Ind	8M3	M	3–..	6.4	Yes	CDGS
Grand Rapids, Mich	6M4	P	7–2	41.9	Yes	DGSW
Oklahoma City, Okla	9M2	A	4–..	20.5	No	...
Omaha, Neb	..M	M	6–..	25.4	Yes	DGW
Paterson, N. J	..M1	M	2–..	...	Yes	...
Peoria, Ill	3M6	M	0–0	.4	...	...
Reading, Pa	5C	P	9–0	18.7	No	N
Richmond, Va	5M2†	P†	0–0†	10.2†	Yes†	...
Sacramento, Calif	6M3	A	6–5	12.8	Yes	CDGSW
Salt Lake City, Utah	..M	M	..–..	5.9	Yes	...
San Diego, Calif	7A2	P	15–..	36.1	Yes	CGSW[3]
Scranton, Pa	9M	P	0–0	.8	Yes	N
Somerville, Mass	5M	M	..–5	.1	Yes	DSW
South Bend, Ind	5M3†	P†	0–1†	...†	Yes†	...
Spokane, Wash	4C1	C	3–..	5.7	Yes	DGSW
Springfield, Mass	6M3	P	4–..	9.8	Yes	...
Syracuse, N. Y	5M1	P	3–2	...	Yes	...
Tacoma, Wash	7C2	C	2–2	4.2	Yes	...
Trenton, N. J	...				Yes	CDSW
Tulsa, Okla	9M3	M	1–1	4.3	Yes	DGSW
Utica, N. Y	5M1	P	1–..	5.0	Yes	CGW
Wichita, Kan	15M	A	3–1	9.7	Yes	N
Worcester, Mass	7M†	M†	0–0†	0.1†	Yes†	...
Yonkers, N. Y	7M	P	3–..	13.1	Yes	...
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3	P	..–1	1.7	Yes	CG[1, 2]
50,000 to 100,000						
Allentown, Pa	5M	P	0–0	...	No	GS
Altoona, Pa	5M	P	5–..	0	Yes	CDGSW
Amarillo, Tex	7C	P	..–2	...	Yes	C
Austin, Tex	9C3	A	3–1	8.4	Yes	DGSW[1]
Beaumont, Tex	..M	M	0–4	9.1	No	N
Berkeley, Calif	10C3	A	1–1	...	No	...
Bethlehem, Pa	5C	P	0–..	...	Yes	N
Binghamton, N. Y	7M	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Brockton, Mass	9M	..	0–0	...	Yes	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1M1	P	0–..	...	Yes	CG
Charleston, S. C	7C3	..	0–0	...	Yes	...
Charleston, W. Va	13M	M	1–1	...	Yes	DG
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3C2	A	..–1	.5	Yes	...
Columbus, Ga	5C1	N	0–0	0	No	GSW
Corpus Christi, Tex	9M2	A	6–..	20.3	Yes	CDGSW
Davenport, Iowa	15C2	P	3–1	...	Yes	GS
Dearborn, Mich	7M2	N	0–0	...	Yes	CDGSW
Decatur, Ill	8M3	P	..–11	L	Yes	CDGSW
Durham, N. C	4M2	A	3–..	...	Yes	N
East Chicago, Ind	8M1	M	1–2	10.7	Yes	CD
East Orange, N. J	8M1	P	0–0	4.2	Yes	N
East St. Louis, Ill	..M	M	..–..	...	...	...
El Paso, Tex	5M	P	0–1	...	Yes	G
Evanston, Ill	12M3	P	..–1	...	Yes	N

Table XIII.—City Planning Data For Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Planning Agency				Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director —How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)		
50,000 to 100,000—continued						
Evansville, Ind	5M4	M	4–1	9.3	Yes	G
Fresno, Calif	6M3	*	..–..	L	Yes	DGS
Glendale, Calif	5C	A	..–1	2.2	Yes	CDGSW
Greensboro, N. C	7C	P	0–0	0	Yes	G
Hamilton, Ohio	3A2	A	0–1	0	Yes	...
Hammond, Ind	9M	C	0–1	.3	Yes	N
Highland Park, Mich	7M	P	0–3	3.8	Yes	...
Holyoke, Mass	5M†	M†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...
Irvington, N. J	8M1	P	..–1	.2	Yes	G
Johnstown, Pa	5C	..	0–0	...	Yes	...
Kalamazoo, Mich	10M1	P	..–..	0	Yes	...
Lakewood, Ohio	6C1	..	0–1	0	Yes	CDGSW[2]
Lancaster, Pa	6M	P	..–..	...	No	...
Lansing, Mich	8M1	P	1–..	2.3	Yes	G
Lawrence, Mass	5M	P	0–3	3.1	Yes	G
Little Rock, Ark	9C	..	2–0	7.0	Yes	...
Lynn, Mass	8M1	P	..–..	...	Yes	...
McKeesport, Pa	5M	M	..–..	0	No	...
Madison, Wis	5C3	C	1–0	1.0	Yes	N
Malden, Mass	6M	P	..–1	.8	Yes	G
Manchester, N. H	5M2†	P†	0–0†	0†	Yes†	...
Medford, Mass	7M	P	0–..	.1	Yes	CG
Mobile, Ala	5C3	P	..–..	...	Yes	DGW
Montgomery, Ala	..C	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Mount Vernon, N. Y	3M2	M	..–3	.4	Yes	...
New Britain, Conn	6M3	P	1–..	0	Yes	CDG
New Rochelle, N. Y	3M2	P	0–2	.7	Yes	DGSW
Newton, Mass	5M2	N	0–0	...	No	N
Niagara Falls, N. Y	3C2	A	4–..	9.0	Yes	N
Oak Park, Ill	13M1	M	0–0	0	Yes	...
Pasadena, Calif	9C	M	7–0	14.1	Yes	CDGSW
Passaic, N. J	6M	M	..–6	1.0	Yes	N
Phoenix, Ariz	7C	A	8–1	38.8	Yes	N
Pontiac, Mich	8A1	A	..–1	2.0	Yes	G
Portland, Me	5C	P	2–1†	11.2	Yes	S
Portsmouth, Va	7M	P	0–0	36.8	Yes	D
Quincy, Mass	6M	P	..–..	...	Yes	...
Racine, Wis	4M	C	3–..	10.7	Yes	DGSW
Roanoke, Va	5C	C	..–1	0	Yes	...

City	Planning Agency				Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director —How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)		
25,000 to 50,000—continued						
Chicopee, Mass	5M	M	2–..	3.4	Yes	...
Clifton, N. J	8M1	P	..–10	3.1	Yes	CDGSW
Colorado Springs, Colo	9C1	..	0–..	...	Yes	G
Concord, N. H	7M2	P	2–1	6.1	Yes	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa	..M	P	0–1	0	Yes	CDGSW
Cranston, R. I	5M1	P	1–5	3.3	Yes	CDGSW
Cumberland, Md	4C1	P	0–0	4.4	Yes	G
Danville, Va	3M2	P	0–..	...	No	...
Dubuque, Iowa	..C	P	..–1	.1	Yes	CDGS
East Cleveland, Ohio	5A	A	..–5	...	Yes	...
Easton, Pa	5C	C	0–0	...	Yes	N
Elmira, N. Y	6M1	P	..–1	.7	Yes	CDGSW
Enid, Okla	5M	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Everett, Mass	5M	N	0–0	2.0	Yes	...
Everett, Wash	9W3	Cl	..–..	L	Yes	...
Fargo, N. D	5C6	P	1–..	15.0	Yes	N
Fitchburg, Mass	4M	P	0–0	5.1	Yes	G[1]
Fond Du Lac, Wis	8C	C	0–0	0	Yes	N
Fort Smith, Ark	5C†	C†	0–0†	0†	No†	...
Great Falls, Mont	...				Yes	...
Green Bay, Wis	3M3	P	..–..	0	Yes	N
Greenville, S. C	5M4	P	3–2	L	Yes	G[1]
Hamtramck, Mich	6M3	P	0–2	...	No	...
Haverford tp, Pa	...				Yes	CDGSW
Haverhill, Mass	5C	C	..–0	.4	No	...
Hazleton, Pa	5C	P	..–5	0	No	G
High Point, N. C	5C	..	..–..	...	Yes	G[1]
Hutchinson, Kan	9C†	P†	0–0†	0†	Yes†	...
Inglewood, Calif	5C1	C	0–0	1.7	Yes	CDGSW
Jackson, Mich	5C	P	0–0	.1	Yes	...
Johnson City, Tenn	..A1	..	2–1	...	Yes	GS
Jamestown, N. Y	5M1	M	0–1	.5	Yes	DG[1]
Kearny, N. J	5C2	P	0–0	.3	Yes	CDGS
Kenosha, Wis	7A1	A	1–..	1.0	Yes	CDSW
Kokomo, Ind	5M4	M	..–2	0	Yes	CDGS
La Crosse, Wis	5M2	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Lafayette, Ind	8M1	M	..–1	0	Yes	G
Lebanon, Pa	5C	P	..–1	...	No	CDGS
Lexington, Ky	6M3	P	0–0	...	Yes	CDGSW

Rockford, Ill	15M1	P*	2*–0	3.5*	Yes	CDGS
Saginaw, Mich	6A3	P	0–1	1.7	Yes	DGS*
St. Petersburg, Fla	8A	A	..–1	.5	Yes	...
San Jose, Calif	5A1	A	5–1	15.6	Yes	CDGSW
Santa Monica, Calif	6M3	P	5–0	3.3	Yes	
Savannah, Ga	5C†	P†	0–0†	0†	Yes†	...
Schenectady, N. Y	9A	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Shreveport, La	..M1	P	2–0	...	Yes	...
Sioux City, Iowa	9M1	P	1–1	2.3	Yes	CDGSW
Stockton, Calif	6M3	P	..–1	2.5	Yes	CDGSW
Terre Haute, Ind	5M4†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...
Topeka, Kan	11M1	C	..–1	...	Yes	...
Union City, N. J	8M1	P	2–0	0	Yes	...
Waco, Tex	9C	P	..–9	...	Yes	CDGSW
Waterbury, Conn	5M2	P	2–..	7.4	Yes	G
Waterloo, Iowa	13M1	P	2–..	3.8	No	G
Wheeling, W. Va	5M1	P	0–0	.3	Yes	CDGSW
Wilkes Barre, Pa	5C	P	..–..	...	No	...
Winston-Salem, N. C	..C	C	0–..	0	Yes	DGSW
York, Pa	..C	..	..–6	...	No	...
25,000 to 50,000						
Alameda, Calif	5C1	..	0–0	0	Yes	...
Alexandria, La	4C1†	A†	1–2†	...	Yes†	...
Alexandria, Va	3C2	N	..–1	1.0	Yes	CGS
Alhambra, Calif	..M	A	1–..	1.3	Yes	CDGS
Amsterdam, N. Y	7M†	P†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...
Anderson, Ind	4M4	M	8–..	...	Yes	...
Ann Arbor, Mich	6M3	M	1–1	6.6	Yes	N
Appleton, Wis	4M3	P	..–..	...	Yes	N
Arlington t, Mass	5El	P	..–2	1.7	Yes	DGW[1]
Auburn, N. Y	..M	M	0–0	...	Yes	...
Aurora, Ill	15M	M	..–1	L	Yes	...
Bakersfield, Calif	6C3	A	2–..	2.3	Yes	CDGSW
Baton Rouge, La	1C	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGS
Battle Creek, Mich	21C	P	0–0	0	Yes	G
Bay City, Mich	5C	C	..–..	1.8	Yes	...
Bellingham, Wash	5M2	P	0–1	...	No	...
Belmont t, Mass	3El	E	0–0	.4	Yes	...
Beloit, Wis	4A4	A	..–1	2.6	Yes	CDGSW
Beverly, Mass	9M	P	0–..	.1	Yes	DG
Bloomfield, N. J	...	P	..–1	.6	No	...
Boise City, Idaho	7M	P	..–1	5.0	No	G
Bristol, Conn	5M3	P	..–2	0	Yes	DGSW
Brookline t, Mass	5El	P	0–2	.8	Yes	CDGSW
Burbank, Calif	4C2	A	3–..	5.2	Yes	CDGSW
Burlington, Iowa	15C3	P	0–0	.4	No	CDGSW
Burlington, Vt	5C1	P	..–..	0	No	...
Butte, Mont	..M	..	0–0	...	No	GSW
Lima, Ohio	6M	P	..–1	.5	Yes	CGS
Lorain, Ohio	7M†	M†	0–0†	...	Yes†	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa	5C	P	1–1	2.6	Yes	CDGSW
Lubbock, Tex	7C2	E	..–1	0	Yes	...
Lynchburg, Va	9C	A	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Mansfield, Ohio	7M	M	..–..	...	No	...
Marion, Ind	7M2	P	0–..	0	Yes	CDG
Marion, Ohio	7M	Cl	0–..	0	...	...
Mason City, Iowa	7M	P	..–8	...	Yes	CDGSW
Massillon, Ohio	3M2	M	..–6	...	No	G
Melrose, Mass	9M	P	..–9	1.6	Yes	D
Michigan City, Ind	7M4	M	..–2	1.3	Yes	...
Middletown, Ohio	5C2	C	0–1	0	Yes	CDGSW
Mishawaka, Ind	..M	M	..–..	0	Yes	N
Moline, Ill	5M	M	0–0	0	Yes	...
Montclair, N. J	6M3	M	2–..	8.4	Yes	CDGSW
Muncie, Ind	5M4	P	..	...	Yes†	...
Muskegon, Mich	9M	C	1–1	...	Yes	...
Muskogee, Okla	7M3	P	0–..	0	Yes	DGS
Nashua, N. H	4M1	..	..–..	0	Yes	...
New Brunswick, N. J	5M3	M	..–5	2.5	...	...
Newburgh, N. Y	3M2	M	..–..	...	Yes	...
New Castle, Pa	5C	P	0–0	.1	Yes	...
New London, Conn	5C	A	0–0	0	...	GS[1]
Newport, Ky	5M2	P	3–3	8.0	...	...
Newport, R.I	9M3	P	..–1	2.4	Yes	D
Norwalk, Conn	15M1	P	0–0	.5	Yes	GS
Norwood, Ohio	3M2	M	..–..	...	Yes	...
Ogden, Utah	7C	P	6–4	15.0	Yes	CDS
Orange, N. J	8M1	P	1–1	...	Yes	...
Orlando, Fla	6C1	P	..–1	.6	Yes	CDGSW
Owensboro, Ky	3M	M	..–..	...	Yes	...
Paducah, Ky	5M3*	P	0–1	0	Yes	CDGSW
Pensacola, Fla	..C	P	1–1	...	...	...
Perth Amboy, N. J	7M	M	1–1	1.9	...	...
Pittsfield, Mass	5M	N	0–1	2.6	Yes	...
Port Huron, Mich	6M3	P	3–2	10.1	Yes	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	...3	E	..–..	0	Yes	DGS
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	5M	P	..–..	.9	Yes	DGS
Quincy, Ill	8M4	M	..–12	...	Yes	...
Raleigh, N. C	4C1	C	0–..	0	Yes	DGSW
Richmond, Ind	5M2	P	..–2	2.2	Yes	CDGSW
Riverside, Calif	6M3	P	0–0	L	Yes	CGW
Rome, N. Y	5M	P	..–1	.9	Yes	CDG
Royal Oak, Mich	6M3	P	0–0	.4	Yes	CGS
Salem, Mass	5M	P	..–..	.4	Yes	N
Salem, Ore	7M3	P	..–..	...	Yes	...
San Bernardino, Calif	7C1	P	..–..	...	Yes	GSW
Santa Ana, Calif	6C3	P	1–1	...	Yes	CGW

TABLE XIII.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required (see code)
25,000 to 50,000—continued						
Santa Barbara, Calif.	6C3		..–1	1.4	Yes	...
Sheboygan, Wis.	3M3	M	0–0	0	Yes	...
South Gate, Calif.	5M1	M	..–1	...	Yes	CDGW
Steubenville, Ohio	5M	M	..–..	...	No	...
Superior, Wis.	4A3	A	0–0	.9	Yes	N
Teaneck tp, N. J.	8A1	A	..–1	3.8	Yes	CDGSW
Tucson, Ariz.	5C4	A	4–2	14.8	Yes	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5M3	M	..–..	...	No	...
Tyler, Tex.	7C	A	14–..	0	Yes	G
University City, Mo.	6M3	M	1–1	0	Yes	CDGSW
Waltham, Mass.	5M	P	..–1	.2	Yes	DGSW
Warren, Ohio	5M	C	3–..	.3	Yes	CDGSW[1,2]
Warwick, R. I.	9M4	M	..–2	2.3	Yes	GW
Watertown t, Mass.	5El9	P	0–0	1.5	Yes	CDGSW
Watertown, N. Y.	9M	P	..–2	.3	Yes	G
Wausau, Wis.	3M4	C	..–..	...	Yes	...
Wauwatosa, Wis.	5M	P	0–..	0	Yes	N
West Allis, Wis.	3M4	P	0–0	0	Yes	N
W. Hartford t, Conn.	5A†	A†	..–..	...	Yes†	...
West Orange, N. J.	8M1	M	..–1	...	Yes	CDGSW
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	9C1	P	0–0	0.5	Yes†	CG
White Plains, N. Y.	4M3	P	4–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	7M2	A	0–0	.3	...	CDGSW
Williamsport, Pa.	5M	P	1–4	.1	Yes	...
Wilmington, N. C.	5C	C	0–5	10.9	Yes	DGW
Woonsocket, R. I.	6M1	M	0–..	0	Yes	...
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M	P	0–0	0	No	...
Yakima, Wash.	4C	P	..–..	...	Yes	N
10,000 to 25,000						
Aberdeen, S. D.	..A	P	..–..	...	...	...
Aberdeen, Wash.	7M1	P	1–1	2.1	Yes	...
Adrian, Mich.	6C3	P	0–1	1.6	Yes	CDGSW[2]
Albany, Calif.	5C	P	..–..	...	Yes	...
Albany, Ga.	5C	P	..–1	...	...	DW
Albert Lea, Minn.	49C1	N	..–..	0	No	N
Alliance, Ohio	4M	P	..–..	0	No	CG
Alpena, Mich.	6M3	P	..–2	.7	Yes	...
Ames, Iowa	7M	N	0–..	.2	Yes	GS

City	PLANNING AGENCY Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director—How Selected	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Comprehensive Zoning	Improvements Required (see code)
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Coatesville, Pa.	5C	P	..–..	.2	Yes	...
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	6M1	P	0–0	0	Yes	DW
Coffeyville, Kan.	11M2	P	0–0	.1	Yes	N
Columbus, Ind.	5M	M	..–..	0	No	...
Compton, Calif.	..M	M	..–1	1.8	Yes	CDGSW
Connersville, Ind.	4M1	P	0–0	0	No	N
Cranford tp, N. J.	4C3	P	..–..	...	No	CDGSW
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5M	P	..–..	0	Yes	N
Cudahy, Wis.	7M1	C	..–..	0	Yes	G[1]
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	3M2	..	2–..	...	...	...
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11C5	P	..–3	4.3	Yes	...
Decatur, Ala.	..C	P	..–..	...	...	...
Decatur, Ga.	6C	P	0–0	.7	...	...
Dedham t, Mass.	5El	El	..–5	.1	Yes	DSW
Denison, Tex.	12C	P	..–..	0	Yes	N
Denton, Tex.	9M	M	..–..	0	Yes	...
Donora, Pa.	5C	P	5–..	3.0	Yes	DS
Dothan, Ala.	5C3	C	0–5	1.2	Yes	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	7C2	C	..–..	0	Yes	DW
East Hartford t, Conn.	6C1	P	0–0	.1	Yes	CG[1]
East Moline, Ill.	5C1	Cl	..–..	0	Yes	CGSW
Ecorse, Mich.	6M3	E	0–0	1.0	Yes	...
El Centro, Calif.	5C4	P	..–9	1.0	...	CDGSW
El Dorado, Kan.	13M2	A	..–3	...	Yes	G
Elmhurst, Ill.	20M1	P	0–0	.5	Yes	CDGSW
Emporia, Kan.	9C	P	..–9	0	Yes	N
Endicott, N. Y.	5M	P	0–0	.2	No	...
Englewood, N. J.	7M3	M	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Eureka, Calif.	6M3	P	0–0	L	Yes	...
Fairhaven t, Mass.	7El	El	..–7	.2	Yes	D
Fairmont, W. Va.	7C1	P	..–..	...	No	...
Faribault, Minn.	5C3	..	..–3	...	Yes	...
Farrell, Pa.	5C	P	0–0	...	Yes	...
Fergus Falls, Minn.	..M	..	..–..	0	...	...
Ferndale, Mich.	6M3	P	0–0	...	Yes	CGS
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	15C	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGS
Fort Thomas, Ky.	6M1	P	0–2	.1	Yes	CDGSW
Framingham t, Mass.	6El	..	..–..	.5	Yes	...
Frederick, Md.	5M	P	0–1	...	Yes	N

Amesbury t, Mass.	6El	..	..–..	...	...	...
Anaheim, Calif.	7C2	C	..–2	3.1	Yes	CDGSW
Andover t, Mass	5El	..	0–0	...	No	DGSW
Ardmore, Okla	3M18	M	1–..	3.0	Yes	CDGSW
Arkansas City, Kan	5M1	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Asbury Park, N. J	6A1	P	..–3	2.3	Yes	CDGSW
Ashland, Ohio	3M1	M	0–0	0	Yes	S
Ashland, Wis	3M4	P	0–0	...	No	...
Ashtabula, Ohio	4M3	Mg	0–0	0	Yes	...
Atchison, Kan	7C	C	0–0	0	Yes	CDGS
Attleboro, Mass	7M	P	1–1	1.6	Yes	G^1
Auburn, Me	3C	C	..–..	...	Yes	G
Bartlesville, Okla	7C	C	0–..	0	Yes	D
Batavia, N. Y	7M1	P	..–8	.1	Yes	...
Beaver Dam, Wis	..M	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Bedford, Ind	7M2	P	0–..	1.3	Yes	DSW
Bell, Calif	6M3	P	3–..	.7	Yes	CSW
Bellevue, Pa	5M	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGS
Bend, Ore	7C3	P	..–2	...	Yes	N
Benton Harbor, Mich	6C3	P	0–0	1.8	Yes	N
Bergenfield, N. J	5M	M	0–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Big Springs, Tex	9C	P	0–0	...	Yes	...
Birmingham, Mich	5C2	P	..–1	3.5	Yes	$CDGSW^2$
Bismarck, N. D	5C3	P	0–1	.5	Yes	N
Bloomington, Ind	5M4	M	..–1	L	Yes	N
Bluefield, W. Va	4C1	C	..–5	0	Yes	G^1
Boulder, Colo	6C3	P	..–..	...	Yes	N
Bradford, Pa	5M	P	..–..	...	No	...
Brawley, Calif	6C	C	..–6	...	Yes	N
Bremerton, Wash	12M4	M	..–1	1.0	Yes	...
Bristol t, R. I	5El	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Bristol, Tenn	5M	M	..–..	...	...	...
Brownsville, Tex	9C	C	..–..	0	Yes	CG
Brunswick, Ga	5C	P	..–..	...	Yes	DS
Burlingame, Calif	6M	P	0–0	.5	Yes	CDGSW
Burlington, N. C	9C	A	0–0	0	Yes	G^1
Cairo, Ill	9C	..	0–0	...	No	...
Calumet City, Ill	10M	M	0–0	1.0	...	...
Cambridge, Ohio	4M3	M	..–..	0	Yes	C^2
Canonsburg, Pa	9C	C	1–..	...	No	CDS
Carbondale, Pa	..C	C	..–..	...	...	...
Carlisle, Pa	4C	..	..–4	...	No	C
Carteret, N. J	1M	..	..–..	...	No	DGSW
Champaign, Ill	5C2	P	0–..	0	Yes	G
Chippewa Falls, Wis	6M1	..	..–..	...	No	...
Clarksville, Tenn	3C2	P	..–5	0	No	CG
Clayton, Mo	4M2	P	..–1	.1	Yes	CDGSW
Clearwater, Fla	12C	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGW
Cleveland, Tenn	3C	C	..–3	0	Yes	CDSW
Freeport, N. Y	3C1	C	0–0	0	Yes	C
Fullerton, Calif	6M3	..	..–..	.6	Yes	CDGSW
Fulton, N. Y	3M1	M	..–..	...	Yes	...
Gainesville, Fla	5C	P	..–1	.2	Yes	N
Garden City, N. Y	5M	N	..–..	0	Yes	CGSW
Gardner, Mass	3M	N	..–3	.2	No	N
Glen Cove, N. Y	5C	C	..–..	...	Yes	CDGW
Glens Falls, N. Y	5M	M	0–..	0	Yes	...
Gloucester, Mass	5M	M	1–4	2.0	Yes	CDSW
Goldsboro, N. C	4C1	P	0–2	...	Yes	DW
Grand Forks, N. D	5M3	M	1–0	0	Yes	N
Granite City, Ill	5M	M	..–..	...	No	...
Greenfield t, Mass	...	..	0–1	...	No	...
Greenville, Miss	5C2	..	..–2	11.0	Yes	GW
Griffin, Ga	..C	C	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Harlingen, Tex	5C1	M	..–6	0	Yes	N
Harvey, Ill	25M	P	..–..	...	Yes	DGSW
Hempstead, N. Y	5C	C	..–5	...	Yes	CDGS
Hibbing, Minn	9C1	C	0–0	0	Yes	...
Hickory, N. C	5C2	C	..–5	.6	Yes	G
Highland Park, Ill	2M3	P	..–..	2.5	Yes	N
Hoquiam, Wash	8M1	M	..–1	.4	No	N
Huntsville, Ala	6C4	P	0–0	.5	Yes	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	8M1	P	0–0	3.8	No	N
Independence, Kan	..C3	..	0–0	0	Yes	N
Iowa City, Iowa	7M	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Irondequoit t, N. Y	5C	C	1–1	7.1	Yes	DGSW
Ironton, Ohio	3A2	..	..–..	0	No	...
Ironwood, Mich	9C	P	..–..	0	No	...
Ithaca, N. Y	7M2	C	..–1	0	Yes	CDGSW
Janesville, Wis	4A3	E	..–3	...	Yes	CDGSW
Johnson City, N. Y	3C2	N	0–0	0	Yes	CGSW
Johnstown, N. Y	3M2	M	..–5	.1	Yes	...
Kankakee, Ill	..M	M	..–..	...	Yes	DGSW
Keene, N. H	6M3	N	0–0	2.2	Yes	N
Key West, Fla	5..	..	..–..	...	...	...
Kingsport, Tenn	5A4	P	0–0	.8	Yes	...
Kingston, Pa	5C	P	0–0	0	Yes	CGS
Kirkwood, Mo	5C	C	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Klamath Falls, Ore	6M6	..	0–0	.6	Yes	...
La Grange, Ill	5M2	M	..–5	...	Yes	...
La Porte, Ind	8M1	M	10–..	.2	Yes	DSW
Lackawanna, N. Y	5M	P	1–0	...	Yes	CDGSW
Lancaster, Ohio	4M3	P	0–0	.2	Yes	...
Lawrence, Kan	7M1	M	..–..	L	Yes	...
Lawton, Okla	5M1	P	0–0	0	Yes	S
Leominster, Mass	..M	..	..–3	L	Yes	...
Lewiston, Idaho	6C3	P	..–..	0	No	...
Lewistown, Pa	5C1	P	0–1	.1	No	CDGSW

TABLE XIII.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY				Compre-hensive Zoning	Improve-ments Re-quired (see code)
	Number, How Selected, Ex Officio	Director —How Selected	Number Full-and Part-time Employees	Expendi-tures 1946 (in thousands)		
10,000 to 25,000—Continued						
Lincoln Park, Mich	..M	M	..–..	0	Yes	N
Lock Haven, Pa	C	C	0–0	.8	No	...
Lockport, N. Y	7M1	M	..–2	...	No	...
Lodi, Calif	6C3	C	0–1	1.8	Yes	G
Longview, Wash	7M	P	..–1	.1	Yes	DGW
Lynbrook, N. Y	5C	..	0–..	0	Yes	CG
Lyndhurst tp, N. J	..M	M	0–0	0	Yes	...
Lynwood, Calif	8C	C	..–2	1.3	Yes	CDGS
McAlester, Okla	15C2	M	..–15	0	No	DGSW
McAllen, Tex	5C	C	..–..	.4	Yes	G
Mamaroneck, N. Y	4..	A	..–..	0	Yes	CDGS
Manhattan, Kan	11..	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Manitowoc, Wis	4M3	C	..–..	...	Yes	N
Mankato, Minn	30M2	P	0–0	0	Yes	GSW
Marblehead t, Mass	..El	P	0–0	...	Yes	CGW[1, 2]
Marietta, Ohio	3M2	P	0–0	0	No	...
Marquette, Mich	7C	P	0–2	0	No	N
Marshall, Tex	24M	A	..–..	4.5	No	GSW
Martinsville, Va	5C	..	0–0	1.4	Yes	...
Massena, N. Y	5M	N	0–0	0	Yes	DGS[1]
Mattoon, Ill	6C1	C	..–7	6.5	No	CDGSW
Maywood, Calif	5C	P	..–5	...	Yes	...
Meadville, Pa	5M	P	..–1	.3	No	...
Medford, Ore	7M2	P	..–1	.1	Yes	...
Menasha, Wis	4M3	..	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Merced, Calif	6C3	P	..–..	0	No	...
Methuen t, Mass	5El	P	0–0	.1	Yes	CG
Middletown, N. Y	6M	N	0–..	0	Yes	G
Midland, Mich	6M3	A	1–..	...	Yes	N
Milford t, Mass	5El	N	..–..	0	Yes	...
Millburn tp, N. J	4M3	P	0–1	.3	Yes	CDGSW
Millville, N. J	7M1	P	0–0	3.5	No	...
Mineola, N. Y	5C	P	0–0	L	No	C
Minot, N. D	5C2	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Modesto, Calif	5C3	C	2–..	1.6	Yes	G
Monroe, Mich	9C	P	..–1	2.9	...	N
Monrovia, Calif	6M3	P	0–0	2.3	No	CDGSW
Monterey, Calif	7M	C	0–1	.5	Yes	CDGSW
Moultrie, Ga	6C	P	..–6	...	No	...
10,000 to 25,000—continued						
Ponca City, Okla	..M	P	5–..	0	Yes	CDGS[1, 2]
Port Chester, N. Y	3C2	C	0–1	0	Yes	DGSW
Portsmouth, N. H	6M3	P	..–3	1.7	Yes	CDGW
Pottstown, Pa	5C	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGS
Pottsville, Pa	5M	M	0–..	...	No	...
Provo, Utah	9..	P	..–1	0	Yes	G
Red Bank, N. J	5M2	P	0–..	0	Yes	CDGSW
Redlands, Calif	5C3	P	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW
Redondo Beach, Calif	6M3	M	..–1	.7	Yes	CDGSW
Redwood City, Calif	6C3	C	0–0	...	Yes	CDGSW
Reidsville, N. C	12C	C	0–0	0	Yes	DGSW
Reno, Nev	6M3	P	..–..	4.3	No	N
Rensselaer, N. Y	3M2	..	2–3	.8	No	...
Richmond, Calif	6M4	M	..–10	.4	No	DGSW
Richmond Hghts., Mo	5C4	P	..–1	.3	Yes	CDGS
Ridgewood, N. J	3C2	P	..–..	0	Yes	CDGSW
Rochester, N. H	7M1	P	0–0	...	No	GSW
Rock Hill, S. C	5C1	..	1–5	0	Yes	G
Rockville Centre, N. Y	5M	M	..–5	0	Yes	CDGSW
Roswell, N. M	5C	C	..–..	0	No	N
Rutherford, N. J	6M3	P	0–1	2.3	Yes	CDGSW
Rutland, Vt	...				No	CG
St. Augustine, Fla	8C1	C	0–0	0	Yes	N
St. Cloud, Minn	..C	N	0–0	0	Yes	...
Salem, Ohio	3M	M	..–6	.2	No	DGS
Salina, Kan	8M	P	0–0	0	Yes	N
Salinas, Calif	6C3	C	0–0	.6	Yes	CDGSW
San Gabriel, Calif	9C	P	..–1	...	Yes	CDGSW
San Leandro, Calif	5C3	A	..–1	.8	Yes	CDGSW
San Mateo, Calif	7C3	A	2–0	4.0	Yes	CDGSW
Santa Cruz, Calif	6M2	E	..–8	1.2	Yes	CDGSW
Santa Fe, N. M	8M2	P	0–0	0	No	DGSW
Santa Rosa, Calif	7C	P	..–7	0	Yes	CDGSW
Sarasota, Fla	3C1	Mg	..–..	...	Yes	N
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y	5M	..	..–..	1.5	Yes	N
Saugus t, Mass	..El	..	..–..	.5	Yes	CGW
Scarsdale, N. Y	5C1	Mg	0–6	3.1	Yes	CDGW[3]
Shaker Hghts., Ohio	4M1	M	0–1	.4		...
Shaler tp, Pa	5C	..	0–0	0	Yes	...

Mount Clemens, Mich	7M	P	0–..	...	Yes	GSW
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa	5C3	P	..–3	...	No	CDGS
Mount Vernon, Ill	8M	M	..–8	...	Yes	D
Mount Vernon, Ohio	5M5	M	..–0	0	No	GW
Muskegon Hgts, Mich	7M2	..	0–0	0	Yes	CDGSW
Nampa, Idaho	5M3	P	..–..	L	Yes	CW
Natick t, Mass	5El	El	..–5	.2	Yes	...
National City, Calif	7C2	C	..–2	...	Yes	...
Neenah, Wis	8C1	P	..–8	0	No	N
New Castle, Ind	7M2	P	0–0	3.0	Yes	CDGSW
New Iberia, La	6M1	P	..–..	0	Yes	G
Newton, Iowa	3C2	P	0–0	0	No	...
Newton, Kan	7M	P	0–0	.1	Yes	...
Niles, Mich	8M	M	8–..	0	Yes	DGS
Niles, Ohio	4M3	M	..–..	.1	No	...
Norfolk, Neb	8M	M	0–..	0	No	C
Norman, Okla	..M3	M	0–1	1.2	Yes	DGS
North Adams, Mass	6M	..	0–..	0	...	...
N. Attleboro t, Mass	5El	..	0–0	1.0	...	...
Northampton, Mass	9M	N	0–0	...	No	CG
Norwood t, Mass	5El	..	..–..	...	...	...
Nutley, N. J	8M1	P	1–..	.9	Yes	...
Oil City, Pa	5..	P	..–..	...	...	...
Old Forge, Pa	...	..	3–7	...	No	DGSW
Olympia, Wash	12M3	P	..–1	2.6	Yes	DGSW
Oneonta, N. Y	14M	P	..–..	...	Yes	...
Ontario, Calif	6M3	..	0–0	8.7	Yes	CDGS
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9M	P	..–9	1.1	No	...
Oswego, N. Y	...				Yes	...
Ottawa, Kan	9C	P	0–1	1.5	Yes	...
Painesville, Ohio	3A2	..	0–0	0	Yes	CDGS
Palo Alto, Calif	6M4	P	..–1	3.1	Yes	CDGSW
Paris, Tex	7M	P	..–..	0	No	DGSW
Park Ridge, Ill	6M	M	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Parsons, Kan	12C	N	0–0	0	No	D
Peabody, Mass	..M	..	3–..	...	...	...
Peekskill, N. Y	4M1	..	0–7	...	Yes	...
Piqua, Ohio	5M	M	..–5	0	Yes	DGSW
Pittsburg, Kan	..C	..	..–..	...	Yes	...
Pittston, Pa	5C	P	0–0	0	No	...
Plymouth t, Mass	5El	P	..–5	...	No	...
Pocatello, Idaho	5C	M	..–10	...	Yes	GSW
Pomona, Calif	6C3	P	..–2	3.5	Yes	CDGSW
Sherman, Tex	0C3	M	..–16	0..	Yes	CGSW[1]
S. Charleston t, W. Va	9C1	P	..–2	1.0	Yes	...
S. Milwaukee, Wis	8M	..	..–..	...	Yes	DSW
S. Pasadena, Calif	7M2	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
South Portland, Me	5A	A	..–..	.3	Yes	...
South River, N. J	9M	P	0–..	0	Yes	CDGSW
Stevens Point, Wis	5M2	M	0–0	...	Yes	N
Stillwater, Okla	6M2	P	0–0	1.0	Yes	CDGSW
Stratford t, Conn	10C1	P	..–2	.5	Yes	CDGW
Summit, N. J	8M1	P	..–1	1.0	Yes	CDGSW
Swampscott t, Mass	5El	P	0–1	.9	Yes	N
Sweetwater, Tex	15C	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Tallahassee, Fla	...				Yes	...
Temple, Tex	5C	A	..–..	1.2	Yes	CDGSW
Texarkana, Tex	..C	C	0–0	0	Yes	D
Thomasville, Ga	5C	P	..–..	0	No	DGS
Tiffin, Ohio	4M2	..	..–1	.1	Yes	GS
Tonawanda, N. Y	5M	M	..–5	1.4	Yes	CGSW
Traverse City, Mich	6M3	P	0–0	...	Yes	DGS
Two Rivers, Wis	4C3	P	0–0	0	Yes	...
Uniontown, Pa	5M	P	..–5	0	No	DGS[1]
Urbana, Ill	6M3	P	..–..	.5	Yes	...
Vallejo, Calif	6M3	P	..–..	...	Yes	CGSW
Vancouver, Wash	9M3	P	..–..	3.0	Yes	CGW
Vincennes, Ind	9M	M	..–9	0	Yes	...
Walla Walla, Wash	18M3	M	..–1	...	No	GSW
Waterville, Me	5C	P	0–0	0	No	...
Waukesha, Wis	4M3	P	1–1	2.8	Yes	G
Waycross, Ga	5C1	C	..–..	...	...	...
Webster Groves, Mo	5C2	C	0–0	.5	Yes	DGSW
Wellesley t, Mass	5El	P	1–1	3.8	Yes	CG
W. Springfield, Mass	5El	..	1–2	...	Yes	...
Westfield, Mass	5M	P	0–3	5.0	...	...
Westfield, N. J	8..	P	..–..	...	Yes	CDGSW
Weymouth t, Mass	7E1	..	..–..	...	Yes	GW
Whittier, Calif	5M2	P	..–1	.5	Yes	CDGSW
Wilmette, Ill	10*	P	0–1	0	Yes	CDGW
Winchester t, Mass	5El	..	0–..	.1	Yes	G
Winnetka, Ill	6M3	P	..–1	3.2	Yes	CDGSW
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	3M2	M	0–0	0	No	...
Wooster, Ohio	5M1	P	0–0	.1	No	...
Xenia, Ohio	3A2	A	..–..	.2	No	G
Ypsilanti, Mich	5M	P	0–..	...	Yes	CDGSW

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[1] In these cities the streets need only be graded; surfacing is not a requirement.

[2] In these cities the sidewalks—not the curb and gutter—must be installed.

[3] In these cities the curb and gutter—not the sidewalks—must be installed.

Omitted from Table XIII are the following cities which reported that they do not have any official planning agency:

100,000 to 250,000—Canton, Ohio; Elizabeth, N. J.; Tampa, Fla.; and Wilmington, Del.

50,000 to 100,000—Asheville, N. C.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Augusta, Ga.; Bayonne, N. J.; Chester, Pa.; Cicero, Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Covington, Ky.; Galveston, Tex.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Jackson, Miss.; Lincoln, Neb.; Macon, Ga.; Pueblo, Colo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield Mo.; Springfield, Ohio; and Troy, N. Y.

25,000 to 50,000—Abilene, Tex.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Aliquippa, Pa.; Alton, Ill.; Anniston, Ala.; Ashland, Ky.; Bangor, Me.; Belleville, Ill.; Berwyn, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; Chelsea, Mass.; Clarksburg W. Va.; Clinton, Ia.; Danville, Ill.; East Providence t, R. I.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Elkhart, Ind.; Elyria, Ohio; Gadsden, Ala.; Galesburg, Ill.; Garfield, N. J.; Hackensack, N. J.; Hagerstown, Md.; Huntington Park, Calif.; Joplin, Mo.; Kingston, N. Y.; Laredo, Tex.; Lewiston, Me.; Maywood, Ill.; Meriden, Conn.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Middletown Conn.; Newark, Ohio; Newport News, Va.; Norristown, Pa.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Petersburg, Va.; Plainfield, N. J.; Port Arthur, Tex.; Rochester, Minn.; Rome, Ga.; San Angelo, Tex.; Sharon, Pa.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Stamford, Conn.; Taunton, Mass.; Torrington, Conn.; Waukegan, Ill.; and Wilkinsburg, Pa.

10,000 to 25,000—Abington tp, Pa.; Ada, Okla.; Ambridge, Pa.; Anderson, S. C.; Annapolis, Md.; Ansonia, Conn.; Arnold, Pa.; Astoria, Ore.; Athens, Ga.; Augusta, Me.; Austin, Minn.; Barre, Vt.; Bath, Me.; Beacon, N. Y.; Beatrice, Neb.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Berwick, Pa.; Billings, Mont.; Biloxi, Miss.; Blue Island, Ill.; Bogalusa, La.; Boone, Ia.; Borger, Tex.; Braddock, Pa.; Brainerd, Minn.; Bridgetown, N. J.; Bristol, Pa.; Brookfield, Ill.; Brownwood, Tex.; Bryan, Tex.; Butler, Pa.; Campbell, Ohio; Canton, Ill.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Carnegie, Pa.; Carthage, Mo.; Casper, Wyo.; Centralia, Ill.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Charleroi, Pa.; Cheltenham tp, Pa.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Chickasha, Okla.; Claremont t, N. H.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Cleburne, Tex.; Cliffside Park, N. J.; Clovis, N. M.; Collingswood, N. J.; Columbia, Mo.; Columbia, Pa.; Columbus, Miss.; Concord, N. C.; Coraopolis, Pa.; Corning, N. Y.; Cortland, N. Y.; Coshocton, Ohio; Darby, Pa.; Del Rio, Tex.; Dixon, Ill.; Dormont, Pa.; Dover, N. J.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Duquesne, Pa.; Durant, Okla.; East Liverpool, Ohio; East Point, Ga.; Easthampton t, Mass.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Ellwood City, Pa.; Escanaba, Mich.; Euclid, Ohio; Eugene, Ore.; Fairfield, Ala.; Findlay, Ohio; Floral Park, N. Y.; Florence, S. C.; Forest Park, Ill.; Fort Collins, Colo.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Fort Madison, Ia.; Fostoria, Ohio; Frankfort, Ind.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Freeport, Ill.; Fremont, Neb.; Gastonia, N. C.; Geneva, N. Y.; Gloucester City, N. J.; Grand Island, Neb.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Greensburg, Pa.; Greenville, Tex.; Gretna, La.; Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.; Guthrie, Okla.; Hannibal, Mo.; Hanover b, Pa.; Hanover tp, Pa.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Harrison, N. J.; Harrison tp, Pa.; Hastings, Neb.; Hawthorne, N. J.; Henderson, Ky.; Highland Park, Tex.; Hillside tp, N. J.; Hobbs, N. M.; Holland, Mich.; Homestead, Pa.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Hornell, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Hudson, N. Y.; Huron, S. D.; Indiana, Pa.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Jeannette, Pa.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Johnston t, R. I.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Kenmore, N. Y.; Keokuk, Ia.; Kewanee, Ill.; La Grange, Ga.; Laconia, N. H.; Lake Charles, La.; Lakeland, Fla.; Laramie, Wyo.; Lexington t, Mass.; Lexington, N. C.; Lincoln, Ill.; Lincoln t, R. I.; Linden, N. J.; Little Falls, N. Y.; Logan, Utah; Logansport, Ind.; Long Branch, N. J.; Longview, Tex.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Mahanoy City, Pa.; Maplewood, Mo.; Maplewood tp, N. J.; Marinette, Wis.; Marlborough, Mass.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Marshfield, Wis.; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Menominee, Mich.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Missoula, Mont.; Mitchell, S. D.; Moberly, Mo.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Mount Clemens, Mich.; Nanticoke, Pa.; Natchez, Miss.; Naugatuck, Conn.; Needham t, Mass.; Neptune tp, N. J.; New Bern, N. C.; New Kensington, Pa.; New Philadelphia, Ohio; North Plainfield, N. J.; North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Norwich, Conn.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Olean, N. Y.; Oneida, N. Y.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Palestine, Tex.; Panama City, Fla.; Pekin, Ill.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Rahway, N. J.; Rapid City, S. D.; Reading t, Mass.; Ridgefield Park, N. J.; Roselle, N. J.; St. Charles, Mo.; St. Clair Shores, Mich.; Salisbury, Md.; Salisbury, N. C.; Sanford, Fla.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Sedalia, Mo.; Shawnee, Okla.; Shelbyville, Ind.; Shelton, Conn.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Shorewood, Wis.; South Orange, N. J.; Staunton, Va.; Steelton, Pa.; Sterling, Ill.; Stowe tp, Pa.; Streator, Ill.; Struthers, Ohio; Suffolk, Va.; Sumter, S. C.; Swissvale, Pa.; Terrell, Tex.; Texarkana, Ark.; Thomasville, N. C.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Union tp, N. J.; University Park, Tex.; Valley Stream, N. Y.; Vandergrift, Pa.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Virginia, Minn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Warren, Pa.; Watertown, S. D.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Waynesboro, Pa.; Wenatchee, Wash.; West Chester, Pa.; West Frankfort, Ill.; West Warwick t, R. I.; Westbrook, Me.; Westerly t, R. I.; Whiting, Ind.; Willimantic, Conn.; Wilson, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Winona, Minn.; Winthrop t, Mass.; and Woburn, Mass.

Individual City Footnotes

Fresno, California: Position of director of planning is by ordinance assigned to the deputy commissioner of public safety and welfare.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Improvements that real estate developers must install before their plats are approved have not been specified by law. Ordinance requires "proper arrangements for the improvements and maintenance . . . . shall be required by the city engineer."

Paducah, Kentucky: Planning commission is a city-county agency.

Rockford, Illinois: Planning commission is a city-county agency with the planning director appointed by the city-county plan commission made up of 15 city members and 15 county members. Expenditures reported are for six months only since office of director was established June, 1946.

Saginaw, Michigan: Not less than 25 per cent of all streets shown on plat and all streets connecting improved streets must be graded and surfaced before the plat is approved.

Toledo, Ohio: City and Lucas County employ a joint planning staff. Expenditures reported is city's share.

Washington, D. C.: The National Capital Park and Planning Commission appointed by the President exercises planning functions for the District of Columbia.

Wilmette, Illinois: Appointive members of planning commission selected by the presidents of the village, school, library, and recreation boards.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1946

By Howard L. Russell

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

The first full postwar year of 1946 saw public welfare agencies coping with social problems resulting from industrial reconversion, the return of millions of veterans, widespread industrial disputes and inflationary trends in living costs. Local public welfare officials, therefore, were increasingly concerned during 1946 with the greater caseloads, larger expenditures and the need to strengthen their professional staffs.

Many governmental agencies were concerned during the past year with providing benefits and services to the returning veteran at the community level. Virtually every city and large community in the country had some sort of veterans' information and referral centers organized to give quick and effective personal service to veterans.

Requests by needy persons for financial assistance from local public welfare agencies have increased during the past year. This was due to the termination of war industries and the return to the labor market of millions of employable servicemen who tended to push out of employment persons of marginal employability. Various communities having large war industries suddenly found themselves with comparatively few peacetime jobs for the workers in their communities. Nationwide social insurance programs were subjected to their first major test in their 10-year history and served as an effective cushion in reconversion from a wartime economy, as did the program of veterans' benefits in assisting the readjustment of discharged servicemen to civilian life.

The most difficult task of local public welfare administration in 1946 was to keep public aid grants abreast of constantly rising living costs. Handicapped persons dependent on public aid for the basic necessities of life are affected the most by inflationary trends and are particularly hard hit by rising food costs since food represents a higher proportion of a total budget for assistance families than for any other group.

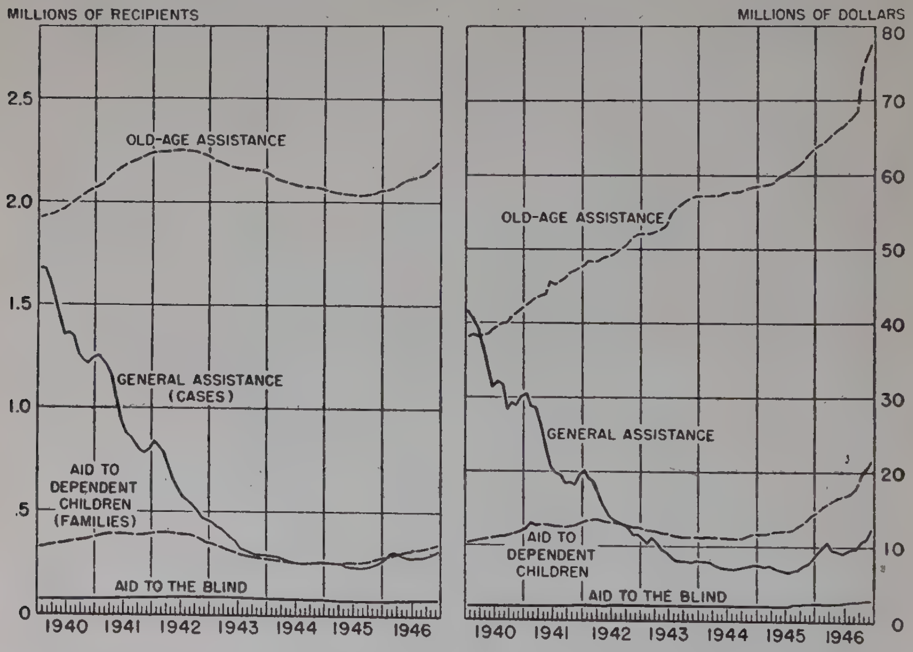
During 1946 most cities and communities were absorbed in such social problems as juvenile delinquency, inadequate housing, care of the chronically ill and aged, racial tensions, and medical care. Local agencies were asked to assist in giving services in connection with these social problems and there was a large increase in the number of cases handled not involving financial grants.

Trends in Public Assistance. Of the four major types of public assistance grants, the largest percentage increase in caseload for the country as a whole was in the aid to dependent children program. All types of public assistance showed an increase in the caseload in 1946 and an even greater percentage increase in the expenditures because of an effort to keep assistance grants in line with increased living costs.

In September, 1946, a total of 323,360 families, including 829,000 children, were aided by the aid to dependent children program. This was an increase of 25 per cent over the caseload of the corresponding month of 1945. Expenditures increased 42 per cent over the corresponding month of a year ago. The average grant per family in September, 1946, was $55.42. In September, 1946, a total of 282,000 general assistance cases were given financial aid. This was an increase of 22 per cent over the number of cases receiving general assistance a year previously. The expenditures for this group increased 42 per cent in the same period. The average grant per case for September 1946 was $34.74.

Old age assistance aided 2,135,000 persons in September, 1946, which was an increase of only 5 per cent over the number of recipients a year ago. The expenditures for this group have increased 12 per cent during this period. The average grant in September, 1946, was $32.15 per month to each aged person.

The number of recipients of aid to the blind increased 7 per cent during the past year, and in September, 1946, 75,274 people received this type of assistance. The average monthly grant was $34.61 and the expenditures have increased 13 per cent over the previous year.



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin

RECIPIENTS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1940, TO DECEMBER, 1946

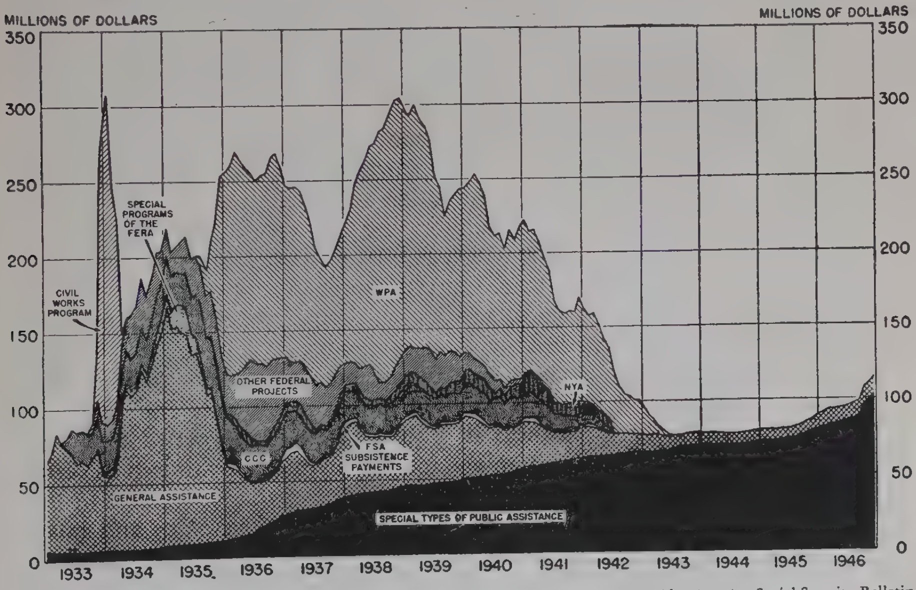
Includes data for programs administered without federal funds in states without plans approved under the Social Security Act.

It is to be noted that the 1946 per cent increase in expenditures for all types of public aid doubled the percentage increase of the caseload. This reflects directly the efforts made to keep assistance grants abreast of rising living costs. Approximately three million handicapped and needy people received assistance in 1946 representing expenditures of over a billion dollars of public funds supplied by federal, state, and local governments.

Federal Welfare Legislation. Each year of the war saw an increasing number of proposals for federal welfare legislation, but because of the absorption of congressional committees with the conduct of the war, few of these proposals were enacted into law. In 1946, however, congressional committees turned to serious consideration of these proposals and a few important welfare laws were passed.

The House Appropriations Committee produced the Calhoun Report providing substantial background data on social security and public assistance. Lack of time prevented comprehensive treatment of proposals in this field, but Public Law 719 was enacted, which increased federal financial participation and public assistance for the aged, blind, and dependent children; provided unemployment compensation for maritime workers; gave retroactive coverage to veterans under the old age and survivors insurance program; and doubled previous appropriations to the Children's Bureau for its maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare program.

The 79th Congress also enacted two important health measures. The



Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin

PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1933, TO DECEMBER, 1946

Hospital Construction Act authorized $3,000,000 annually for planning, and $75,000,000 annually for construction of needed hospital facilities in the form of grants-in-aid to the states. Another law authorized the establishment of a national institute of mental health.

One of the most important governmental accomplishments in relation to public welfare came about through Executive order. The President's Reorganization Plan Number 2, among other provisions abolished the Social Security Board, transferring its functions to the Federal Security Administrator, and transferred the Children's Bureau from the Department of Labor to the Social Security Administration. This integration of federal welfare function holds promise of increased effectiveness in many of the governmental welfare services.

State Welfare Legislation. Comparatively few state legislatures were convened during 1946, but those which did meet enacted important public welfare laws including many laws affecting the status and rights of veterans. New York State enacted into law the major recommendations of its special committee on social welfare which for two years has been studying the "patchwork" quality of welfare functions, accumulated through years of piecemeal legislation. The legislature sought three major objectives: first, the integration of services to the needy, including provision for a single office in which the needy may apply for all types of public assistance and care, the investigation of family needs by a single agency, and uniform standards of assistance and care within any individual county; second, the substitution of a residence requirement for the current cumbersome and costly settlement system; third, the stabilization of state aid to local districts for support of welfare expenses and administration. Localities were required to choose one of four major options in reorganizing their welfare services in order to qualify for the financial benefits provided in the law.

In California the state department of mental hygiene received in 1946 the largest appropriation in its history for construction of new facilities. California also enacted sickness and disability legislation to benefit unemployed persons, and followed New York State in authorizing the continuance of day care centers for working mothers from which federal support had been withdrawn. Mississippi allocated most of the state's surplus funds to new welfare institutions and improvement of existing ones, and its legislature materially strengthened both its public assistance and child welfare programs.

Georgia's legislature in a short 15-day session passed far-reaching social legislation that expanded its child welfare, public assistance, and recreation programs, and made new advances in public health. It passed a new child labor law which raised the minimum age for employment of children in certain industries from 14 to 16 years.

New Jersey in 1946 enacted over 60 laws on behalf of veterans and related to opportunities for education, employment, loans, and civil service status. The New Jersey legislature also gave the juvenile and domestic relations court exclusive jurisdiction over minors under the age of 18 and improved the administration of welfare services by consolidating the office of overseer of the poor with that of the municipal director of welfare.

Ohio enacted laws that provided increased benefits for needy, aged, and blind persons and authorized increases also in grants under the aid to dependent children program. At the August special session the General Assembly provided that county home inmates over 65 years of age could be eligible for public assistance at state expense. Illinois enacted a similar law in 1945 and the experience under these laws is being watched by many states who desire to provide more and better institutional care for their aged population.

Virginia strengthened its adoption laws in 1946 and provided new financial support for its juvenile and domestic relations courts. Virginia also authorized its public welfare department to develop a statewide system of public homes for the care of the chronically ill, infirm, and incapacitated in need of institutionalization.

Local Administrative Problems and Developments. Local public welfare agencies during 1946 felt the impact of increasing applications for aid for the first time since prewar years and available funds were further strained by the need to increase individual grants to offset rising living costs. With inflexible tax sources, local government faced with rising welfare costs was looking to state and federal sources for additional revenue.

Local public welfare agencies welcomed the return during 1946 of many of their former employees from the armed services but many departments were still troubled with a shortage of trained personnel or with a rapid turnover in staff because local welfare agencies were unable to pay salaries comparable to those of private employers or other public agencies.

Many communities during the war years had endeavored to plan for the postwar period, and this year gave them an opportunity to put their plans into action. Many communities abandoned organizations which had been formed in order to assist in the war effort, while other cities endeavored to retain certain community organizations which had been found effective in working with the social and economic problems in the community.

The care of the chronically ill and aged received considerable attention during 1946. General hospitals have been so crowded with the acutely ill as to require the discharge of chronic patients. Private nursing homes and homes for the aged have been equally crowded, with the quality of care often deteriorating through shortage of personnel and rising costs. Many cities and communities have been studying the possibility of expanding their hospital facilities or homes for the aged, or have studied the possibility of constructing such facilities. The old "county poor farm" is being converted into a modern home for the aged or a modern infirmary. Cities and counties have been reexamining their license laws and inspection procedures in regard to private nursing homes or homes for the aged in order to raise standards and improve the quality of care.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), is the national association serving public welfare officials through agency and individual memberships. This organization provides consultative services to state and local welfare agencies, and maintains a program of regional and national meetings, committee activities, and publications. The organization attempts to keep abreast of developing problems in public welfare administration and to contribute to their solution.

The National Council of Local Welfare Administrators, organized within the Association, has a membership of approximately 850 county and city public welfare directors. This Council maintains a close relationship with 22 state associations of county welfare directors. Field services were provided by the American Public Welfare Association to practically every state of the union. During 1946 the American Public Welfare Association conducted regional meetings in Columbia, South Carolina; Amarillo, Texas; Portland, Oregon; St. Paul, Minnesota; Branford, Connecticut; and two one-day meetings in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

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Public Health

Developments in 1946

By Ira V. Hiscock

Chairman, Department of Public Health, Yale University School of Medicine

International note. Of outstanding significance for local, state, and national governments, besides having primary international importance, was the adoption of the constitution of the World Health Organization, with signatures from 61 governments on July 22, 1946. This Organization will have authority to adopt regulations concerning sanitary and quarantine requirements, nomenclature of disease and cause of death, and standards of biological and pharmaceutical products, and will provide a mechanism for cooperative action.

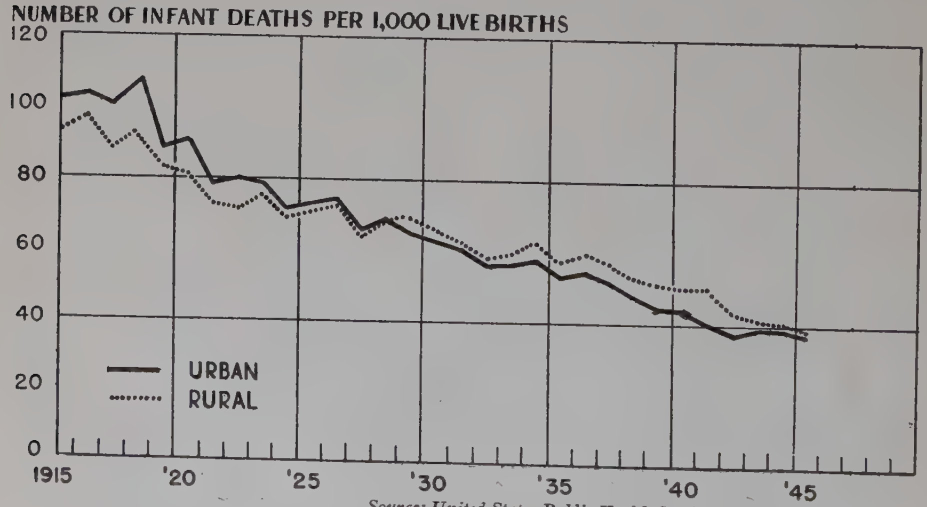
Legislation. The record of the 79th Congress was more impressive in the international field than in its contributions for domestic legislation. The passage of what was originally the Hill-Burton Bill for developing a national hospital program was encouraging in spite of two "riders." One of these objectionable features provides that a Hospital Council appointed by the Federal Security Administration may veto certain actions of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (including disapproval of a state plan because it fails to conform with federal law); and another provides that a state agency may appeal to the federal courts from denial of a project. Provisions for federal appropriations include $4,000,000 for the survey of hospital and health center needs and $375,000,000 for construction of physical facilities. The federal contribution is to constitute one-third of the cost and nonfederal funds the other two-thirds. Project sponsors may be states, cities, or other governmental agencies, or private non-profit hospitals. Wide latitude is provided for each state to develop its program of hospital and health center construction to be administered under specified standards.

During 1946 the Federal Security Agency was reorganized to provide for increased coordination of federal health activities, by bringing the Children's Bureau, the Vital Statistics Division of the Census, and the Food and Drug Administration into the same general agency in which the United States Public Health Service functions. The Federal Security Agency now includes four main operating branches: the Social Security Administration (including activities of the Children's Bureau), Education, Public Health and Office of Special Services.

Food and Milk Control. Among local communities which passed regulations or resolutions requiring that all milk and milk products sold within their jurisdiction be pasteurized were Lake Orion, Michigan, and Milford, Connecticut. Detroit and Rochester, Michigan, adopted new milk ordinances, the former to regulate milk processing and to establish requirements for licenses and permits.

Ashland, Wisconsin, provided for medical inspection of food handlers; a new food ordinance in Seattle, Washington, covers manufacturers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and itinerant sellers, following a survey by the state department of health. This ordinance was endorsed by the Washington State Restaurant Association, and is apparently uniform with those of some 90 other large cities, 184 small towns, and with regulations in many states. Spokane passed a health examination ordinance covering food and drink handlers, employees of day nurseries, children's homes, clubs, et cetera.

In view of the interest in food handling ordinances, perhaps emphasis may be given to the importance of education of food handlers in the hygienic fundamentals of food handling, and of the need for adequate equipment including means for personal cleanliness and for sterilization of utensils. Medical examinations of food handlers are expensive and have proved of little value unless done by the health department and coupled with education. Furthermore, unless the task is thoroughly performed a false sense of security is developed. In reference to the training of food handlers, a school was organized in New Haven, Connecticut, early in 1946 with the cooperation of the restaurant association and of educational and health authorities, students being required to devote full time to the enterprise covering a period of several months before placement. In-service training courses for this purpose have developed in many cities. Meanwhile, the National Sanitation Foundation, with offices in Ann Arbor, Michigan, has assisted in the development of measures for testing the effectiveness of sterilizing facilities and in providing educational material.



Source: United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

Annual Number of Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States: 1915 to 1945

The rates are computed for the entire birth registration area; "urban" includes places of 10,000 or more population. Rates are based on births and deaths tabulated by place of occurrence.

Sanitation. Considerable attention was focussed in Oregon on the completion of engineering plans for sewage disposal plants. In Tennessee, also, 12 or more municipalities without public sewers have developed plans for sewage treatment or disposal plants. The Tennessee Valley Authority continued to assist in studies of sanitation and other factors of public health, as, for example, in Knoxville, Kingsport, Johnson City, and Harriman. The Indianapolis city council adopted a new air pollution ordinance to be administered by an 11-man board and with a staff for education and study.

Hospitals. The year was characterized by increased activity in hospital surveys on a state-wide basis with the participation of the state health departments and the cooperation of state medical societies, and in individual cities or counties through the initiative of local hospital or other community councils. The results of these state studies, pooled and analyzed in the National Hospital Survey Office, should be of enormous interest and help in planning future programs. Likewise of great value should be the comprehensive study of maternity and child health resources and needs in local areas, undertaken in 1946 by state sections of the American Academy of Pediatrics, with the cooperation of the United States Children's Bureau and other medical and public health groups.

Cooperative Planning. During the year there seemed to be a trend for appraisal of needs and evaluation of services on the part of local official and voluntary health agencies. Some of these appraisals were in the form of self-analysis through a health council or health division of the council of social agencies as, for example, in Columbus, Ohio; or with the aid of outside consultants, as in Dayton, Ohio; and in the state of Colorado where a state-wide committee, appointed following a survey by the field director of the American Public Health Association, has aroused wide interest in the development of a more complete health program.

The establishment of a joint county-city health department by Posey County and the city of Evansville, Indiana, marked the first combined city-county governmental effort in that state. In Washington, D. C., and five surrounding areas, steps were taken by the Metropolitan Health Council, following a health and hospital survey, to develop more complete and integrated services. The purposes of the newly formed Health Council of Greater New York, as outlined in the incorporation papers, are in line with the general trend "to promote the maintenance of health and the prevention of sickness." To this end the Health Council proposes:

1. To develop and assist in developing a comprehensive, long-range plan for the improvement, extension, and coordination of health services throughout the City of New York.

2. To encourage citizen understanding and active support of the programs and objectives of agencies, both public and private, which may from time to time exist in the health field.

3. To promote the organization of groups of citizens on a borough, regional, district, or neighborhood basis, and to interest such groups and medical, dental, nursing, teaching and other groups in borough, regional, district, or neighborhood health programs; and to assist such citizens and other groups in such programs.

4. To cooperate and maintain close relationship with the department of health of the city of New York and other official agencies concerned with health programs, in the improvement and extension of health services, health protection, and dissemination of health information for the people of the city of New York.

5. To cooperate with other non-profit agencies in the health field, and to assist in and maintain such common services for health agencies in the city of New York as may from time to time be found helpful.

6. To develop, and aid in the development of special health projects or demonstrations, and promote and carry on research in the health field and prepare and publish material relating to health matters.

7. To provide a health information service for the people of the city of New York.

Fortunately, as a sound principle in its plan of organization it suggests that once the Health Council is fully organized it shall join with the Welfare Council of New York and the Hospital Council of Greater New York in forming a United Council of the three agencies.

New legislation in New York State took the form of increased state appropriations for tuberculosis control and for matching local appropriations for expansion of full-time county or district public health programs under trained direction.

Throughout the United States increasing concern has been noted because over 40 million people lack the benefits of even a minimum full-time health organization. Armed with the stimulating report on *Local Health Units for the Nation,* prepared by a Committee of the American Public Health Association under the chairmanship of Dr. Haven Emerson, the state health officers of the nation with their directors of local health administration, and nationally recognized consultants, met for nearly a week in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in September, 1946, to make plans for the future. This conference, made possible by the Kellogg Foundation, the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan, and the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association following shortly afterwards in Cleveland, were landmarks in public health during 1946.

Membership in the American Public Health Association has now passed the 10,000 mark. A revised constitution was adopted, continuing the plan for a governing council which includes representation of local geographical groups through the representatives of affiliated societies and regional branches; representatives of diverse technical interests through Association section delegates; and representatives of "the elder statesmen" of the Association through elective councillors. Among many contributions of the Association during the year were the launching of a program for the accrediting of schools of public health, the extension of examinations provided for official agencies operating under merit system plans, the revision of standard methods for milk and water analysis, and the conduct of field studies of administrative practice.

Municipal Hospital Data

Table XIV presents for 266 city and city-county hospitals and sanatariums rendering general hospital service certain information on management, number of full-time employees, work hours per week, method of financing indigent cases, and the extent hospitals are self-supporting. Questionnaires to obtain this information were sent by the Year Book late in 1946 to the 314 city and city-county hospitals reported in the hospital number of the *Journal* of American Medical Association for April 20, 1946, to be rendering general hospital service. Of these 314 general hospitals, 266 responded to the Year Book inquiry, 33 hospitals did not report, and 15 hospitals, according to data reported by city officials, are excluded from this survey as not being general hospitals. Also excluded from the Year Book survey are 106 specialized city and city-county hospitals and institutions and also "related institutions" defined as infirmaries and nursing homes giving certain medical care but not full hospital service.

The 421 city and city-county hospitals (314 general and 107 specialized) represent only 6.5 per cent of the total 6,511 hospitals in the United States in March, 1946. But if state and federal hospitals are included, approximately one-third (2,183) of all hospitals are government owned, and the remainder consist of 2,990 church and nonprofit hospitals and 1,338 proprietary hospitals, according to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association for April 20, 1946. Of the 2,183 governmental hospitals, 705 are federally owned, 549 are state, 508 are county, 359 are city, and 62 are city-county hospitals. The 421 city and city-county hospitals may be classified into 314 general hospitals, 41 tuberculosis hospitals, 49 special hospitals, four nervous and mental hospitals, and 13 institutions. The 314 city and city-county general hospitals had 59,800 of the 1,738,944 hospital beds in the United States in 1945, 1,114,306 of the 16,257,402 admissions, 145,722 of the 1,969,667 births in hospitals, and 43,751 of the 1,405,247 total daily patient load.

Of the 266 hospitals in Table XIV, 239 are municipally owned and operated, and 27 are city-county owned and operated. All of these hospitals are registered by the American Medical Association; registration implies recognition by the AMA, and is extended to all hospitals and related institutions concerning which the association has no evidence of irregular or unsafe practices. Sixty of these hospitals are approved for intern training by the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association, 115 have out-patient departments according to the *American Hospital Directory, 1946,* 111 are approved by the American College of Surgeons as meeting unconditionally the minimum requirements for general standardization, 67 have nursing schools accredited by the state board of examiners, and 178 participate in nonprofit prepaid hospital insurance plans.

Hospital Organization. Municipal hospitals generally are managed by a separate hospital board of five to seven members appointed either by the mayor or by the city council. Of the 253 hospitals reporting type of hospital organization, 193 are managed by separate boards, 43 operate as separate departments without boards, 16 are in health departments, one is a division of the welfare department, and the organization of 13 hospitals was not reported. The boards of three-fourths of the 193 board-managed hospitals are composed of from three to seven members. Of the 193 hospital boards, 61 have five members, 35 have three members, 31 have seven, 14 have six, 13 have nine, eight have eight, seven have four, five have 10, three have 11, one each have 2, 13, 14, 15, and 18 members, and 11 hospitals did not indicate the number of board members.

Hospital boards in 82 of the 193 hospitals are appointed by the city council, in 56 hospitals by the mayor, in 12 they are elected, in five they are self-perpetuating, in two the city manager appoints them, in one hospital the local judges appoint the members, in four cases various officials together appoint the board, and 31 cities did not indicate the appointing authority.

Only 60 of the 266 municipal hospitals have an advisory committee without any administrative duties, 169 do not have an advisory committee, and 37 failed to report this information. Hospital advisory committees, where they exist, usually are appointed by the city council or the city manager. Of the 41 advisory committees whose appointing authority is known, 13 are named by the city council, 11 by the city manager, five by the hospital board, six by the hospital staff, three by the city health officer, and one each by the mayor, local judges, and the local medical society.

The hospital manager or superintendent serves as the chief administrative officer, supervising the personnel and enforcing the policies of the governing body. Of the 266 hospitals, the manager is appointed by the hospital board in 172 hospitals, by the chief administrator of the city in 33, by the city council in 23, and by the city health or hospital commissioner in 25 hospitals. In New York city, for example, the managers in each of the 14 reporting hospitals are selected by the commissioner of hospitals. In 13 other hospitals the managers are selected by various city officials.

Employees and Work Hours. The hospitals in Table XIV range from institutions with 3,500 employees to small units with only five employees. Of the 248 city hospitals reporting the average number of their full-time employees, 51 per cent have less than 50 employees, 38 per cent from 50 to 500 employees and 10 per cent 500 and over.

The regular work week for floor duty nursing staff, excluding the supervisors, was reported by 239 of the 266 hospitals in Table XIV. Although individual hospitals report work weeks ranging from 40 to 60 hours, 88 per cent of the hospitals report having work weeks from 40 to 48 hours, with 68 per cent indicating 48 hours, which is also the median week for the entire group.

Finances. The city and city-county general hospitals were asked to supply information on their earnings, their degree of self-sufficiency, whether their budgets are reviewable by the chief administrator and the city council. Sixty-five per cent of the 266 hospitals in Table XIV paid more than three-fourths of their 1946 operating expenses from hospital earnings, 98 of these hospitals indicating that they are entirely self-supporting and do not receive any general city or tax funds to meet operating deficits. At the other extreme, 24 hospitals, almost all large city hospitals, prohibited by law from accepting pay patients, report that all operating funds come from general city budget appropriations. An additional 22 hospitals, again primarily large city institutions, report that earnings netted anywhere from one to 49 per cent of the 1946 operating expenses. A few of the large city hospitals indicated that whatever earnings were received from financially able patients were turned over to the general fund of the municipality and were not credited as hospital earnings.

Comparisons between individual hospitals in Table XIV, and especially between public and private hospitals should be made with care. Any statistical or financial data for a given hospital should be interpreted in the light of the legal authority of the hospital and the type of service it offers. One indication of the different character of public and private hospitals, especially those in large cities, is the variation in the average stay per patient as reported by the American Medical Association. In 1945 the average stay per patient in city and city-county hospitals was 14.4 and 13.4 days respectively. All nonprofit (private) hospitals and proprietary hospitals had an average stay per patient of 9.8 and 7.1 days respectively.

Hospital and city officials were asked to indicate whether the chief city administrator and the city council have the power to review and change the budget of the hospital. Of the 266 hospitals reporting, the budgets of 192 hospitals are subject to review and change by the top administrator and the city council, those of 62 hospitals are not reviewable, while the authority of top management in 12 cities was not reported.

Table XIV reports for 231 city and city-county hospitals the agency paying the cost of caring for indigent cases and the method of payment. In 186, or 80 per cent of the 231 hospitals, the cost of indigent cases is met any one of six ways: (1) the county pays a fixed rate per diem to the hospital—94 hospitals; (2) the city or city and county provide a flat appropriation at the start of the fiscal year—50 hospitals; (3) the city or city-county makes up the hospital deficit at the end of the year—21 hospitals; (4) the city or city-county pays a fixed rate per diem—17 hospitals; (5) the state pays a fixed rate per diem— three hospitals; and (6) the cost is paid from an endowment fund—one hospital. In 45 other hospitals the indigent cases are financed by a combination of methods, the two principal methods being county per diem payments supplemented either by city per diem payments or by city deficit-meeting payments at the close of the fiscal year.

Table XIV

REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 266 CITIES

This table includes all but 42 of the 308 city and city-county hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States that render general hospital service and that are registered by the American Medical Association. The 42 hospitals omitted are listed in notes at end of table. Also excluded from this table are "related institutions" defined by the AMA to include infirmaries, nursing homes, and the like that do not give full hospital service. All these data, except as noted below, were reported to the Year Book late in 1946 and early in 1947 by city and hospital officials. After **Name of Hospital,** a section mark (§) indicates a city-county hospital while letters indicate hospital also provides other types of service: I isolation; **T** tuberculosis; C chronic; **N** institutional. Under **Management,** the first column shows the form of the hospital organization (see code below); the second column shows who appoints the hospital manager; and the third column whether the hospital has an advisory committee, and who appoints the committee. Under **Personnel,** are shown the average number of full-time hospital employees during 1946, and the work hours in the regular work week for floor duty nursing staff (excluding supervisors). Under **Finance** are shown the 1945 operating and maintenance expenditures as taken from the *American Hospital Directory, 1946;* "Control Over Budget" indicates whether the chief city administrator and the city council may review and change the hospital budget; "Per Cent Self-Supporting" indicates the per cent of the 1946 hospital operating and maintenance expenditures financed by room rentals and service charges; "Financing Indigent Cases" indicates who pays costs and method of payment (see code); and "Per Cent Free Care" indicates per cent of total patient days care provided for free patients. Data on **Bed Capacity, Average Daily Census,** and **Number of Admissions** are for 1945 and were taken from the *Journal* of the American Medical Association for April 20, 1946. Data under **Prepay,** etc.; are from the AMA *Journal*, April 20, 1946, except **Outpatient Department** which is from the *American Hospital Directory, 1946* (see code). An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table. Population figure in italics indicates post-1940 figure is given in Table III.

Hospital Organization

B—managed by hospital board
D—separate department without board
H—division of city health department
W—division of welfare department

Appointment of Advisory Committee

A—city manager
B—hospital board
C—city council
H—city health officer
J—court judges
L—local medical society
M—mayor
S—hospital staff

Method of Financing Indigent Cases

C—county pays fixed rate per diem
D—city (city-county) makes up deficit at end of year

Method of Financing—Continued

E—private endowment
F—city (city-county) provides flat appropriation at start of year
M—city pays fixed rate per diem
S—state pays fixed rate per diem

Selection of Hospital Board

A—city manager
C—city council
E—elected
J—court judges
M—mayor
P—self-perpetuating
X—city officials

Prepay, Interns, etc. (last column)

B—hospital participates in non-profit prepaid hospital insurance plan
I—approved for intern training by council on medical education and hospitals of AMA

Prepay, Interns, etc. (last column)—Cont.

N—nursing school accredited by state board of nurse examiners
O—hospital has out-patient department
S—approved by American College of Surgeons as meeting unconditionally the minimum requirements for general standardization

Appointment of Hospital Manager

A—city manager or mayor
B—hospital board
C—city council
E—civil service examination
H—health or hospital officer
P—commissioner of public safety, public affairs, safety-service director
W—city welfare officer

		MANAGEMENT			PERSONNEL		FINANCE								
City	Name of Hospital	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	How Manager Appointed	Advisory Com.; How Appointed	No. of Fulltime Employees, 1946	Work Hours per Week, Nursing Staff	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Control over Budget	Per Cent Self-Supporting	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	Average Daily Census	No. of Admissions	Prepay; Interns; Nursing; Out-Patient; ACS Approval
Over 1,000,000															
Detroit, Mich.........	City Receiving	B-4M	E	Yes S	981	40	$2,237	Yes	41	F	35	635	549	17,220	BIOS
	City Receiving	B-4M	E	Yes S	61	40	168	Yes	59	F	35	50	34	1,574	BOS
New York, N. Y......	Bellevue	D	H	No	3,500	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	3,223	2,445	60,163	I NOS
	Coney Island	D	H	No	356	40	...	No	0	F	85	270	179	4,864	BIOS
	Cumberland	D	H	No	440	40	...	Yes	0	D	100	361	216	5,729	BINOS
	Fordham	D	H	No	588	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	505	403	9,302	BINOS
	Goldwater	D	H	No	1,272	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	1,660	1,561	1,505	IOS
	Gouverneur	D	H	No	305	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	200	139	2,852	BIOS
	Greenpoint	D	H	No	390	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	268	188	4,819	BIOS
	Harlem	D	H	No	1,430	40	2,002	Yes	0	F	100	654	584	16,512	BINOS
	Kings County	D	H	No	3,321	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	2,280	1,911	49,463	BINOS
	Lincoln	D	H	No	597	40	1,131	Yes	0	F	100	399	349	9,889	BINOS
	Metropolitan	D	H	No	1,133	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	1,143	986	9,423	BINOS
	Morrisania	D	H	No	595	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	466	389	10,193	BIOS
	New York City	D	H	No	574	40	...	Yes	0	F	100	850	531	6,895	BIOS
	Queens	D	H	No	760	40	1,284	Yes	0	F	100	705	534	10,657	BIOS
Philadelphia, Pa.......	General§	H	H	Yes H	1,455	48	2,527	Yes	7	F	80	2,500	1,703	22,778	BINOS
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md........	City T	W	W	No	715	48	1,137	Yes	*	F	...	1,325	810	5,035	BIOS
Boston, Mass.........	City	B-5M	B	No	1,800	48	...	Yes	10	..	90	2,378	1,366	32,258	BINOS
	Long Island C	..	H	No	...	48	...	Yes	0	F	100	517	458	668	O
Cleveland, Ohio.......	City	H	H	Yes	1,090	48	2,190	Yes	51	CD	49	1,586	1,156	11,259	BINOS
St. Louis, Mo.........	City	D	H	No	1,058	44	1,398	No	1	DF	99	1,037	672	13,406	BINOS
	Phillips	D	H	No	644	44	1,140	No	..	DF	99	728	496	10,189	INOS
San Francisco, Calif...	Laguna Honda§N	H	E	No	250	44	1,059	Yes	0	F	98	900	773	803	...
	San Francisco§	H	E	No	900	44	2,475	Yes	0	F	90	1,346	964	16,235	IOS
Washington, D.C......	Gallinger Mun T	H	C	..	943	40	2,072	Yes	15	..	85	1,460	925	17,268	INOS
250,000 to 500,000															
Cincinnati, Ohio.......	General	D	*	No	820	48	1,614	Yes	23	CFM	48	900	612	18,838	BINOS
	Holmes	B-.M	B	No	100	44	263	No	100	..	0	52	50	1,341	BOS
Dallas, Tex...........	Parkland§	B-5C	B	Yes B	300	48	894	Yes	..	F	...	388	245	7,455	INOS
Denver, Colo.........	General§T	H	A	Yes M	395	48	...	Yes	0	F	100	614	302	9,502	INOS
Houston, Tex.........	Davis	B-10M	A	No	100	55	653	Yes	0	F*	100	441	317	10,090	BINOS
Indianapolis, Ind......	City T	B-5M	B	No	527	48	...	Yes	20	..	...	700	541	10,231	BINOS
Jersey City, N. J......	Medical Center	D	A	Yes C	800	48	...	Yes	..	F	80	900	825	18,865	BINOS
Kansas City, Mo......	General 1	H	H	Yes H	530	48	761	Yes	4	F	97	500	359	8,077	INOS
	General 2	H	H	Yes H	250	48	275	Yes	2	F	98	252	146	3,302	NOS
Louisville, Ky.........	General§	H	H*	No	445	48	764	No	13	F	85	578	350	11,121	INOS
Memphis, Tenn.......	Gaston	B-3C	C	No	600	48	...	Yes	..	F	94	489	462	14,220	INOS

TABLE XIV.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 266 CITIES—Continued

		MANAGEMENT			PERSONNEL		FINANCE								
City	Name of Hospital	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	How Manager Appointed	Advisory Com.; How Appointed	No. of Fulltime Employees, 1946	Work Hours per Week, Nursing Staff	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Control over Budget	Per Cent Self-Supporting	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	Average Daily Census	No. of Admissions	Prepay; Interns; Nursing; Out-Patient; ACS Approval
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Newark, N. J.	City	...	P	...	...	..	$1,202	Yes	0	F	...	700	587	10,843	INS
Rochester, N. Y.	Municipal	H	P	No	61	48	...	Yes	30	CFD	80	649	513	13,845	INS
100,000 to 250,000															
Cambridge, Mass.	City	B-5A	A	No	240	44	5,208	Yes	50	S*	18	300	184	6,053	INOS
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Erlanger§	B-5.	B	No	462*	44	...	No	85	D*	34	371	289	10,657	BINOS
Flint, Mich.	Hurley	B-7C	B	..	432	48	1,372	No	97	C	...	425	325	15,082	BINS
Fort Worth, Tex.	City & County§	B-7C	B	No	150	..	243	Yes	10	F	95	168	95	3,234	INOS
Grand Rapids, Mich.	General	H	A	No	7	40	...	Yes	0	D	100	35	15	113	O
Hartford, Conn.	Municipal I	B-6M	B	Yes	290	54	...	Yes	..	F	60	291	172	3,417	IOS
Knoxville, Tenn.	General	H	W	Yes C	175	48	392	Yes	0	CDF	36	285	160	8,729	BINOS
Miami, Fla.	Jackson Mem.	B-9C	A	No	1,000	45	1,592	Yes	68	M	39	500	387	14,899	BINOS
Nashville, Tenn.	General	B-7M	B	No	220	48	461	Yes	25	F	...	269	170	5,718	INOS
Tampa, Fla.	Municipal	B-5M	B	Yes*	300	48	655	Yes	88	D	15	304	192	8,798	INS
	Negro	B-5M	B	Yes	40	48	...	Yes	67	D	29	65	35	2,647	S
Utica, N. Y.	General	B-..	W	No	57	48	111	Yes	20	F	...	124	45	2,620	BO
Worcester, Mass.	City	B-8C	B	..	...	48	775	Yes*	60	..	11	480	337	8,850	BINOS
50,000 to 100,000															
Augusta, Ga.	University T	B-7C	B	Yes	673	48	...	No	56	F	26	400	322	10,438	INOS
Austin, Tex.	Brackenridge	...	C	No	296	48	552	Yes	59	D	32	237	146	5,503	BINOS
Beaumont, Tex.	Municipal	...	..	..	...	48	...	Yes	..	F	66	60	30	1,603	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	City	B-6M	B	No	...	48	810	Yes	100	CM	15	490	333	8,970	BINOS
Columbus, Ga.	City	B-7C	B	No	230	48	322	Yes	..	CD	18	300	148	7,420	INOS
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Memorial§	B-7C	B	No	145	40	237	Yes	64	F	33	102	58	2,786	BO
El Paso, Tex.	City-County§	B-6C	B	No	75	48	...	No	15	F	85	192	100	2,441	IOS
Highland Park, Mich.	General	B-5C	B	..	300	48	842	Yes	95	DF	5	255	209	7,778	BINOS
Irvington, N. J.	General	D	P	No	96	48	282	Yes	70	F	11	115	73	2,990	BOS
Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood	B-8M	B	No	175	44	393	Yes	100	M	1	129	108	4,677	IOS
Lawrence, Mass.	Burke Mem.	H	H	No	22	48	...	Yes	..	F	...	110	85	515	...
Macon, Ga.	Macon§T	B-3C	B	No	176	48	307	No	..	F	56	289	172	7,731	INOS
Pontiac, Mich.	General	D	A	Yes*	272	48	504	Yes	87	C	0	180	130	6,536	BIOS
Portland, Me.	City	D	A	No	40	..	...	Yes	10	D	95	...	...	...	...
	Farrington	D	A	No	37	55	...	Yes	23	F	76	150	92	1,001	O
Quincy, Mass.	City	B-5M	B	..	327	48	...	Yes	75	D	2	324	254	7,389	BINS
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Mercy	D	A	No	18	48	...	Yes	..	M	...	...	...	...	...
	Mound Park	D	A	No	176	48	297	Yes	100	M	16*	150	126	4,760	BS
Springfield, Mo.	City	H	H	No	12	48	22	Yes	1	D	95	20	7	566	...

Springfield, Ohio	City	B-5C	B	Yes	360	..	586	Yes	95	D	4	276	189	7,166	BINOS
Winston-Salem, N. C.	City	B-8C	B	Yes C	346	48	424	Yes	88	D	22	397	250	9,429	BINOS
25,000 to 50,000															
Anniston, Ala	Anniston Mem.	B-3X	B	No	101	48	190	No	99	F	5	105	53	3,214	BNS
Bay City, Mich	General	D	A	Yes C	115	48	202	Yes	100	C	0	110	83	3,536	BOS
Beloit, Wis	Municipal	D	A	Yes A	135	48	274	Yes	90	CD	5	125	81	3,475	BOS
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Memorial	H	A	No	130	48	274	Yes	95	CD	3	113	74	2,962	BNS
Cumberland, Md	Memorial§	B-7P	B	No	225	44	...	No	100	S	30	175	167	6,064	BNOS
Fitchburg, Mass	Burbank	B-18P	B	No	300	48	500	Yes	75	MFD	14	220	184	4,684	BINO
Greenville, S. C.	General	B-5C	B	No	390	48	467	No	90	CM	20	331	253	10,554	INOS
Haverhill, Mass	Municipal	B-*	B	Yes S	200	48	...	Yes	..	M	10	161	104	6,461	BS
Jackson, Mich	Foote Mem.	B-7C	B	..	200	44	498	No	90	C	10	150	165	5,631	BINOS
Jamestown, N. Y.	General	B-7M	B	No	136	48	291	Yes	88	CM	0	116	98	3,330	BS
Marion, Ohio	City	..	P	No	110	48	152	Yes	100	C	...	134	109	4,002	O
Moline, Ill	Public	B-3M	B	No	126	48	195	Yes	100	C	6	198	188	6,177	BINS
Muskogee, Okla	General	B-7.	B	Yes A	62	44	76	Yes	100	CM	7	108	63	2,710	BN
Owensboro, Ky	Owens-Daviess§	B-9J	B	..	125	48	187	No	97	CM	4	100	81	4,118	BNOS
Paducah, Ky	Riverside	B-7C	B	Yes S	115	48	218	..	100	CM	0	114	79	3,843	BOS
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Camden-Clark	D	C	No	175	44	...	Yes	*	C	0	165	128	5,138	BNS
Portsmouth, Ohio	General	D	A	No	90	..	111	Yes	90	D	3	100	83	3,338	BNO
Rome, N. Y.	Murphy Mem.	B-5M	B	No	100	48	222	Yes	86	..	0	83	80	3,354	BS
Royal Oak, Mich	General	D	A	Yes C	31	48	106	Yes	100	C	0	23	21	1,366	...
Wichita Falls, Tex.	General§	B-7C	B	No	88	56	210	No	87	CM	13	135	85	3,830	BNS
Wilmington, N. C.	Community§	B-11C	B	Yes	49	48	128	Yes	..	F	38	125	82	2,980	BNO
Wyandotte, Mich	General	B-5M	B	No	200	44	488	..	99	C	4	173	113	6,101	BOS
10,000 to 25,000															
Adams, Mass	Plunkett Mem.	B-7P	B	..	50	48	92	No	5	C	...	50	22	1,283	BS
Adrian, Mich	Bixby	B-5C	B	No	...	..	102	Yes	..	F	...	60	37	1,880	B
Albany, Ga	Putney Mem.§	B-5C	B	No	110	48	162	No	100	CM	4	108	51	3,132	S
Alliance, Ohio	City	D	A	Yes A	112	44	201	Yes	95	D	6	92	68	2,776	BN
Amesbury, Mass	Amesbury	B-5E	B	..	25	48	36	No	75	M	5	30	24	868	BS
Bowling Green, Ky	City	..	A	No	47	48	...	No	100	*	*	47	28	1,958	...
Brunswick, Ga	City§	B-6X*	B	No	82	44	...	No	85	*	10	96	50	2,881	O
Carthage, Mo	McCune-Brooks	B-6M	B	No	32	48	...	Yes	100	C	5	50	31	2,158	B
Champaign, Ill	Burnham City	B-3C	B	No	160	48	374	Yes	94	F	8	115	112	4,540	BNOS
Clovis, N. M.	Clovis Mem.	B-5C	B	No	50	48	148	..	100	..	2	50	52	2,655	BO
Coshocton, Ohio	City	D	A	Yes A	70	48	...	Yes	95	CD*	1	65	55	3,191	BN
Decatur, Ala	General§	B-3C	B	..	27	56	...	No	97	*	31	39	36	1,743	B
Dover, N. H.	Wentworth	B-7C	C	No	40	..	109	Yes	60	F	5	69	44	1,708	BNS
Fairmont, W. Va.	General	B-9C	B	No	...	48	295	No	100	*	2	143	108	4,887	BNS
Florence, Ala	Coffee Mem.§	B-8C	B	No	101	54	177	No	100	..	4	86	54	3,359	BO
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Broward Gen.	B-5.	B	Yes C	110	48	283	No	98	C	4	115	66	3,549	...
Fulton, N. Y.	Lee Mem.	B-14M	B	No	41	54	...	Yes	..	FM	0	61	35	1,269	B
Griffin, Ga	Strickland Mem.§	B-8C	B	No	50	48	58	No	100	CM	3	34	27	1,466	S
Gulfport, Miss	City & County§	B-5.	B	No	...	48	...	No	95	*	20	75	44	3,208	O
Hannibal, Mo	Levering	B-9P	B	..	120	48	65	No	100	M	...	150	89	3,002	BOS
Holland, Mich	City	B-5C	B	Yes B	60	48	121	Yes	96	CM	0	55	45	1,908	B

Table XIV.—Registered Municipal Hospitals in 266 Cities—Continued

		MANAGEMENT			PERSONNEL		FINANCE							
City	Name of Hospital	Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	How Manager Appointed	Advisory Com.; How Appointed	No. of Fulltime Employees, 1946	Work Hours per Week, Nursing Staff	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Control over Budget	Per Cent Self-Supporting	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care	Bed Capacity	Average Daily Census	No. of Admissions	Prepay; Interns; Nursing; Out-Patient: ACS Approval
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Key West, Fla.	Municipal*	D	A	Yes	30	48	...	Yes	50	C	50	56	17	886	...
La Grange, Ga.	City-County§	B-9X*	B	..	50	48	...	Yes	92	F	16	68	56	2,835	OS
Lakeland, Fla.	Morrell Mem.	D	A	Yes C	164	48	...	Yes	82	D	4	100	69	3,016	B
Lancaster, Ohio	Municipal	..	A	Yes A	80	48	...	Yes	100	D*	...	74	62	3,068	NS
Lawrence, Kan.	Lawrence Mem.	B-5M	B	No	45	48	$130	Yes	100	C	0	67	52	2,547	B
Lockport, N. Y.	City	B-5M	B	No	136	48	303	Yes	92	CD	6	142	137	4,822	B
McAllen, Tex.	Municipal	B-3M	B	..	57	48	89	No	100	..	0	65	43	2,163	B
Marblehead, Mass.	Alley Emerg.	B-9C	B	..	13	48	34	No	60	F	...	18	9	309	B
Massena, N. Y.	Massena Mem.	B-5.	B	..	...	..	104	Yes	..	C	...	50	30	1,138	B
Natick, Mass.	Morse	B-7E	B	No	60	48	129	Yes	80	M	2	58	38	1,417	BS
Needham, Mass.	Glover Mem.	B-8C	B	..	20	48	60	Yes	70	M	0	23	16	725	B
Newton, Iowa	Skiff Mem.	B-3.	B	No	30	44	78	Yes	90	C	...	52	38	1,220	BOS
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	De Graff Mem.	B-4X	B	No	80	48	127	Yes	66	M	9	50	43	4,545	B
Okmulgee, Okla.	City	B-6C	B	No	26	..	62	No	100	C	...	45	35	1,490	B
Orangeburg, S. C.	Tri-County	B-.C	B	..	...	..	254	..	..	CFE	...	132	118	4,964	NOS
Ottawa, Ill.	Ryburn Mem.	B-11C	B	No	125	48	...	No	100	M	6	118	93	3,401	BNOS
Sapulpa, Okla.	City	H	A	No	12	..	...	Yes	100	C	0	21	10	870	...
Sarasota, Fla.	Sarasota	D	A	Yes A	56	48	...	Yes	100	CF	2	58	40	1,476	O
Sedalia, Mo.	Bothwell Mem.	B-7M	B	No	50	48	117	Yes	100	CD	15	83	58	2,130	BOS
Shawnee, Okla.	Municipal	D	A	No	59	48	...	Yes	94	C	...	66	49	2,491	BOS
Sterling, Ill.	Public	B-.C	B	No	40	45	82	No	100	..	0	58	40	1,987	BNS
Two Rivers, Wis.	Municipal	B-7C	B	No	18	48	72	Yes	100	M	0	44	41	1,722	B
Vallejo, Calif.	Community*	B-10C	B	No	160	48	...	No	*	C	0	265	121	4,867	BO
Virginia, Minn.	Municipal	B-5C	B	Yes S	40	40	186	No	95	C	0	100	54	2,503	BS
Waukesha, Wis.	Waukesha Mem.	B-7M	B	Yes	80	48	168	Yes	97	CM	0	95	58	2,974	BS
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Beyer Mem. I	B-3M	C	No	120	48	157	Yes	92	DFC	0	135	55	2,447	B
5,000 to 10,000															
Albion, Mich.	Sheldon Mem.	B-7C	B	No	60	..	85	Yes	..	C	...	40	24	1,133	BOS
Alva, Okla.	General	D	C	No	22	48	53	Yes	100	C	2	38	24	1,498	B
Bartow, Fla.	General	B-2M	C	No	24	48	52	Yes	90	D	5	30	21	919	...
Bedford, Ohio	Municipal	B-7A	B	No	35	48	100	Yes	99	C	0	37	26	1,571	...
Brookings, S. D.	Municipal	B-6.	B	No	25	48	51	Yes	100	C	0	37	26	1,579	BO
Bucyrus, Ohio	City	..	A	No	50	40	62	Yes	100	M	...	51	53	1,464	B
Cedar Falls, Iowa	Sartori Mem.	B-3E	B	..	32	48	71	Yes	92	C	1	39	28	923	B
Charles City, Iowa	Cedar Valley	B-3E	B	No	...	..	127	..	100	..	...	60	53	2,348	B
Circleville, Ohio	Berger	..	C	No	22	..	...	Yes	80	D	...	23	14	704	B
Clinton, Ill.	Warner	..	C	No	35	..	...	No	..	C	...	36	20	736	BO

Coleman, Tex..........	Overall Mem.	B-9	B	Yes	15	40	...	Yes	100	E	2	50	20	1,409	O
DeKalb, Ill..........	Public	B-3M	B	..	24	54	60	Yes	80	C	...	35	30	731	BS
Edinburg, Tex..........	Grandview§	B-4C	B	..	...	..	...	No	..	..	...	65	19	1,539	BO
Fayetteville, Ark......	City	B-10	B	No	100	45	122	Yes	90	D*	...	70	46	2,636	S
Galion, Ohio	City	..	A	No	22	48	...	Yes	..	C	...	33	24	1,969	B
Grand Haven, Mich...	Municipal	B-6M	B	No	21	48	...	Yes	100	CDM	1	44	32	1,421	BO
Harriman, Tenn.......	Harriman	B-7C	B	No	34	48	...	Yes	100	C	3	40	27	2,856	...
Hillsdale, Mich........	Health Center	B-9M	B	..	65	48	125	Yes	..	C	7	65	41	2,389	BOS
Junction City, Kan....	Municipal	B-3E	B	No	50	48	64	Yes	2	C	0	67	38	1,157	B
McKinney, Tex.......	City	B-7C	B	No	70	48	108	Yes	100	CD	...	65	53	1,792	BNS
Menomonie, Wis......	City	B-5M	B	No	22	48	...	Yes	100	CM	0	28	28	824	...
Monmouth, Ill..........	Monmouth	B-3M	B	No	65	48	96	No	..	D	...	72	66	1,603	BS
Nacogdoches, Tex.....	City Mem.	B-15C	B	..	...	..	...	No	100	M	0	60	60	2,542	B
Nevada, Mo..........	City	B-5C	B	No	32	56	...	Yes	98	C*	0	33	27	1,006	B
Orange, Tex..........	City	D	A	No	40	56	...	Yes	100	..	0	72	34	2,990	...
Owatonna, Minn......	City	B-6M	B	No	65	48	95	No	100	C	0	50	41	1,819	B
Paris, Ky..............	Massie Mem.	B-.C	B	..	18	40	52	Yes	95	C	...	50	23	789	BS
Pawhuska, Okla.......	Municipal	D	A	No	15	48	...	Yes	..	..	0	40	15	1,040	B
Pittsburg, Calif.......	Community*	D	C	Yes C	60	44	...	Yes	90	..	0	52	23	...	BO
Price, Utah...........	City	B-..	C	No	22	48	45	Yes	100	C	0	40	34	1,329	...
Princeton, Ill..........	Perry Mem.	B-3M	B	No	30	48	126	Yes	98	C	...	58	47	1,574	B
Red Oak, Iowa........	Murphy Mem.	B-3.	B	Yes J	18	48	46	Yes	..	C	...	26	20	926	BS
Red Wing, Minn......	Red Wing	B-5C	B	Yes C	33	48	52	No	100	C	0	40	33	1,046	B
Rushville, Ind.........	City	B-3C	B	Yes C	11	48	30	Yes	..	C	25	12	9	525	O
St. Peter, Minn........	Community	B-10.	B	No	14	57	...	No	100	C	0	30	16	1,159	B
Salamanca, N. Y......	City	B-.M	B	..	...	..	110	Yes	100	..	...	46	38	2,137	B
Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	Seneca Falls	B-5C	B	No	26	48	...	Yes	80	C	0	30	16	590	B
Sheffield, Ala..........	Colbert Co.§	B-3.*	B	Yes L	100	49	162	..	100	CM	0	80	49	3,245	BO
Spencer, Iowa.........	Municipal	B-3.	B	Yes	27	48	58	No	100	C	0	25	19	935	B
Stillwater, Minn.......	Lakeview Mem.§	B-5C	B	No	...	..	...	No	0	CD	...	42	37	1,544	BS
Sturgis, Mich.........	Sturgis, Mem.	B-8C	B	No	50	48	84	Yes	100	C	0	40	30	1,433	B
Sylacauga, Ala........	Sylacauga	D	C	No	62	48	...	Yes	100	..	0	78	...	...	...
Three Rivers, Mich....	Three Rivers	B-5M	B	No	30	42	80	Yes	90	C	4	37	27	1,250	BS
Visalia, Calif..........	Municipal	D	A	Yes A	46	44	...	Yes	100	..	0	50	36	1,932	B
Wadsworth, Ohio......	Municipal	B-4*	B	No	25	60	61	No	100	..	...	37	22	1,020	BO
Wellsville, N. Y.......	Jones Mem.	B-9C	C	..	45	48	126	Yes	80	C	0	55	44	2,025	B
Willmar, Minn........	Rice Mem.	B-5M	B	No	85	48	142	..	100	CM	...	95	57	2,700	BO
Winfield, Kan.........	Newton Mem.	B-5C	B	No	58	48	143	Yes	95	C	38	50	55	2,172	BNOS
Under 5,000															
Ada, Minn............	Ada	B-5C	B	No	16	48	...	Yes	100	C	0	24	15	585	B
American Fork, Utah..	Community	B-6C	B	No	15	48	...	Yes	100	C	...	22	13	700	...
Anna, Ill..............	Hale-Willard	B-3C	B	No	13	48	22	Yes	91	C	0	15	8	473	...
Big Rapids, Mich......	Community	B-5C	B	..	30	48	53	..	100	C	...	34	23	1,107	B
Bigfork, Minn........	Northern Itasca	B-5C	C	Yes C	9	48	8	Yes	100	C	...	10	8	456	...
Butler, Mo...........	Butler Mem.	B-6M	B	No	28	40	...	No	100	C	...	35	12	820	O
Canastota, N. Y......	Memorial	B-5M	A	No	15	40	41	Yes	90	C	0	21	18	698	B
Canby, Minn.........	Swenson Mem.	B-3	C	No	15	40	...	Yes	100	C	...	25	17	669	B
Caribou, Me..........	Cary Mem.	B-9C	B	No	32	51	60	No	92	DM	9	40	20	912	BS

TABLE XIV.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 266 CITIES—Continued

City	Name of Hospital	MANAGEMENT			PERSONNEL		FINANCE					Bed Capacity	Average Daily Census	No. of Admissions	Prepay; Interns; Nursing; Out-Patient; ACS Approval
		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	How Manager Appointed	Advisory Com.; How Appointed	No. of Fulltime Employees, 1946	Work Hours per Week, Nursing Staff	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Control over Budget	Per Cent Self-Supporting	Financing Indigent Cases	Per Cent Free Care				
Under 5,000—continued															
Caro, Mich.	Community*	B-3.	B	No	12	40	...	Yes	80	D	0	16	9	533	B
Chadron, Neb.	Municipal	B-5M	B	Yes S	12	48	...	Yes	100	C	0	25	13	529	...
Clarinda, Iowa	Municipal	B-3E	B	Yes C	30	48	$109	Yes	78	C	0	44	33	1,518	BO
Cleveland, Miss.	City	B-5M	B	No	12	50	...	Yes	100	. .	15	22	11	676	...
Columbus, Kan.	Norton Mem.	B-3E	B	No	11	60	...	No	100	C	0	23	21	664	...
Crystal Falls, Mich.	Municipal	B-5C	B	No	...	48	...	Yes	100	C	0	17	6	452	B
Dover-Foxcroft, Me.	Mayo Mem.	B-3E	B	No	18	48	29	Yes	100	M	0	21	13	562	BO
Flandreau, S. D.	Municipal	B-5C	B	No	14	48	...	Yes	100	C	...	18	2	398	...
Forest City, Iowa	Municipal	B-3E	B	No	15	48	19	Yes	100	C	0	20	9	375	...
Fowler, Calif.	Municipal	B-7C	B	No	5	40	26	Yes	100	. .	0	10	7	454	...
Frederic, Wis.	Municipal	B-5M	B	No	20	48	...	No	100	C	0	12	...	...	B
Fremont, Mich.	Gerber Mem.	B-9.*	B	Yes	12	48	29	No	100	. .	0	20	14	725	B
Friend, Neb.	Warren Mem.	B-3C*	A	. .	10	. .	...	Yes	100	C	...	19	14	175	...
Geneseo, Ill.	Hammond City	B-3M	B	No	25	48	67	Yes	98	C*	0	27	21	819	BS
Georgetown, Ky.	Ford Mem.§	B-10.	B	. .	26	48	22	No	. .		...	28	11	724	B
Girard, Kan.	General	B-3E	B	No	12	52	30	Yes	98	C	20	22	13	451	B
Glencoe, Minn.	Municipal	B-5C	B	No	25	48	...	Yes	100	M	...	35	35	1,597	BO
Glenwood, Minn.	Community	B-5C	B	No	23	48	40	Yes	100	C	0	26	21	826	BOS
Grangeville, Idaho	General	B-5M	B	No	14	. .	25	Yes	100	C	0	26	8	480	...
Guntersville, Ala.	City	D	H	No	25	48	...	No	100	. .	...	25	...	...	...
Holbrook, Ariz.	Municipal	. .	C	Yes A	8	48	...	Yes	97	C*	...	10	8	183	...
Howell, Mich.	McPherson Mem.	B-5C	B	No	20	48	46	Yes	8	C	0	25	12	477	B
Lake City, Minn.	Lake City	B-7C	B	No	25	40	...	No	100	C	0	32	20	637	B
Lake Placid, N. Y.	General	B-5. .	B	Yes	...	. .	...	Yes	. .	C	5	20	12	430	...
Lehi, Utah	Municipal	B-3M	B	Yes A	7	48	...	Yes	80	D	5	14	9	307	...
Lindsay, Calif.	Municipal	B–. .	C	Yes	25	. .	...	Yes	100	. .	...	24	20	1,590	...
Little River, Kan.	Hoffman Mem.	B-5. .	B	No	5	40	8	No	90	C	0	16	12	220	...
Magnolia, Ark.	City	B-7C	B	Yes	23	50	...	No	100	S	2	23	22	1,113	...
Napoleon, Ohio	Heller Mem.	B-4M	B	. .	20	. .	27	Yes	100	. .	...	20	13	741	B
Northfield, Minn.	City	B–. .	A	. .	23	48	42	No	98	C	0	32	27	997	B
Oconto Falls, Wis.	Oconto Falls	B-5M	B	Yes A	8	48	...	Yes	95	C	0	20	9	457	...
Olney, Tex.	Hamilton*	B-3C	B	No	27	48	...	Yes	100	*	...	19	16	739	BO
Ontonagon, Mich.	Memorial	B-5M	B	No	28	48	23	No	50	CDF	0	30	16	517	BO
Ortonville, Minn.	Municipal	. .	B	. .	10	48	...	Yes	100	CD	0	15	9	336	B
Paw Paw, Mich.	Lake View	B-7.	B	. .	10	48	37	. .	94	C	6	22	6	773	BO
Payson, Utah	City	B-6C	B	Yes B	28	48	67	Yes	100	CD	3	32	25	1,138	...
Plainwell, Mich.	Crispe	B-5C	B	No	24	48	49	Yes	100	CD	10	29	20	823	BO
Prairie City, Ore.	Blue Mount	D	C	Yes C	14	48	...	Yes	100	C*	...	16	...	...	...

Redwood Falls, Minn..	Redwood Falls	B-5C	B	Yes B	10	48	...	Yes	100	C	0	23	13	633	BO
Reed City, Mich......	Reed City	B-5M	B	No	25	48	48	Yes	100	C	0	34	30	1,264	B
Reedsburg, Wis.......	Municipal	B-8C	B	No	32	..	52	Yes	100	C	0	30	24	1,102	B
Ripon, Wis...........	Municipal	B-9.	B	Yes	35	48	28	..	100	CM	...	18	16	744	B
River Falls, Wis.......	City	B-7.	C	No	12	..	28	Yes	95	CM	5	25	16	504	B
Rochelle, Ill..........	Rochelle	B-3C	B	No	18	48	...	Yes	99	C	...	25	14	719	B
Rosedale, Miss........	City-County	B-5M	B	..	16	..	13	Yes	100	*	...	14	6	302	O
Rush City, Minn......	Rush City	B-5.	B	Yes	17	48	48	Yes	100	C	0	21	21	858	BO
Russell, Kan..........	City	B-3E	B	No	20	47	43	Yes	95	C	...	24	17	720	BO
St. Clair, Mich........	Community	B-6C	B	..	10	48	...	Yes	0	C	0	19	12	661	...
Savanna, Ill..........	City	B-3M	B	No	30	48	...	Yes	98	M	0	36	18	699	B
Sharon, N. D.........	Community	B-.C	C	Yes	11	40	...	Yes	100	C	...	15	12	624	B
Shelby, Mich.........	Shelby	B-7C	B	No	10	40	...	Yes	100	C	5	10	7	550	O
Sidney, N. Y.........	The Hospital	B-13C	B	No	35	48	67	Yes	15	C	0	29	22	891	B
Sleepy Eye, Minn.....	Municipal	B-7C	B	No	10	48	30	Yes	100	C*	...	30	13	765	B
South Haven, Mich....	South Haven	B-11.	B	Yes B	45	48	97	Yes	..	C	0	42	28	1,161	B
Southport, N. C.......	Dosher Mem.§	B-7C	B	No	25	52	38	No	90	*	15	50	19	869	BO
Stafford, Kan.........	City	B-5.	B	No	10	48	43	No	80	C	0	28	20	803	B
Tecumseh, Mich......	Tecumseh	B-5C	B	..	20	48	...	No	100	CDM	0	37	17	647	B
Tyler, Minn..........	Tyler	B-5C	B	No	20	48	...	Yes	100	C	...	36	26	1,176	B
Vidalia, Ga...........	City	B-3M	C	No	9	50	19	Yes	100	..	...	18	2	622	...
Vinton, Iowa.........	Virginia Gay	B-7P	B	No	20	48	...	No	100	C	0	25	23	762	...
Walker Park, Ga......	Walton County	B-9.	B	No	26	48	...	No	90	F	5	37	18	1,356	...
Wamego, Kan........	Genn	B-5M	B	No	8	48	21	..	100	C	...	15	10	478	...
Warroad, Minn.......	Municipal	B-5C	C	No	12	46	25	Yes	100	CDM	0	25	17	507	B
Waseca, Minn........	Memorial	B-5M	B	No	18	48	35	No	90	CM	1	25	12	843	B
West Branch, Mich....	Tolfree Mem.	B-5M	B	No	17	48	38	..	99	C	15	16	13	825	BO
West Union, Iowa.....	Community	B-4E	B	No	...	48	...	Yes	95	C	...	16	8	423	...
Willard, Ohio.........	Municipal	B-6M	B	Yes A	25	..	43	Yes	100	*	4	31	25	947	B

Omitted from Table XIV are the following cities which did not report any data: *City hospitals only*—Alpena, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; Danvers, Mass.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Endicott, N. Y.; Douglas, Ga.; Kendallville, Ind.; Kosciuski, Miss.; La Grange, Ky.; Lake City, Fla.; Lynchburg, Va.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Moorehead, N. C.; Oneida, N. Y.; Peabody, Mass.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Redfield, S. D.; Salina, Utah; Shelbyville, Ind.; Sikeston, Mo.; Staples, Minn.; Sycamore, Ill.; Union, S. C.; and Washington, Ga. *City-county hospitals only*—Cullman, Ala.; Elberton, Ga.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Greenwood, Miss.; Ocala, Fla.; Opelika, Ala.; Quitman, Ga.; Ranger, Tex.; Shelby, N. C.

Also omitted from Table XIV are the following four cities because their hospitals are operated by church organizations or are leased to private individuals: Beaver, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Rolla, N. D.; Stillwater, Okla.; and the following four cities because their hospitals are now owned or operated solely by the county government: Buffalo, N. Y.; Norton, Kan.; Pocatello, Idaho; and St. Paul, Minn.

Also omitted from Table XIV is the Miller Memorial Hospital of Duluth, Minnesota, a charity institution, constructed with private funds, operated with investment income, charity contributions, and county payments under a contract covering county patients, and managed by a six-member board appointed by the district court judges, with the mayor as ex officio board member.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Pay patients are not accepted except in emergencies. Of the total days of hospital care provided, about 8 per cent paid full cost, 15 per cent part cost, while the remainder paid nothing.

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY: The city pays a monthly sum to the welfare center, which in turn pays the hospital for indigent cases.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA: Of the six members on the hospital board, two are appointed by the city, two by the county, and two by the medical society. Both the city and the county pay 50 per cent of the cost of indigent cases with payments made quarterly.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: Cost of care for nonresident indigents who live elsewhere in the state is billed at $5 a day to proper town or city.

CARO, MICHIGAN: The school district owns the building; the village owns the equipment.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: The city and the county, being joint owners of the hospital, each pay one-half of a flat amount every month to meet indigent costs. The average number of full-time hospital employees reported does not include nurses.

Cincinnati, Ohio: Board of directors of the University of Cincinnati is responsible under the city charter for all medical work and teaching, and discharges this responsibility through the college of medicine which provides all professional staff down to interns. The hospital superintendent is appointed by the city manager with the approval of the board of directors of the University.

Coshocton, Ohio: The hospital receives income from trust funds to meet part of the cost of indigent cases.

Decatur, Alabama: Hospital absorbs cost after approval of indigent cases by welfare department.

Fairmount, West Virginia: The state department of public assistance finances the cost of indigent cases.

Fayetteville, Arkansas: The state and the county also pay for eligible indigents.

Fremont, Michigan: Members of the hospital board are appointed by the Gerber Memorial Hospital Association.

Friend, Nebraska: Three members of the city council appointed by the council as a whole constitute the hospital board.

Geneseo, Illinois: State funds are also received for indigent cases.

Gulfport, Mississippi: Both the city and the county pay fixed amounts each month to pay for cost of indigent cases.

Haverhill, Massachusetts: The city council is also the board of trustees of the hospital.

Holbrook, Arizona: The county also pays a flat amount every month.

Houston, Texas: The county contributes $18,000 each year to the city treasury for hospital expenses.

Key West, Florida: This hospital is a Federal Works Agency project.

La Grange, Georgia: Hospital board of nine members is appointed as follows: two by the city, two by the county, two by the Calloway Foundation, and three by the medical staff.

Lancaster, Ohio: In addition, the county pays a flat subsidy at the beginning of each year.

Louisville, Kentucky: The hospital manager is appointed by the head of the joint city-county health department.

Miami, Florida: The county also contributes $150,000 yearly.

Nevada, Missouri: The city and the county share the cost of indigent cases for city residents while the county pays the full amount for persons residing outside of the city and within the county. The city's share of such cases is taken from hospital operating funds, with no actual payment made from general city funds.

Olney, Texas: The hospital is held in trust by the city and operated as a non-profit institution. The city holds a hotel in trust, the revenue from which is used by hospital board to pay for indigent cases.

Parkersburg, West Virginia: All revenue except $22,000 from the United States Cadet Nurses' Corps came from room rentals and service charges.

Pittsburg, California: The hospital is owned by the Federal Works Agency.

Pontiac, Michigan: Of an 11 member advisory committee, seven are appointed by city commission, while four are ex officio—city manager; finance director; one nurse, and one physician.

Prairie City, Oregon: State funds are also received for indigent cases.

Rosedale, Mississippi: The county pays $1,200 per year while payments are also received from the state at the rate of $4 per day per patient.

St. Petersburg, Florida: The 16 per cent of total days of hospital care provided for free patients covers both the Mound Park (white) and the Mercy (colored) hospitals.

Sheffield, Alabama: The hospital board is comprised of the mayors of Sheffield and Tuscumbia, and the county probate judge.

Sleepy Eye, Minnesota: State funds are also received for certain indigent cases.

Southport, North Carolina: The city and county pay a flat subsidy during the year with the city also providing light and water.

Tampa, Florida: Of a five member advisory board, four appointed by hospital staff and one by the hospital board.

Vallejo, California: This hospital with its equipment is owned by the Federal Works Agency.

Wadsworth, Ohio: The sinking fund commission appoints the members of the hospital board.

Willard, Ohio: The township and the county jointly pay for indigent cases.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city administrator and city council may decrease but not increase the hospital budget.

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Housing

Developments in 1946

By Dorothy Gazzolo

Assistant Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

City agencies and city money contributed more to the provision of housing during 1946 than during any other year in the history of the nation. The federal government, however, continued the trend of the previous five years by dictating most of the over-all policies under which housing could be built and occupied—that trend increasing in intensity from February up to November, when a sudden and sharp decline in federal controls began as an aftermath of the Congressional elections. The interpretation of those elections was that the American people had had enough of war economy and were unconvinced of the need for any federally directed transition from war to peace. Therefore, on November 9 President Truman ordered the relaxation of controls over building materials and opened the way for the announcement a month later of a very much liberalized national housing program.

In any case, from the very start of the postwar period in 1945, the cities and the states both showed a much readier disposition to assume housing responsibilities than had ever before been the case. This attitude—particularly with reference to cities—was encouraged by the federal housing agencies; reliance on community action was in fact one of the basic principles of the so-called "Wyatt program"—the national housing program initiated in February under Wilson Wyatt, who served in the dual role of Housing Expediter and Administrator of the National Housing Agency from February 6 to the date of his resignation on December 5.[1]

During the year, the Wyatt—or Veterans Emergency Housing—Program succeeded in encouraging the establishment of more than 700 mayors' emergency housing committees and sent federally appointed "locality expediters" into many of these communities to work with the committees in investigating and solving local problems of materials and labor shortages, of building code handicaps, of legal restraints that stood between the city government and the fulfillment of housing need. The effectiveness of these committees, of course, was not uniformly satisfactory. In many communities they existed on paper only; in others they were aggressive, hard-working bodies that succeeded in making definite contributions to the communities' housing supply.

As the year 1946 proceeded the cities contributed not only in the above mentioned areas, but broke into an entirely unprecedented field of municipal enterprise: the provision, through the expenditure of local public funds, of land, streets, sewerage, and site utilities for the housing of veteran families—eventually, toward the end of the year, in a number of instances undertaking the direct provision of the housing itself.

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[1] Mr. Wyatt was appointed by President Truman as Housing Expediter in December 1945. In February, 1946, on the resignation of John B. Blandford, Jr., as Administrator of the National Housing Agency, Mr. Wyatt was given a second assignment, becoming the Expediter-Administrator.

National Program. The federal Wyatt program was directed toward having the construction of 2,700,000 low- and moderate-cost homes started by the end of 1947—with the 1946 target set for 1,200,000 starts: 650,000 conventional permanent houses; 250,000 permanent prefabricated houses and houses assembled on-site from prefabricated parts; 200,000 temporary re-use units; 50,000 conversions; 50,000 trailers.

When the Wyatt program was initiated on February 8, full legislative permission to engage in the kind of activities that would produce this housing was lacking, even though, as Expediter, Mr. Wyatt operated under an executive order that gave him virtually dictatorial powers—not only over housing agencies but over any governmental agency whose function related to housing, including the Office of Price Administration and the Civilian Production Administration. Some of the legislative authorization that he required to carry out his program was derived from the Second War Powers Act, in effect through June, 1946; for the remainder, he needed the following Congressional action:

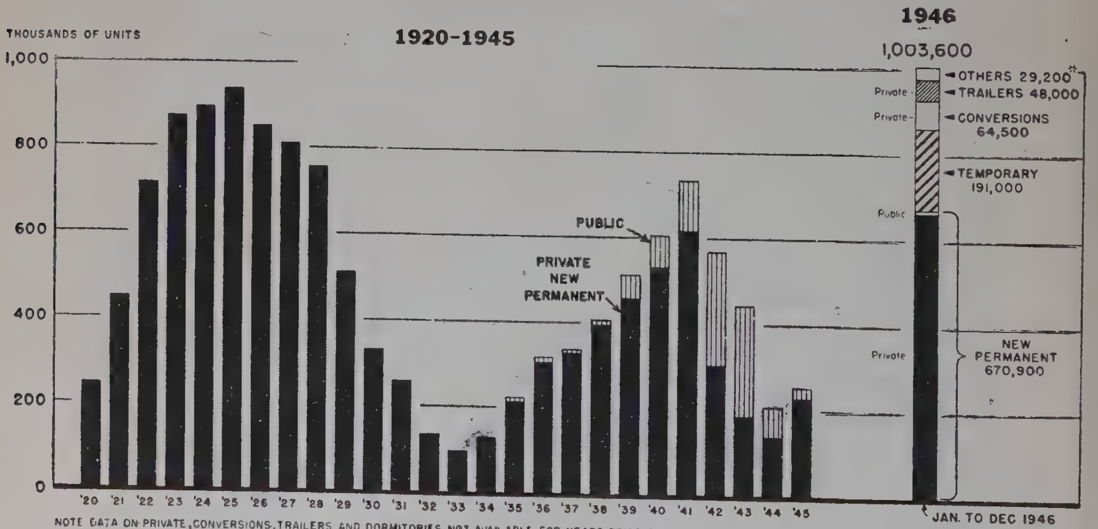
The Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill, which provided for: (1) the expansion of the public low-rent housing program initiated in 1937 under the United States Housing Act; (2) a permanent National Housing Agency; (3) a program of urban redevelopment; (4) a variety of aids to private builders by way of reduced mortgage loan interest rates, extended amortization periods, and generally liberalized terms; (5) a program of national and local housing research; (6) inducements to large-scale investors to undertake the construction of low- and moderate-rental housing. This bill was not passed during 1946. Additional comments on it appear below.

The Patman Bill was the second piece of legislation required. This bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives during 1945. Its principal potential aids to the Wyatt program were through (1) authorization of price controls on housing sales and rentals—both existing and new; (2) appropriation of funds for subsidizing increased production of critically short building materials; (3) appropriation of funds for encouraging production of factory-built housing; (4) extending beyond June, 1946, the Expediter's power to channel building materials into housing via a priorities or allocation system.

So many controversial points had to be settled before Congress would act on the bill that it did not become law until late in May. A total of $400,000,000 was made available for premium payments; also provision was made for guaranteed markets—but no controls over the prices of existing housing were authorized.

Appropriation for operating under Title V of the Lanham Act was the third item of legislative action necessary for the Wyatt program. Although the Wyatt program called for 200,000 units of temporary housing during 1946, funds were available at the start of the year for only 100,000 such units. The original enabling legislation to provide housing of this type had been passed in June, 1945. It consisted of the addition of a new title to the Lanham Act (the 1940 federal law under which the great bulk of the war housing job had been done —both permanent and temporary). The new title, Title V, provided for: (1) housing veterans and servicemen's families in vacant temporary public war housing that could not then be considered surplus to the war needs of the area in which it was located; (2) moving surplus temporary war housing to areas where there was a critical need for veterans housing; (3) constructing additional public temporary housing. Late in 1945 some $190,000,000 had been appropriated to provide 100,000 units of *re-use* temporary housing under this Title V program. To bring this total closer to the Wyatt goal, in April an appropriation of more than $253,000,000 was granted for another 100,000 units of temporary housing.

Temporary Housing. It was this so-called "Title V" temporary veterans housing program that encouraged the greatest amount of city and state financial participation in the 1946 housing program. Under the regulations of the Federal Public Housing Authority (which was the agency that administered the Lanham Act housing program both during and after the war), federal funds could be used to remove temporary housing from an area where it was no longer in demand and to reinstall it in a community where an acute veterans housing need existed—with the community to provide the land on which such housing would be erected as well as the site utilities. Title to the housing was to be held by the community, which was to turn over to the federal government, however, any income on the properties collected in excess of operating expenditures and reserves for disposition—and disposition of the structures for housing



NOTE DATA ON PRIVATE, CONVERSIONS, TRAILERS AND DORMITORIES NOT AVAILABLE FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1946, DATA ON PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION OF THESE TYPES ARE INCLUDED FOR 1941-1945

*OTHER PUBLIC AND SCHOOL HOUSING

Source: *Office of the Housing Expediter*, Veterans Emergency Housing Program, *January 1947*

NONFARM HOUSING UNITS PUT UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1920 THROUGH 1946 purposes was required within two years after the end of the emergency period.

To benefit by this Title V program, the cities had to assume financial obligations for which there was no precedent—and no budget. At the beginning of the year, cities in all parts of the country were examining their legal powers to see whether or not they could spend money for such a purpose and during the year they tapped a variety of income sources to get the needed funds. For example, Detroit appropriated $850,000 from the city airport fund; St. Louis used $19,000 from the city reserve funds for temporary housing site purchase (and at the same time created a $300,000 revolving fund for permanent housing construction); Youngstown, Ohio, appropriated $5,300 from a fund accumulated through the sale of tin cans during the war; Jackson, Mississippi, used funds derived from the operation of its fair grounds.

In five states and Alaska, 1946 laws were passed making money available to cities for meeting their share of the Title V program costs: California ($10,000,000, with the state contributing to the cities on a 10-to-1 basis); Connecticut ($5,000,000, with the state matching city expenditures on a 50-50 basis); New Jersey ($41,000,000, with the state paying all or any part of cost necessary to provide either temporary or permanent housing for veterans, acting through municipalities or municipal agencies that applied for such aid); New York ($35,000,000, under terms comparable to those of the New Jersey law); Ohio ($6,000,000, allocated to counties on basis of population); Alaska ($100,000, for lease or purchase by Alaska Housing Authority of sites for *student* veteran housing). During 1945 Illinois had enacted legislation that made $10,000,000 available to cities and towns for general purposes of land assembly. During 1946 the law was interpreted to make it possible for those Illinois cities that wished to do so to use their share of the funds for direct housing investments.

The cities and states not only participated with the federal government in making Title V temporary housing available to veterans. They also took advantage of another federally sponsored temporary program, whereby surplus army and navy and similar war agency structures were turned over by FPHA to cities and towns willing to undertake the full expense of moving the units and re-erecting them.

It should be pointed out that more than 60 per cent of this temporary program went into college and university towns where veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights were located and where the expense was usually borne by the educational institutions. In any case, by the end of the year a total of more than 91,000 units of the joint federal-local Title V housing and more than 37,000 of the surplus units converted at local expense only had been completed —or a total of some 129,000 units.

Under this schedule, the 200,000 unit federal-local program that was thought possible early in 1946 when the Wyatt program was first announced was due to be some 22,000 units short of original estimates. In August it was recognized that the 200,000 goal was going to be missed and at that time all cities with FPHA contracts for such housing were notified that allocations were being cut back by 10 per cent. This cutback resulted from high materials and labor costs and was followed by a second program curtailment in December, when all work less than 85 per cent complete was stopped for the same reason. In order to finish the jobs thus halted, it was apparent that more funds would need to be appropriated by Congress early in the coming year.

Production Figures. Meanwhile, similar difficulties were being encountered in meeting the other 1946 goals of the Wyatt program: 650,000 conventional housing unit "starts" and 250,000 permanent prefabricated houses. Materials shortages were the principal barrier to progress. Inasmuch as the Patman bill, carrying funds and powers to speed up production of critically needed materials did not become law until late in May, it was felt that the industry had done a remarkable job in putting 670,900 permanent units under construction by the year's end and *completing* 453,800 of them—while at the same time completing 45,300 conversions; 48,000 trailers; and the 129,000 temporaries mentioned above. In addition, approximately 22,000 units of housing were constructed by educational institutions and other public bodies over and above the "re-use" program. Included in the 453,800 total of permanent units completed during 1946, were 37,200 factory-built houses. Of this number, 79 per cent were of the wood-frame type; 14 per cent stressed skin plywood; 2.5 per cent steel; and less than 1 per cent aluminum.

In preparation for such housing, a few cities (for example, Omaha and Chicago) during 1946 altered their building codes to at least temporarily open the way for giving new methods and materials consideration. In addition many cities began the long and costly job of complete building code revision and one of their major purposes was to make possible the approval of any type of housing construction that would meet performance standards of safety and health, rather than detailed materials specifications.

Construction Controls. Inasmuch as materials availability and materials costs were the basic problems during the year, several devices were used to overcome them. The goal was to channel as much as possible of the available supply of critically short supplies (lumber, soil pipe, bathtubs, radiators, brick, gypsum, etc.) into residential construction rather than into industrial and commercial building; further, to channel such material into low- and moderate-cost housing. Before the appointment of Wilson Wyatt as Housing Expediter in December, 1945, most channeling controls had been taken off building materials. From October, 1945, to January 15, 1946, such materials were flowing as freely as the supply permitted into non-residential construction and into housing built to sell at whatever price the market would take. On January 15 a modified materials priority system went into effect, designed to put 50 per cent of available building materials into housing—and, moreover, housing that would not cost more than $10,000 and that would be held for veteran occupancy.

This system was in operation only about two months when it became obvious that the control over non-residential construction would have to be reimposed. Hence, on March 26, a "stop order" was issued, specifying that priorities for building materials would no longer be granted for any purpose other than (1) veterans housing, (2) commercial and industrial building found to be "essential and undeferrable," and (3) special cases, as specified in the order. The Civilian Production Administration administered the non-residential program, working through 71 field offices and through local citizen committees that were charged with making recommendations as to what commercial and industrial projects should be classified as "essential." The field offices of the Federal Housing Administration continued to administer the housing priorities program.

Although this procedure succeeded in forestalling the construction of some of the bowling alleys and beauty parlors that had been eating up the supply of building materials, it did not do anything to encourage the production of the kind of housing that was in such desperate demand: rental housing, renting at $50 and under, and low-cost sales housing selling for $6,000 or less. Therefore, a month later Mr. Wyatt set up another set of procedures aimed at getting at least 25 per cent of authorized housing built for rent and at least 50 per cent at low-cost sales levels.

In spite of these efforts, all during the summer Mr. Wyatt was forced to impose increasing pressure against commercial and industrial building. In doing so, he ran into opposition from CPA where the objection was that too much emphasis on housing and too little on non-residential construction might jeopardize the general economy. CPA wanted to withdraw from the licensing job and turn it all over to NHA. However, before the issue could be resolved, the November Congressional elections set a new national pattern.

On November 9, with the relaxation of most OPA price controls, building materials prices were freed. Under these circumstances, the Wyatt program lost a basic weapon for enforcing its regulations for achieving $10,000 housing —not to mention its goals for $6,000 and under housing.

After almost a month of negotiating, M. Wyatt resigned on December 5. He was replaced by two men—Frank R. Creedon as Housing Expediter, and Raymond M. Foley as NHA Administrator, both of whom took office on December 12. Two days later the second national housing program to be announced in 1946 was made public by the President. Although it was at first hailed as a "decontrol" program, it proposed a continuation of a limitation on non-residential construction and the allocation of certain raw materials for the production of housing. Further, it retained the premium payments and guaranteed market provisions of the previous program. Its major changes were (1) the elimination of the $10,000 price ceiling, which was replaced with a limitation of 1,500 square feet per housing unit; (2) the partial relaxation of the veterans preference requirement—opening up the way for nonveterans to build for their own occupancy; (3) the replacement of the $80 per-unit monthly rental ceiling by an $80 monthly average rental for an entire project; and (4) the initiation of a system requiring builders to obtain "permits" from the Federal Housing Administration before undertaking the construction of housing after December 24. This simple permit system replaced the priorities system in effect before that date.

For a "decontrol-minded" nation, this program still imposed a rather sizeable set of limitations on housebuilding. The reason was that, in spite of the 1946 production record, the real housing need was not being met—the need for rental housing. Nationwide surveys conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census in June, 1946, showed that about half of the veterans seeking homes wanted rental units—at a median rental of $43. Yet, of the million homes of all types started during the year, it was estimated that only about 42 per cent were rentals—45 per cent of which were the re-used temporaries provided by the government, the balance being conversions and permanent units, with an average rental for all types of $59 (re-use average $30; trailers $25; conversions $42). Average sales price was $7,500 for housing constructed under priorities.

The President, therefore, announced that "the main point of emphasis for 1947" would be rental housing. The provisions for encouraging the production of such housing came largely through liberalization of the insured mortgage program of the Federal Housing Administration, with $2,000,000,000 authorized for 90 per cent mortgage loans.

The program for getting low- and moderate-rental housing on which Mr. Wyatt had counted was never given a chance to operate, because of the failure of Congress to enact the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill. At the beginning of the year the bill was in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It was reported out of Committee early in April and was passed by the Senate with very little opposition. However, in the House the Banking and Currency Committee to which it was referred was so occupied with hearings on the British loan and OPA price controls that it did not get on the Committee's schedule until late in June. Not much was accomplished even then, inasmuch as the opposition of the housebuilding industry to the public housing provisions of the bill was so well organized that it was possible to delay the hearings through a series of parliamentary maneouvers all through July, causing the bill to die with the adjournment of Congress.

Public Housing. The existing public low-rent housing program, operating under some 240 local housing authorities, underwent a number of changes during the year as part of the reconversion process. At the year's end the total of such housing—both that built by local authorities under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (and war amendments thereto) and that built earlier by the PWA Housing Division (and in most cases leased to local authorities)—was 190,710 units.

Most of the 60,000 units of such housing that had been used during the war for war workers rather than low-income families was reconverted to its peacetime status during 1946, only about 3,000 units still being used for so-called "war" purposes at the year's end. This reconversion meant that families living in such housing who had annual incomes that put them above what the local community classified as the "low-income" group, were notified that they must move out of this housing. Many families were so affected, posing a virtually insoluble community problem, inasmuch as in most instances there was no housing available into which the "evicted" families could move. Although the communities realized that failure to displace the ineligible families worked a hardship on the low-income families who should be using the housing, very few communities enforced the eviction ruling during 1946, although toward the end of the year pressure to have them do so was increased by the Federal Public Housing Authority and it was expected that 1947 would witness a heavy turnover in the occupancy of such units.

Some 25,000 units of federally aided low-rent housing that had been authorized before the war were theoretically scheduled for construction during 1946.

However, high construction costs kept most local housing authorities from even considering construction, whereas in the cities where bids were requested, the estimated costs in every instance went above the per-room limits allowable under the USHA Act. Site assembly was begun in several cities, however, so that at the year's end the number of deferred units stood at about 18,000. In New York State about 8,000 state-aided units were under construction; in New York City a 608-unit, city-aided permanent housing development was opened for occupancy.

The total of active local housing authorities over the country increased by about 100 in 1946, bringing the total to some 500. Only about 400 of these authorities were managing actual housing programs; some of them were "active" only in the sense that they were investigating housing need or getting organized for a public housing job in the event the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill passed. The increase in such agencies during the year occurred principally as a result of the Title V temporary veterans program.

The public war housing under FPHA at the year's end consisted (in round numbers) of 177,000 permanent units; 243,000 temporary units still serving a "war" need (this number is *exclusive* of the 257,000 temporaries either occupied or under contract for veteran use); 44,000 converted units; 14,000 stop-gap accommodations. Thus the nation's public housing programs totaled roughly 956,000 units at the end of 1946.

About 500,000 of these units represented housing that FPHA was required by the Lanham Act to dispose of—243,000 temporaries which would have to be discontinued as housing and would have to be removed from the site within two years after the emergency; 177,000 permanent units, to be sold either to occupants, to prospective occupants organized in mutual ownership associations, or to private investors. In addition, such housing (except for 8000 units in Defense Home Corporation projects) may be turned over to local housing authorities for low-rent use, if the community and Congress approve.

As of June 30, Philip M. Klutznick resigned as FPHA Commissioner. He was succeeded by Dillon S. Myer.

Home Financing. Home financing activity during the year continued at the high rate set in 1945. More than $10,000,000,000 went into real estate financing in 1946—a total 85 per cent greater than 1945 and 120 per cent above 1941. The 100 per cent financing of homes authorized in the GI Bill of Rights was cited as the major influence in creating so large a demand for home loans. The high valuations being placed on both the new and existing housing for which these loans were made continued the 1945 trend, although about mid-year there was some tendency to believe that the market was leveling off.

A general characterization of the "money, materials, and manpower" condition of the housebuilding industry might be: money—in plentiful supply all during the year but with a more conservative attitude developing by the year's end; materials—in much improved supply over 1945, with the expectation that they would present few difficulties by the end of 1947; manpower—workers engaged in building new homes near the end of the 1946 building season had increased 160 per cent over the 1945 year-end total, but the expectation was that not much greater increase could be hoped for; that, therefore, if increased production was a 1947 goal, manpower was going to be the major shortage.

Miscellaneous. Pioneer work was begun during the year in the urban redevelopment field. With the addition of the seven state urban redevelopment laws enacted in 1946, a total of 24 states and the District of Columbia had some type of urban redevelopment legislation.[2] In two states (Illinois and Pennsylvania) the constitutionality of such laws was tested and affirmed. In Alabama, two redevelopment laws as a by-product sought to prevent the construction of additional public housing in Birmingham and Jefferson County, respectively. The Birmingham law was late in the year declared unconstitutional by reason of its restrictive geographical provisions.

The 1946 work done under some of these laws was almost exclusively concerned with delineating areas for redevelopment and initiating a land assembly program. Only in New York City was there any actual *rebuilding* in process. Three large-scale housing developments were under construction there, with a fourth in prospect, all of them proceeding under the 1943 state redevelopment corporation law. Land assembly was under way in Detroit, Indianapolis, and Chicago. City money had been appropriated in at least two other cities for undertaking redevelopment projects: Providence, Rhode Island, and Milwaukee. In Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore redevelopment authorities were appointed, executive directors hired, and preliminary plans for operation drawn.

Rent control concerned the cities and states mid-year when it appeared that OPA might be discontinued. At that time only one state was protected by a state law and only one city by a municipal ordinance: New York State and Flint, Michigan. In addition, the District of Columbia had its own law. During July almost two dozen states made some move to enact such legislation, at least four states adopting laws, with another five temporarily freezing existing rentals. A number of cities passed rent control ordinances or sought in some less official way to protect tenants against rental increases.

A number of cities recognized in the chaotic housing conditions of 1946 a responsibility for knowing more about the community's housing supply and sought by various means to maintain a continuous housing market analysis. Local housing authorities usually took the initiative in setting up such procedures. Newark, New Jersey; Portsmouth, Virginia; and Madison, Wisconsin were among the cities to take steps in this direction. Earlier, the Mobile Planning Commission had cooperated with the National Housing Agency to produce one of the country's first such analyses.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Housing Officials, as the country's only professional organization of public officials working in the housing field, continued its effort during the year to improve administrative practices in governmental housing agencies and to assist in developing national housing policies that would assure adequate housing for the entire people. Its membership, both individual and agency, reached the highest peak in its 14 years of operation and the attendance at its 1946 annual meeting in Cleveland during October was higher than in any previous year. It saw its problem for 1946 and for the next succeeding year as predominately one of raising personnel standards, encouraging staff training, and developing techniques for economical operation. War pressures had badly disrupted the operating procedures of most public agencies. For public housing officials the need to shake off this influence was doubly important in view of the serious opposition to the program that existed among several influential branches of the housebuilding industry. Investigations of housing operations were either under way during 1946 or in prospect in 1947 by at least three Congressional committees, which made the need for demonstrating administrative competence imperative.

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[2] Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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Public Works

Developments in 1946

By Donald F. Herrick

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

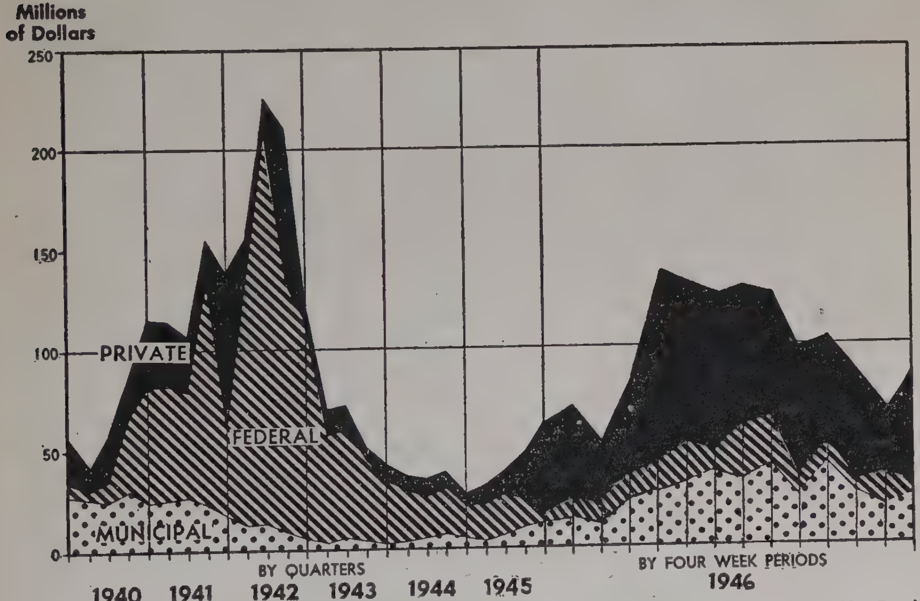
Plans had been prepared for great activity in the public works field in 1946 but most construction work was postponed or greatly curtailed. This was due primarily to the inflationary trend in costs of items making up public works projects, the scarcity of certain key material items, and the scarcity of certain skilled technicians and labor groups. A survey made by the American Public Works Association late in 1946 among a representative group of cities revealed the effect of these spiraling prices on public works. Returns from 107 cities in 31 states showed that bids on new construction averaged 28 per cent over the estimates, that labor costs had risen 22 per cent and material and equipment costs 21 per cent since the beginning of 1946, that the dollar amount of contracts let had been reduced 34 per cent, and that public works construction and operations had been reduced in 75 per cent of the cities reporting.

In spite of this reduction of activities in the public works field, the volume of construction contracts let in 1946 was well above that of the three previous years (see charts). According to the *Engineering News-Record,* construction contracts let for civil engineering work during the first 48 weeks of 1946 totaled $4,847,443,000, or 136 per cent more than in the same period in 1945. Public construction totaled $1,936,079,000 (up 79 per cent over 1945) and private construction totaled $2,911,364,000 (up 278 per cent above 1945). In arriving at these totals, *Engineering News-Record* reports that the minimum size projects included were: waterworks and waterways $15,000; other public works $25,000; industrial buildings $40,000; other building $150,000. In so far as non-federal construction work is concerned, the Federal Works Agency estimates that in 1946 the cities of this country awarded public works contracts in the amount of $578,561,000, the counties $106,872,000, and the states $845,659,000. The latter amount, however, includes highway projects in the federal-aid programs.

Outlook for Public Works in 1947. A survey of the situation, relative to any attempt toward an intelligent forecast for 1947, discloses certain conditions which will have considerable bearing on future public works activities. The close of 1946 brought about (1) the removal of substantially all controls as regards price ceilings and priorities, (2) an ever increasing production schedule in materials and supplies for public works, (3) a scarcity of skilled labor and technical personnel, (4) a demand for industrial, commercial, and residential building that could use the bulk of the resources of the construction industry, and (5) a request of the federal government directed to states, counties, and cities that they defer in all ways possible future public works construction except for that which is vital.

These conflicting conditions make it extremely difficult for cities to make decisions as to what public works projects, if any, should be undertaken in 1947. Philadelphia recently decided to proceed with a $350,000,000 improvement program in spite of the suggestions from the federal government that such programs be deferred, while on the other hand, the city of Chicago has decided to act in accordance with the suggestion and will defer all public works except that which is vital to the public welfare.

The American Public Works Association made an analysis of bond proposals submitted to the voters in cities throughout the United States between September, 1946, and December, 1946. This analysis was based on information contained in the *Bond Buyer* and disclosed that by dollar volume 36 per cent of the proposals were defeated and 64 per cent carried. If such analysis is any criterion of present public thinking, it would appear that the voters in cities are not particularly disturbed about the danger of the inflationary trends appearing in public works construction costs. *Engineering News-Record* records a preliminary estimate for engineering construction work of $6,500,000,000 in



Source: Engineering News-Record

Average Value of Construction Contracts, by Quarters, 1940 to 1945, and by Four-week Periods, 1946

This chart shows trends in contracts for civil engineering construction in continental United States only and does not include construction by military combat engineers, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding. The minimum size projects included are: waterworks and waterways projects, $15,000; other public works, $25,000; industrial buildings, $40,000; other buildings, $150,000.

1947. The total estimate for this period is recorded at $12,000,000,000. Expressed in per cent, the dollar estimates represent in 1947 an increase of 24 per cent for engineering construction over that of 1946, while total construction increase is estimated in 1947 at 11 per cent over that of 1946.

Federal Legislation. Without a doubt the most important federal legislation in 1946 relative to public works was the federal Airport Act passed by the Congress and signed by the President in May, 1946. It authorizes the aggregate expenditure of $500,000,000 during a period of seven federal fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The appropriations for any one fiscal year, however, shall not exceed $100,000,000. The Act furthermore provides that funds will be made available to the sponsoring agency and will not be channeled through a state agency unless required by state law. A provision in the Act requiring that the Civil Aeronautics Administration, before the close of each fiscal year, submit to the Congress a list of Class IV and larger airports on which authority is sought for construction was a very serious handicap to the larger cities since the Act was not approved in time for these requirements to be met during the 1946 fiscal year. Legislation is required to overcome this difficulty if any of the larger cities are to participate in airport construction during the first half of 1947.

An Act of lesser magnitude, but nevertheless important to the public welfare, was the Hospital Survey and Construction Act signed by the President in August, 1946. As the name implies, the Act falls into two broad sections: first, assistance to the states in surveying over-all state needs and plans; and second, assistance for the next five years in the construction necessary to carry out these plans. To accomplish these aims, authorization is given for the appropriation of $3,000,000 in federal money to assist in the surveys and $375,000,000 ($75,000,000 annually for the next five years) starting July 1, 1946, to assist with the construction. Since the Act provides that the federal share shall be one-third the cost and non-federal funds the other two-thirds, the total expenditure for the nation-wide program may reach $1,125,000,000.

Several bills were introduced which were designed to give federal assistance to state and local governments for the construction of sewage plants where it was determined necessary to eliminate and reduce stream pollution. The various bills were consolidated into the Rivers and Harbors Committee bill (HR 6024) and known as the Anti-Pollution Bill. This would authorize appropriations up to $100,000,000 for loans and grants to state and local governments for the construction of such plants. The federal grants could not exceed one-third the cost of such work and the sponsor would be compelled to contribute the necessary two-thirds of the cost. The 79th Congress let the bill die on the House calendar without action.

State Legislation. With only seven state legislatures in regular session in 1946, little legislation was enacted affecting the public works field. In New York the town law was amended to enable towns to install street lighting equipment upon petition of property owners, and to establish fees for refuse and garbage collection. The California legislature, over the Governor's veto, allocated $90,000,000 to the cities and counties of that state for postwar public works. The funds, which will come from a $350,000,000 state surplus fund, will be divided equally between cities and counties and will be available on a 50–50 matching basis. Public works for which cities may use the funds include sewerage facilities, street and bridge construction, schools, storm sewers, and water works improvements. The Pennsylvania health department made available $4,250,000 for municipalities on a 50–50 matching basis for the preparation of plans and experimental work in connection with the treatment of industrial wastes in the state. In Washington $20,000,000 from surplus state funds was appropriated for use of municipalities in construction of non-recurring public works. One half of the amount will be allocated as an outright grant on a population basis and the remainder will be used for construction on a 50–50 matching basis.

Local Public Works. Municipalities have shown a great deal of interest in the past 18 months in the refuse disposal problem as shown in a survey conducted by the American Public Works Association. During the period July, 1945, to July, 1946, there were 27 incinerator plants constructed in the United States with a total daily capacity of 3,730 tons of garbage and refuse. A number of cities reported a change from uncontrolled dumping to the sanitary-fill method. Fort Worth, Texas, and Rockford, Illinois, reported excellent results with this method. New York City has returned to incineration after a period of dumping garbage and refuse for land fill and has reopened all incinerators closed under the previous regime.

Personnel problems continued to be one of the more difficult situations confronting public works administrators. A number of serious labor disputes occurred in cities throughout the nation. A two-week stoppage of refuse collection operations in Rochester, New York, climaxing in a general strike, a general strike in Oakland, California, strikes affecting garbage collection service, water service and street maintenance in Houston, Texas, and labor disputes resulting in the stoppage of garbage collection and other services in New Orleans were some which received national attention.

A unique profit-sharing plan for employees of the municipal water plant in Waukesha, Wisconsin, was inaugurated during the past year. As much as 4 per cent of the net income of the utility may be used for this purpose but the share of any one employee is limited to $200 in any year.

The return of municipal airports taken over during the war years by the government is being accomplished but is complicated in many instances due to large amounts spent by the government in the expansion of the facilities of the airports. In order that any immediate need of an airport for civilian operations may be met, provision has been made, relative to airports declared surplus, for the municipality to obtain the immediate right of entry and an interim use permit by merely requesting such action from the War Assets Administration.

The problem of parking facilities is still a very troublesome one in the cities and no immediate solution is in sight. San Francisco proposes to construct garages under four more parks within easy walking distance of the main shopping district. Chicago inaugurated a shuttle-bus service between the loop district and the large but little used municipally owned parking lot near Soldier Field. Houston has banned parking on the main business streets and has also inaugurated a "shoppers' service" shuttle-bus line. Denver has granted a permit to Shoppers Parking Service, Inc., to operate station wagons in downtown streets in connection with a parking shuttle service for shoppers. At least one community, Bluefield, West Virginia, erected a city-operated parking garage.

In order to affect considerable economy, cities are constructing joint public works projects such as water systems and airports. Saginaw and Midland, Michigan, will build and operate a joint water supply system to cost $11,500,000. In Indiana the state aeronautics commission approved the establishment of a tri-city airport by the cities of Anderson, Muncie, and New Castle.

Professional Organization. During 1946 the American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued to serve as a clearinghouse for the field of public works. The APWA Standard Specifications on Bituminous Pavements were completely revised and published in booklet form. Eleven special bulletins were published which covered new concepts in airport design, employee relations, industrial waste and sewage treatment in Germany, expressways, public relations, new sources of revenue, advance planning, the refuse problem, traffic safety, metropolitan park developments, and the public works aspect of the housing problem. The monthly *Public Works Engineers' News Letter* continued to bring out current technical, legislative, and administrative developments in the public works field. *The Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* was published which included the reports of the committees on streets and highway traffic, field engineering, equipment, street maintenance, refuse collection and disposal, street cleaning and water works, in addition to the usual business proceedings and roster of members.

Members of the Association served on several committees and councils of national importance including the National Committee on Traffic Safety, the specifications committee of the American Society for Testing Materials, and the Construction Industry Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A new state chapter of the Association was organized in Minnesota bringing the number of chapters up to eight. Provision was made in the constitution of the Association for cities, to become members of the organization. The inquiry service was used by a large number of communities regarding such problems as refuse collection and disposal, street numbering, methods of finance, water meter reading procedure, and other items.

Out-of-City Water and Sewerage Charges

Officials of cities over 10,000 population were requested by the Year Book early in 1947 to report whether out-of-the-city customers for water and sewerage service were charged at the same rates or at higher rates than those inside the city. With regard to water charges, 257 cities, or 56 per cent of 459 reporting cities, charge higher rates outside than inside the city. By population groups the percentage making higher outside charges ranges from 50 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 77 per cent of the cities over 100,000. Out-of-the-city sewerage service is supplied at a charge by 174 cities over 10,000. Approximately 120 of these cities have sewer rentals inside the city (see Finance section for sewer rental data), and the charge made outside of the city varies from the same rate as inside up to 100 per cent more. The remaining 54 cities do not have sewer rentals inside the city but make special charges for outside service. In 131 of the 174 cities the outside charges are higher than inside the city. Information supplied by city officials is summarized here by population groups.

OUTSIDE WATER CHARGES

Cities Over 100,000. Forty-four of the 57 cities responding charge higher rates for outside water service, and 13 cities report that the same rates apply outside. Outside water rates are double the city rates in Buffalo, Fort Worth, Nashville; 50 per cent higher in Flint, New Orleans, and Syracuse; 15 per cent higher in San Francisco and Wichita; and 10 per cent higher in Dayton and Reading. Lowell, Massachusetts, makes a charge of $100 per million gallons furnished outside of the city. Norfolk charges 15 cents per 1,000 gallons; Tampa has the same rates outside the city but does not allow the 10 per cent discount for payment within 10 days. Other cities which have higher water charges outside the city but did not report the amount of the charges as compared with the in-city rates are Akron, Atlanta, Canton, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Erie, Grand Rapids, Jacksonville, Kansas City (Missouri), Long Beach, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Portland, Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Antonio, San Diego, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Toledo, and Wilmington.

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000. Twenty-seven cities charge higher water rates outside the city and 15 charge the same rate. Outside water service charges are double the inside rate in Augusta, Georgia; Durham, North Carolina, and Saginaw, Michigan; 25 per cent higher in Racine, Wisconsin; and 10 per cent higher in St. Petersburg, Florida. Other cities reporting higher water charges outside of the city are Amarillo, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, El Paso, and Galveston, Texas; Columbus, Georgia; Covington, Kentucky; Glendale, California; Greensboro, North Carolina; Hammond, Indiana; Jackson, Mississippi; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Kalamazoo, Lansing, and Pontiac, Michigan; Madison, Wisconsin; Niagara Falls, New York; Phoenix, Arizona; Pueblo, Colorado; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Wheeling, West Virginia. Fresno, California, charges $15 per million gallons.

Cities of 25,000 to 50,000. Fifty-seven out of 100 cities reporting charge a higher rate outside of the city and 43 cities charge the same rate as inside the city. Outside water charges are double the city rates at Ann Arbor, Michigan; Lubbock, Texas; LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Lynchburg, Virginia; Moline, Illinois; Raleigh, North Carolina; and Santa Ana, California; 50 per cent higher in Battle Creek, Muskegon, and Port Huron, Michigan; Bloomington, Illinois; Johnson City, Tennessee; Rome, Georgia; Wichita Falls, Texas; 35 per cent more in Newburgh, New York; 25 per cent higher in Appleton, Eau Claire, and Oshkosh, Wisconsin; 15 per cent higher in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and Spartanburg, South Carolina; and 10 per cent higher in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and Newark, Ohio. Other cities which report higher water rates outside of the city include Abilene and Port Arthur, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alhambra, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and South Gate, California; Auburn, Elmira, Jamestown, Poughkeepsie, and Watertown, New York; Aurora, Maywood, and Quincy, Illinois; Bay City and Royal Oak, Michigan; Bellingham, Washington; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Greenville, South Carolina; Hagerstown, Maryland; High Point and Wilmington, North Carolina; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Newport, Kentucky; Pensacola, Florida; Danville and Petersburg, Virginia; Elyria, Lima and Portsmouth, Ohio; and Tucson, Arizona.

Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Of 259 cities reporting, 129 charge a higher rate and 130 charge the same rate as inside the city. Among the cities charging double rates outside the city are Anaheim, El Centro, and Whittier, California; Arkansas City and Eldorado, Kansas; Bradford, Pennsylvania; Burlington, North Carolina; Denison and University Park, Texas; Glen Falls, New York; Grand Junction, Colorado; Janesville, Wisconsin; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. Cities charging 50 per cent more outside the city are Alpena, Benton Harbor, Mt. Clemens, Monroe, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Ardmore and Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Cudahy, Wisconsin; Danbury, Connecticut; Freeport, Illinois; Goldsboro and Hickory, North Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; Martinsville, Virginia; and Salisbury, Maryland. Two cities charge 40 per cent more: Brownsville, Texas, and West Chester, Pennsylvania. Eleven cities charge 25 per cent more outside the city: Clearwater, Florida; Coatesville, Pennsylvania; Greeley, Colorado; Huron, South Dakota; Middletown, Mineola, and Oneonta, New York; Norman, Oklahoma; St. Charles, Missouri; Thomasville, North Carolina; and Waycross, Georgia. Those charging 10 per cent more are Bend and Eugene, Oregon; East Liverpool, Painesville, Piqua, Sandusky, and Wooster, Ohio; and Hastings, Nebraska. Modesto, California, charges $150 as a connection fee; and Norwich, Connecticut, levies a charge equal to a two-mill tax on the assessed valuation of the property served.

Seventy-eight other cities charging higher rates but not giving the basis or amount of the charge for outside of the city are: Brawley, Eureka, Fullerton, Ontario, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Santa Cruz, and Vallejo, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; Gainesville, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee, Florida; East Point, Griffin, and Thomasville, Georgia; Nampa and Pocatello, Idaho; Highland Park, Wilmette, and Winnetka, Illinois; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Coffeyville, Ottawa, Newton, and Parsons, Kansas; Leominster, and Plymouth, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Ferndale, Holland, and Niles, Michigan; Columbus, Mississippi; Independence, Missouri; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Billings, Montana; Keene, New Hampshire; Beacon, Freeport, Fulton, Geneva, Ithaca, Johnson City, Johnstown, Massena, and Watervliet, New York; Gastonia and Reedsville, North Carolina; Barberton and Fremont, Ohio; Ada, McAlester, and Stillwater, Oklahoma; Ambridge, Hanover, Phoenixville, Shaler, and Steelton, Pennsylvania; Bristol, Tennessee; Big Spring, Greenville, Longview, Marshall, McAllen, Paris, and Sherman, Texas; Florence, Orangeburg, and Sumter, South Carolina; Rapid City, South Dakota; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Longview, Olympia, Walla Walla, and Wenatchee, Washington; Marinette, Neenah, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; and Casper, Wyoming.

OUTSIDE SEWERAGE CHARGES

Cities Over 100,000. Thirty-five cities over 100,000 charge outside customers for sewerage service. Detroit charges outside users more than 100 per cent, Flint 50 per cent more, and Columbus 10 per cent more than the regular municipal rate. In Atlanta the county charges out-of-the-city customers and contributes to the cost of the city sewage disposal plant. Philadelphia applies the same rate used inside the city plus an additional charge based on metered measurements. Buffalo charges the same rate as inside the city plus $1.50 per $1,000 of assessed valuation of the property served; Dayton adds 15 per cent to the city's sewer rental; Des Moines adds 10 per cent to the water bill plus $12 a year; and Fort Worth charges $15 and Trenton $7 a year to nonresidents. Denver and Wilmington, cities which do not have sewer rentals inside the city, charge a connection fee, and the amount of the fee in Denver is $3.50. Other cities which make higher charges for sewerage service outside than inside the city but did not report the method are Akron, Charlotte, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Sacramento, St. Paul, Seattle, and Toledo. Dallas makes the same charges as inside the city. Among the cities over 100,000 which do not have sewer rentals inside the city, but which provide sewerage service only on contract basis with an outside governmental unit or with individuals are Cleveland, Baltimore, Long Beach, Los Angeles (with cities only), Louisville, Milwaukee (with cities only), Paterson, Reading, Rochester, St. Louis, and San Diego. Two other cities do not have sewer rentals but make special charges for outside service: Grand Rapids charges $57 per million gallons and New Haven makes a charge which includes a proportion of the capital outlay for sewerage service plus a special annual charge for operation and maintenance.

Cities of 50,000 to 100,000. Twenty-five cities make charges for outside sewerage service. Winston-Salem, North Carolina, charges 100 per cent more and Springfield, Ohio, 25 per cent more than the city sewer rental rate. Eight other cities have sewer rentals inside of the city and charge higher rates outside: Amarillo, Corpus Christi, and Waco, Texas; Dearborn, Michigan; Macon, Georgia; Greensboro, North Carolina; Pontiac, Michigan; and Stockton, California. Three other cities charge the same rentals outside as inside the city: Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Madison, Wisconsin; Springfield, Missouri. Ten cities that do not levy sewer rental charges inside the city make a special charge for outside service: Durham, North Carolina, $1.25 per month per residence; Charleston, West Virginia, and Fresno, California, levy a connection fee; Lansing, Michigan, flat rate based upon type of user; Niagara Falls, New York, 33 per cent added to the water bill; Phoenix, Arizona, $1.50 per service a month; Racine, Wisconsin, annual fee of $10; Saginaw, Michigan, $15 a year; and San Jose, California, based on assessed valuation or on connection fee basis; and Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Cities of 25,000 to 50,000. Thirty-eight cities charge for outside sewerage service. Twenty-three of these cities with sewer rentals inside the city apply the same or higher rates for outside service. Ann Arbor and Jackson, Michigan, charge double the city rate; Battle Creek and Muskegon, Michigan, and Lima, Ohio, 50 per cent more; and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 25 per cent more than the city charge. Auburn, New York, charges $500 for connection to the system and $7.50 per year for dwellings to cover cost of treatment. Other cities charging higher rates outside of the city are Albuquerque, New Mexico; Lima and Massillon, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Port Arthur, Texas; Tuscon, Arizona; and Wilmington, North Carolina. Cities charging the same sewer rental outside as inside are Abilene and Laredo, Texas; Anderson, Kokomo, and Marion, Indiana; and Parkersburg, West Virginia. Clifton, New Jersey, charges the same as inside the city, plus $6 per year per family; Sharon, Pennsylvania, $5 a year; and Tuscaloosa, Alabama, $1 per month.

Cities in this group that have no sewer rental inside of the city but make special charges outside are: Alexandria, Virginia, a connection charge 50 per cent higher than inside of the city; Charlottesville, Virginia, $12 a year per dwelling; Bakersfield, California, various rates depending upon type of customer served; Colorado Springs, Colorado, $10 a year; Danville, Virginia, $6 a year; Elgin, Illinois, charges for industrial use only; Elmira, New York, based on cost of operation; Jamestown, New York, based upon number of inhabitants or $12 flat fee for dwellings; Lexington, Kentucky, based on size of house; Meriden, Connecticut, $5 a year; Quincy, Illinois, installation charge; and Wichita Falls, Texas, $6 a year. Cities that provide outside sewerage service on contract with other governmental units are Appleton, Wisconsin; Auburn, New York; Haverford township, Pennsylvania; and New Brunswick, New Jersey. New Brunswick in 1944 adopted a comprehensive ordinance regulating industrial waste disposal and making a charge based on water consumption or quantity of waste discharged and also on the strength of the sewage. Cranston, Rhode Island, also makes a special charge for industrial waste disposal based on the volume of sewage, plus an additional charge based on the number of employees. Cranston also has a schedule of sewer rentals for private dwellings. Waco, Texas, has a sliding rate schedule for various types of industrial users of the sewage disposal system.

Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Seventy-six cities make charges for supplying sewerage service outside of the city limits. Sixty-one of these cities have sewer rentals inside the city, and of this number Grand Junction and Greeley, Colorado, and University Park, Texas, charge double the city rate; Hanover, Pennsylvania, charges 60 per cent more; five cities—Ardmore, Oklahoma;

Benton Harbor, Michigan; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Freeport, Illinois (plus $5 a year); and Hickory, North Carolina—charge 50 per cent more; Oneonta, New York, and Thomasville, North Carolina, 25 per cent more; and Piqua and Wooster, Ohio, and Tallahassee, Florida, 10 per cent more than in the city. Ashtabula, Ohio, has a higher rate outside of the city but on a different basis—seven cents per 1,000 cubic feet—while Eugene, Oregon, charges $9 per year, and Marinette, Wisconsin, $10 a year outside the city. Sixteen other cities with sewer rentals inside the city make higher charges outside but did not report the amount or basis of the charge: Ames and Iowa City, Iowa; Barberton, Ohio; Big Spring and Greenville, Texas; Billings, Montana; Adrian and Birmingham, Michigan; Cheltenham and Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; Fort Collins, Colorado; Garden City and Watervliet, New York; Lancaster, Ohio; Palo Alto, California; and Parsons, Kansas.

Thirty-two other cities in this group make the same charge for sewerage service that is made inside of the city. The 32 cities are Bluefield, West Virginia; Bryan, Longview, Palestine, Sweetwater, Temple, and Terrell, Texas; Canton, Kankakee, Kewanee, Lincoln, and Mattoon, Illinois; Clovis, New Mexico; Abington, Coatesville, Pottstown, and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Durant, Oklahoma; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Englewood, Neptune, Westfield, and Red Bank, New Jersey; Ferndale and Traverse City, Michigan; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Grand Forks, North Dakota; LaPorte, Indiana; Marlborough and Peabody, Massachusetts; Moultrie, Georgia; and Xenia, Ohio.

Fifteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that do not have sewer rentals inside of the city but levy special charges for outside service are: Beacon, New York, $15 a year per family; El Centro, California, $5 to $20 per month; Glen Cove, New York, $25 for each connection; Morristown, New Jersey; Harlingen, Texas, 25 cents per 10,000 gallons of water used; Indiana, Pennsylvania, $5 a year per single family dwelling; Jacksonville, Illinois; Middletown, New York, a single charge of $125 for a sewer connection; Oskaloosa, Iowa, flat fee; Rennselaer, New York, $10 a year; Salisbury, Maryland, $75 per tap; St. Charles, Missouri, 75 cents a month; and Texarkana, Texas. Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and Rahway, New Jersey, provide outside service on a contract basis.

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See also Utilities section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1946

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

This survey of utilities is based chiefly on a special request for information sent to mayors of cities of 100,000 population and over, and on utility items supplied by the state correspondents for the Year Book. The purpose is to review some 1946 developments and trends.

California. The East Bay Municipal Utility District launched its postwar construction program for enlargement of water supply and sewage disposal. The November, 1946, election approved $12,000,000 bonds for the second Mokelumne Aqueduct to cost $21,700,000 (the balance to be financed out of reserves), and $23,500,000 bonds for sewage plant additions. These enlarged facilities were necessitated by the wartime growth of the district's population, from 519,000 in 1940 to 834,000 in 1945. Average water consumption was 46 m.g.d. in 1940 and 106 m.g.d. in 1946. The district consists of Oakland, Berkeley, and seven other cities, together with unincorporated areas in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

San Diego has experienced growing pains in the matter of water supply while its population advanced during the war from 203,000 in 1940 to 363,000 in 1946, or about 80 per cent. The 1940 average daily water consumption of 25 million gallons had doubled by 1946. Before 1940 the city had a good margin of supply, which was then rapidly overcome and has been precariously supplemented. In 1945 construction of the San Diego aqueduct was started to connect with the Colorado River supply of the metropolitan water district. This means $15,000,000 for construction, plus the cost of membership in the district, plus other necessary facilities to serve the surge of population. Result: annual costs were outstripping income, and early in 1946 water rates were raised to provide a 30 per cent increase in revenues. The new Colorado River supply is provided through the San Diego County Water Authority in which the city has approximately an 85 per cent interest.

On December 31, 1946, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District took over from Pacific Gas & Electric Company the electric distribution system after 20 years of legal struggle toward that end. The district includes 650 square miles of territory in Sacramento and Placer Counties; it paid $11,632,000 plus the cost of additions made since May 21, 1938, and less accrued depreciation; this adjustment is estimated at $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The district issued $10,500,000 30-year 5 per cent bonds for total cash of $15,725,000 (including premium).

San Francisco voted a $20,000,000 bond issue to complete the municipal airport, in which $17,000,000 had been previously invested. Fares on the municipal railway were increased in May, 1946, from seven cents to 10 cents, or three tokens for 25 cents, to finance a $23,000,000 rehabilitation program. However, two wage increases have absorbed most of the increase in revenues, and it is expected that a bond issue will be submitted to the voters in 1947 to finance the transportation improvements.

Connecticut. The water department of Waterbury has paid all operating costs and debt charges, and in 1947 for the first time will contribute to the general city fund an in-lieu-of-tax payment of $20,000.

Delaware. Wilmington will increase water rates 16⅔ per cent for 1947, due in part to replacement of steam boilers at a cost of $300,000.

Florida. Florida Power & Light Company serving Miami undertook in 1946 an expansion program of $24,000,000. This includes four generating plants, one of which will be in Miami and will double the present city capacity; and there will be about $5,000,000 for underground wiring and other distribution improvements in Miami. During the year the company reduced rates to the extent of $2,500,000 a year. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company has announced a 20-year expansion program which will come to $75,000,000 for Greater Miami. The Miami Transit Company added 75 buses and six miles of line in 1946, and expects a like increase for 1947. It increased its fares from 10 tokens for 65 cents to five tokens for 35 cents. The city itself restricted its public utility construction as much as possible in the interest of GI housing, but its water works extensions amounted to $1,200,000, and the contemplated construction comes to $2,700,000 for waterworks and $17,000,000 for sewer system.

Tampa is spending $700,000 on its water works system, increasing its filter capacity by 50 per cent. This follows a previous outlay of $250,000 to increase the raw water supply. On August 4, 1946, Tampa Transit Lines, Inc., purchased the street railway system from the Tampa Electric Company, and then converted to all-bus operation, keeping the five-cent fare but abolishing free transfers. Under authority granted by the legislature, Tampa has imposed a tax of 10 per cent on all local public utility revenues, which are expected to produce an annual income of $600,000 for the city.

Indiana. Fort Wayne city light plant put into effect in March, 1946, an electric rate reduction amounting to $211,000 a year. This came on top of a cash contribution of $250,000 to the city's general fund, in addition to free street lighting and electric service to city buildings and departments. For 1947 the light plant will contribute $450,000 to the general fund plus free street lighting. Electric rates for residential use are: 3¼ cents per kwh for the first 60 kwh per month, 2 cents per kwh for the next 120 kwh, and 1½ cents per kwh for all over 180 kwh per month.

Indianapolis has been opposing before the state public service commission an increase in transportation fares, and supported the "prudent investment" base for the determination of the return to which the company is entitled. The city is working on a comprehensive utility program for proper service and reasonable rates, applicable to electricity, gas, and water as well as street railway and bus fares.

Maryland. Baltimore has three service contracts with the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company. Early in 1944 the city filed a complaint with the public service commission against the rates charged under the contracts. In November, 1945, the commission refused to reduce the rates; a court appeal resulted in remanding the matter back to the commission for further hearings, which were concluded near the close of 1946, with the decision still awaited as this is being written. Here is a good current example of the nonprecise and nonadministrable system of regulation that fails to protect effectively either the consumers or investors. As to transportation, the Baltimore Transit Company has been operating primarily a street railway system, having only a few bus and trackless trolley lines. The city reached an agreement with the company to convert about 55 per cent of its street railway mileage to bus operation. Later conversion will depend upon the results of this first step.

Massachusetts. Worcester has had its own water system for about 100 years, and the present rates have been in effect since 1925. A review of the rates is being made, but a reduction appears improbable because of extensions and improvements. Besides six miles of new mains built in 1946, a construction program of approximately $130,000 is planned as soon as materials are available.

Michigan. The cities of Saginaw and Midland entered an agreement for joint acquisition and operation of water supply system for the two communities, and Saginaw issued $4,800,000 revenue bonds for the purpose. Petoskey approved a $400,000 bond issue to finance a new electric generating plant of 3,000 kw. Marquette is adding a 2,000 kw unit to its present Diesel plant. Detroit owns and operates the public transportation properties, the water and sewage disposal plants, and a public lighting system (but electric service in general is supplied by Detroit Edison Company). The City has adopted a six-year capital improvement program, which as now approved includes $16,118,000 for public lighting, $16,812,000 for the water system, $7,084,000 for sewage plant, and $40,080,000 for transportation.

Minnesota. In St. Paul electric rates were reduced in 1946 to the extent of saving consumers $425,000 a year, and gas rate reductions amounted to $500,000. Two pipe-line companies have applications before the Federal Power Commission to supply natural gas to the locality. Street railway and bus traffic has increased 86 per cent above the prewar volume. City water rates may be raised to cover increased operating costs. Northwestern Bell Telephone Company has applied for a substantial increase in telephone rates, and hearings on the matter will be held early in 1947 before the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Duluth has a substantial 1947 program for waterworks additions and improvements, including the construction of a ten-million-gallon concrete reservoir with steel lining, and one of five million gallons, depending upon availability of materials.

Municipal airport developments were moving fast during 1946. State aid of nearly one million dollars was extended to about a dozen municipalities. In two instances joint commissions were established for city-county operation: Grand Marais and Cook County, and Brainard and Crow Wing County.

Minneapolis as of June 1, 1946, obtained a substantial reduction in electric rates charged to its various departments and agencies. In January there was a small gas rate reduction, followed in March with a further reduction to large industrial gas users. Water rates were increased 15 per cent on January 1, 1946, to meet rising costs.

Missouri. On May 1, 1946, residential electric rates in St. Louis were reduced to an extent of $275,000 a year and commercial rates $50,000. Original cost studies of the electric company's properties are under way, and the Missouri Public Service Commission is making a further electric rate survey. Following an order by the Federal Power Commission for reduction of natural gas transmission rates, Laclede Gas Light Company will pass the savings on to consumers, amounting to about $500,000 a year. Laclede has acquired the properties of the St. Louis County Gas Light Company, and will hereafter serve both the city and the county with gas. In transportation the St. Louis street railways are being converted to bus operation as rapidly as new equipment can be obtained, except the heavy service lines which are being re-equipped with modern PCC cars. Bus express service was established on five routes and has been popular, especially during rush hours. To meet rapidly increasing demands, the city has been enlarging the municipal airport facilities to provide additional landing area and runways. In 1945 air traffic doubled over 1944, and during 1946 increased nearly 60 per cent over 1945.

Nebraska. On December 2, 1946, the Omaha Public Power District acquired for around $42,000,000 the properties of the Nebraska Power Company. This terminated seven years of discussion and activity toward public ownership; but as a result of the particular situation and procedure the price paid exceeds materially the intrinsic service value of the properties. According to the original cost figures as found by the Federal Power Commission, and in view of the accrued depreciation (especially generating plant), the reasonable service value hardly exceeds $25,000,000. Every major electric power utility in the state is now under public ownership.

New Jersey. In October, 1946, Patterson acquired the properties and rights of the historic Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, established by Alexander Hamilton. The city is authorized to sell the industrial properties and to maintain in perpetuity the water and riparian rights and the hydroelectric and steam generating plants. It will have an engineering survey made to attain maximum efficiency and economy from the plants, but not to extend the general scope of operation.

Ohio. Cincinnati's electricity and gas are supplied by the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, which recently was separated from the Columbia system under the requirements of the Holding Company Act; this is expected to simplify the problems arising between the company and the city. For electricity the company's plans for construction and modernization will involve a cost of over $8,000,000. For natural gas it has obtained sufficient supplementary supplies through the Columbia system subsidiaries to meet immediate needs, which include 20,000 new house-heating installations during the past year. However, for the longer range Cincinnati will be interested in having a tie-in with the Big Inch and Little Big Inch project for natural gas transmission. In the field of transportation the city has been striving for improvement in service, but the company has been unable to get essential equipment deliveries;

it has on order over 300 gas and trolley buses. Traffic has been increasing, and reached a peak in October, 1946. Consideration is being given to general substitution of bus operation for street railways.

Pennsylvania. The public service commission approved the application of the Wilkinsburg-Penn Joint Water Authority to purchase the properties of the Pennsylvania Water Company and authorized the Mahoney Township Authority of Schuylkill County to buy out the Anthracite Water Company at a base price of $625,000. As of November, 1946, 123 authorities had filed articles of incorporation since the Municipal Authority Act was passed in 1935. There were 52 active authorities, which operated 42 water and nine sewer projects, serving respectively about 154,000 and 88,000 consumers. Exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the authorities serve one-third of the consumers supplied by public water systems in the state. Seven authorities were organized in 1945, and 22 during the first eleven months of 1946.

Tennessee. The report of the TVA power distributors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, show an average residential bill of 1.73 cents per kwh for the four large cities of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, compared with 1.81 cents the preceding year. The net earnings for the same cities above all charges amounted to $4,216,000 compared with $3,960,000 the year before.

Texas. Houston is making an historical cost study of the municipal gas distribution system, and is planning a like study of the municipal airport, with the purpose of fixing more accurately the rates charged to gas consumers and to airport patrons. During the latter part of 1945 Houston cancelled the 30-year-old profit sharing agreement with the Houston Lighting and Power Company, and obtained the largest electric rate reduction in its history, amounting to nearly a million dollars annually for all classes of consumers. Cancellation of the old agreement will make possible proper and orderly regulation of service and rates by the city, with relief from the untenable position of agreeing with the company to share in excess profits. The city has had also a profit-sharing agreement with the United Gas Corporation, but cancelled the arrangement on July 30, 1945, to escape the position of sharing excess profits with the company. The city will strive to base all utility rates definitely on cost of service, including a fair return on investment. After protracted negotiations with the Houston Transit Company, on November 28, 1945, the city reduced bus fares to an extent of $233,000 a year; it increased the gross receipts tax to net an increase of $150,000 a year, and obtained an agreement to put into service at least 135 new buses during the following 13-month period and materially to improve the service. The company has made a good faith effort to carry out the agreement.

In Dallas the power company in August, 1946, ordered an additional power plant unit of 30,000 kw, to cost $3,270,000, so as to meet the increasing load requirements. The city approved an increase of one-cent in street railway and bus fares, in connection with a modernization program which for 1946–48 will provide 166 new buses, 45 trolley coaches, and 70 PCC street cars. The city expects to spend $2,000,000 in water and sewer improvements and it has increased water rates by 20 per cent.

Washington. A preliminary survey conducted by the Association of Washington Cities indicates that 21 cities want airports and 29 others want improvements on existing fields. All these cities, plus several more, are included in the airport network recommended by the state aeronautics advisory committee. Grand Coulee purchased two privately owned water systems and is proceeding to improve them.

Virginia. In Norfolk the transportation properties were sold by the Virginia Electric and Power Company to the Virginia Transit Company, which has proceeded to modernize the system. It has ordered sufficient buses to convert all the street railway lines to bus operation during 1947, and it is negotiating for a new franchise from the city. Richmond has been faced with the necessity of increasing its water supply and for conservation it has restricted the use of air-conditioning. It has constructed three elevated storage tanks for the maintenance of pressures. To meet increasing demands and costs, it was compelled to increase water rates. Effective April 1, 1946, Virginia Electric and Power Company reduced its electric rates nearly $1,400,000 a year, as approved by the Virginia Corporation Commission. The company serves Richmond, most of the larger Virginia cities, and about two-thirds of the state area. On May 1 the Appalachian Electric Power Company also effected an electric reduction which will mean a saving of over $400,000 a year for consumers.

Holding Company Act Upheld. In April, 1946, the United States Supreme Court upheld the so-called "death sentence" provision of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, sustaining in the *North American* case the general powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 11 to require divestment and dissolution of holding company systems, and to bring about integrated public utility properties. In November the Court reenforced its earlier decision by refusing in the Electric Bond & Share cases to substitute its possible opinions in factual and procedural matters for the findings and orders of the Commission. This body has now achieved constitutional freedom to carry out the Congressional mandate to undo the corporate perversions that had been perpetrated by the holding company empires. Despite the protracted constitutional uncertainties, the Commission has been pushing forward its Section 11 work, and will probably complete the bulk of the dis-entangling during 1947.

Natural Gas. The Federal Power Commission completed its survey of natural gas supplies and utilization and will probably issue its report during 1947. During the latter months of 1946 the Commission authorized construction and operation of new pipe lines to an extent of furnishing an additional natural gas supply of over one billion cubic feet daily to 71 large cities located generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

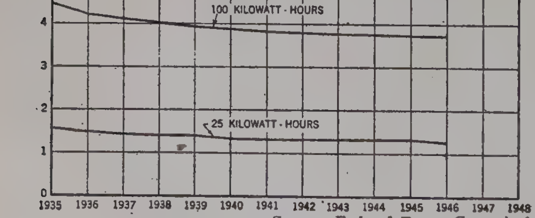
Typical Bills for Electric Service

THE RATES charged on January 1, 1946, for residential electric service in all the 412 urban places of more than 25,000 population are shown in Table XV. The typical bill charged for 25, 100, and 250 kilowatt-hours is compiled from data reported by the utilities to the Federal Power Commission.

For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are in the Pacific coast and the highest in the northeastern cities. In general, the larger the city the lower the rate. For cities of over 1,000,000 the lowest average rate for 250 kwh is found in Los Angeles ($4.99) and the highest in New York ($8.24). For cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 the lowest rate for 250 kwh is found in Washington, D. C. ($4.87), the highest rate in Boston ($9.40). Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000, Cincinnati has the lowest rate for 250 kwh ($4.75) and Providence, Rhode Island, the highest ($8.90); for the group between 100,000 and 250,000, Tacoma, Washington, has the lowest rate ($3.20) and Somerville, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.40); of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 Lincoln, Nebraska, shows the lowest rate ($4.40) and Newton, Massachusetts, the highest ($9.40); for the cities from 25,000 to 50,000 Rochester, Minnesota reports the lowest rate ($3.84) and Haverhill, Massachusetts, the highest rate ($9.83).

Increases or decreases in one or more of the typical bills between January 1, 1945, and January 1, 1946, are also shown in Table XV. During the year reductions were made in 43 cities of more than 50,000 and in 48 of the cities from 25,000 to 50,000; one city, New York City, had lower rates for 25 and 100 kwh but higher for 250 kwh. Increases in rates were noted in three cities, and there was no change in the bills of the other 317 communities. During the year January 1, 1944, to January 1, 1945, reductions were made in only 43 cities of more than 50,000 and in 53 cities of 25,000 to 50,000. Increases were noted in three cities and there was no change in 313 communities.

Of the 412 urban places in the United States over 25,000 population, 35 are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 17 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 360 are served only by a private utility.



Source: Federal Power Commission

AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC BILLS, CITIES OVER 50,000, 1935-46

Electric rate data has been gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission since 1924 for cities of more than 50,000 population and the steady decrease which has taken place in rates during that period is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In the cities over 50,000 the average monthly bill for 25 kwh has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.28 on January 1, 1946; for 100 kwh from $6.18 to $3.73; and for 250 kwh from $13.36 to $6.86. The index of the average bill (January 1, 1935=100) for 25 kwh has been reduced from 122.3 in 1924 to 80.0 in 1946; for 100 kwh from 138.9 to 83.4; and for 250 kwh from 149.1 to 77.1.

TABLE XV

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1946

This table shows, as of January 1, 1946, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service in all of the 412 urban places over 25,000, as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1945, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Over 1,000,000							
Chicago, Ill.	$1.34	$3.65	$6.65	New York, N. Y*	$1.53†	$4.79†	$8.24‡
Detroit, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37	3.37	5.85
Los Angeles, Calif. . . . P	1.03	2.86	4.99				
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	1.06	3.78	7.68	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Boston, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40	St. Louis, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.03†	2.78†	5.03†		1.07	2.85	5.70
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73	San Francisco, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42
P	.80	2.65	5.40	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.51	4.87
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.33†	3.18†	5.93†				
250,000 to 500,000							
Atlanta, Ga.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†	Dallas, Tex.	.96	3.26	6.19
Birmingham, Ala.	.81	2.75	6.13	Denver, Colo.	1.25	3.80	6.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	Houston, Tex.	.88†	2.84†	5.60†
Columbus, Ohio. . . . . . P	.98	3.40	6.25	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.25	3.85	6.95
	1.13	4.20	7.50	Jersey City, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15

Table XV.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
				250,000 to 500,000—continued			
Kansas City, Mo.	$1.25	$3.75	$7.50	Providence, R. I.	$1.50	$4.65	$8.90
Louisville, Ky.	.88	3.00	6.00	Rochester, N. Y.	1.34†	4.11	6.86†
Memphis, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65	San Antonio, Tex. P	1.25	3.64	6.26
New Orleans, La.	1.50	4.40	8.10	Seattle, Wash. P	.80	2.72	5.10
Newark, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15		.80	2.72	5.10
Oakland, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Toledo, Ohio	1.15	3.50	6.50
Portland, Ore.	.87	3.00	5.30				
				100,000 to 250,000			
Akron, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68	New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46
Albany, N. Y.	1.15†	3.55†	6.80†	New Haven, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88	Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Cambridge, Mass.	1.15	3.15	6.15	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.33†	3.76†	7.26†
Camden, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15	Omaha, Neb.	1.02	3.64	7.42
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Paterson, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Charlotte, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20	Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.13	5.75
Chattanooga, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Reading, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Dayton, Ohio	1.20	3.88	7.38	Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Des Moines, Iowa	1.00	3.51	6.65	Sacramento, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Duluth, Minn.	1.25	3.70	6.70	Salt Lake City, Utah	.88‡	3.10	6.35
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15	San Diego, Calif.	1.29	3.04	5.69
Erie, Pa.	1.45	4.15	7.65	Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85	7.10
Fall River, Mass.	1.42	4.81	8.91	Somerville, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Flint, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	South Bend, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.87	3.50	5.90	Spokane, Wash.	.89	2.76	4.38
	.87	3.50	5.90	Springfield, Mass.	1.18	3.66	7.41
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.10	3.96	7.58	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.15†	3.55†	6.80†
Gary, Ind.	1.25	4.00	7.75	Tacoma, Wash. P	.95	1.70	3.20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95	Tampa, Fla.	1.13	3.75	6.75
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95	Trenton, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50	4.60	7.60	Tulsa, Okla.	1.35	3.92	7.92
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95	Utica, N. Y.	1.15†	3.55†	6.80†
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Wichita, Kan.	1.39	3.84	7.72
Long Beach, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14	Wilmington, Del.	1.50	4.50	8.00
Lowell, Mass.	1.72†	4.72†	9.22†	Worcester, Mass.	1.20	3.82	7.57
Miami, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13	Yonkers, N. Y.	1.65	5.15	8.70
Nashville, Tenn. P	.75	2.50	5.00	Youngstown, Ohio	1.18	3.05	5.68
				50,000 to 100,000			
Allentown, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Binghamton, N. Y.	1.31†	3.86†	6.86†
Altoona, Pa.	1.65	4.20	7.70	Brockton, Mass.	1.68†	4.31†	8.51†
Amarillo, Tex.	1.13	3.85	6.48	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.50
Arlington County, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25	Charleston, S. C.	1.25†	3.92	6.67
	.98	3.10	5.65	Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Asheville, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75	Chester, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.65	4.98	8.83	Cicero, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Augusta, Ga.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Austin, Tex. P	1.25	3.30	6.30	Columbia, S. C.	1.20	3.48	6.48
Bayonne, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15	Columbus, Ga.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Beaumont, Tex.	1.13†	4.05†	7.05†	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.55	4.25	7.50
Berkeley, Calif.	1.15	2.92	5.42	Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24	Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.00	5.75

TABLE XV.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
50,000 to 100,000—continued			
Dearborn, Mich.	$1.17†	$3.19†	$6.57†
Decatur, Ill.	1.16†	3.68†	7.02
Durham, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
East Chicago, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85
East Orange, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
El Paso, Tex.	1.13†	3.75†	6.75†
Evanston, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Evansville, Ind.	1.25	3.95	6.70
Fresno, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Galveston, Tex.	.88†	2.84†	5.60†
Glendale, Calif. P	1.00	2.50	4.50
Greensboro, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hamilton, Ohio P	.75	2.62	5.25
	1.00	3.12	6.12
Hammond, Ind.	1.25	4.10	7.85
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Highland Park, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†
Hoboken, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	6.75†
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Irvington, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Jackson, Miss.	1.28	3.95	7.56
Johnstown, Pa.	1.60	4.15	7.65
Kalamazoo, Mich. P	1.00	3.00	5.75
	1.15	3.20	5.95
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
Lancaster, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Lansing, Mich. P	.70†	2.40†	4.90†
Lawrence, Mass.	1.54	4.77†	9.27†
Lincoln, Neb. P	.99†	2.45†	4.40†
Little Rock, Ark.	1.38	3.75	7.38
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.33‡	8.74‡
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Macon, Ga.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	4.85
Malden, Mass.	1.40†	4.31†	8.81†
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Medford, Mass.	1.40†	4.31†	8.81†
Mobile, Ala.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Montgomery, Ala.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
New Britain, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
New Rochelle, N. Y.	$1.70	$5.20	$8.70
Newton, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.03†	2.78†	5.03†
Oak Park, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.00	5.25
Passaic, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Pawtucket, R. I.	1.67†	4.82†	8.77†
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.46	3.83	7.89
Pontiac, Mich.	1.26	3.29	6.66
Portland, Me.	1.75†	4.45†	7.45†
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pueblo, Colo.	1.45	4.07	8.07
Quincy, Mass.	1.20	3.60	7.60
Racine, Wis.	1.45†	3.55†	6.30†
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Rockford, Ill.	1.44	3.51	6.26
Saginaw, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.25†	3.55†	6.95†
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1.55†	4.30†	8.05†
San Jose, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Santa Monica, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Savannah, Ga.	1.22	3.90	6.65
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.15†	3.55†	6.80†
Shreveport, La.	1.50	4.00	8.00
Sioux City, Iowa	1.13†	3.87†	7.67†
Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
	1.25	3.02	5.22
Springfield, Mo. P	.75†	3.00†	6.00†
Springfield, Ohio	1.20	3.70	6.70
Stockton, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.28	4.23	7.73
Topeka, Kan.	1.19	3.48	4.79
Troy, N. Y.	1.15†	3.55†	6.80†
Union City, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Waco, Tex.	1.28†	4.03†	7.27†
Waterbury, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Waterloo, Iowa	1.20†	3.90†	7.70†
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
York, Pa.	1.06	2.96	5.21
25,000 to 50,000			
Abilene, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
Alameda, Calif. P	1.15	2.92	5.40
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.31	3.99	7.55
Alexandria, La. P	2.00	4.25	8.75
Alexandria, Va.	1.00	3.40	7.25
Alhambra, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Aliquippa, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Alton, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.18†	3.69†	6.94†
Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	7.05
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†
Anniston, Ala.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Appleton, Wis.	1.54	3.98	6.85
Arlington t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Ashland, Ky.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Auburn, N. Y.	1.38†	4.01†	7.01†

Table XV.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Aurora, Ill.	$1.46	$4.35	$7.49
Bakersfield, Calif.	1.25	3.02	5.52
Bangor, Me.	2.00	4.70	7.70
Baton Rouge, La.	1.13†	4.05†	7.05†
Battle Creek, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Bay City, Mich. P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Belleville, Ill.	1.16†	3.68†	7.02
Belleville, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Bellingham, Wash.	1.00	2.72	5.72
Belmont t, Mass. P	1.00	3.38	6.88
Beloit, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Belvedere tp, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Berwyn, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Beverly, Mass.	1.63†	4.71†	9.21†
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1.19	3.29	6.14
Bloomfield, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Bloomington, Ill.	1.20	3.70	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Boise City, Idaho	1.00	3.50	6.20
Bristol, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Brookline t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Burbank, Calif. P	1.04	2.87	5.00
	1.50	3.69	6.49
Burlington, Iowa	1.38†	4.51†	6.76†
Burlington, Vt. P	1.66	4.07†	8.10†
	1.66	4.07†	8.10†
Butte, Mont.	1.21	3.83	7.08
Central Falls, R. I.	1.67†	4.82†	8.77†
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Chicopee, Mass. P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Clifton, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Clinton, Iowa	1.25	3.83	7.33
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.19	3.41	6.21
Concord, N. H.	1.78	4.48	7.43
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.02	3.64	7.42
Cranston, R. I.	1.50	4.65	8.90
Cumberland, Md.	1.31	4.35	7.95
Danville, Ill.	1.16†	3.68†	7.02
Danville, Va. P	1.25	4.00	8.50
Dubuque, Iowa	1.25	3.75	7.25
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.35	6.73
P	.80	2.65	5.40
E. Providence t, R. I.	1.50	4.65	8.90
Easton, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Eau Claire, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Elgin, Ill.	1.46	4.35	7.49
Elkhart, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Elmira, N. Y.	1.31†	3.86†	6.86†
Elyria, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Enid, Okla.	1.42†	3.97†	7.47†
Everett, Mass.	1.40†	4.31†	8.81†
Everett, Wash.	1.00	2.72	5.72

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Fargo, N. D.	$1.25	$3.75	$7.00
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.05	4.95	9.45
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.42†	3.85†	7.25†
Gadsden, Ala.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Galesburg, Ill.	1.16†	3.68†	7.02
Garfield, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Great Falls, Mont.	1.21	3.83	7.08
Green Bay, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Greenville, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Hackensack, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Hagerstown, Md. P	1.18	3.45	7.70
	1.18	3.45	7.70
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†
Haverford tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Haverhill, Mass.	1.94	5.33	9.83
Hazleton, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
High Point, N. C. P	1.60	4.00	7.50
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Hutchinson, Kan.	1.20	4.00	7.53
Inglewood, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Jamestown, N. Y. P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnson City, Tenn. P	.75†	2.50†	5.00†
Joliet, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Joplin, Mo.	1.45	3.70	7.20
Kearny, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Kenosha, Wis.	1.48	3.73	6.60
Kingston, N. Y.	1.50†	4.65	7.65†
Kokomo, Ind.	1.38	4.23	7.73
La Crosse, Wis.	1.70	4.23	7.43
Lafayette, Ind.	1.38	4.23	7.73
Laredo, Tex.	1.91	5.01	8.51
Lebanon, Pa.	1.60	4.35	7.60
Lewiston, Me.	1.75†	4.45†	7.45†
Lexington, Ky.	1.28	3.78	7.28
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lorain, Ohio	1.20†	3.80†	7.40†
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
Lubbock, Tex. P	1.35	3.60	7.20
	1.35	3.60	7.20
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Mansfield, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Marion, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Marion, Ohio	1.13	3.90	7.15
Mason City, Iowa	1.38	4.20	8.45
Massillon, Ohio	1.95	4.60	8.60
Maywood, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Melrose, Mass.	1.40†	4.31†	8.81†
Meriden, Conn.	1.67	3.99	7.25
Meridian, Miss.	1.50	4.20	7.20
Miami Beach, Fla.	1.78	4.49	7.13
Michigan City, Ind.	1.25†	3.95†	7.45†
Middletown, Conn.	1.75†	4.00†	7.85†

TABLE XV.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
25,000 to 50,000—continued			
Middletown, Ohio	$1.13	$3.90	$7.50
Mishawaka, Ind. P	1.35	4.32	6.84
	1.25	3.85	7.60
Moline, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Monroe, La. P	1.50	5.25	9.75
Montclair, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Muncie, Ind.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Muskegon, Mich.	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla	1.42†	3.97†	7.47†
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
New Albany, Ind.	1.38	4.23	7.73
New Brunswick, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
New Castle, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
New London, Conn.	1.75†	4.00†	7.85†
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.50†	4.65	7.65†
Newport, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Newport, R. I.	1.58†	4.58†	8.38†
Newport News, Va.	1.25†	4.25†	8.00†
Norristown, Pa.	1.47	3.94	6.79
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Norwalk, Conn.	1.67	4.29	7.50
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
P	1.12†	3.46†	7.51†
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Ogden, Utah	.88	3.10	6.35
Orange, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Orlando, Fla. P	2.03	5.49	8.19
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Ottumwa, Iowa	1.38†	4.53†	6.93†
Owensboro, Ky. P	1.20	3.80	6.80
Paducah, Ky.	1.28	3.78	7.28
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1.30	4.06	7.31
Pensacola, Fla	1.50	4.50	7.13
Perth Amboy, N.J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Petersburg, Va.	1.25	4.25	7.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	1.50†	4.37†	8.12†
Plainfield, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.13†	4.05†	7.05†
Port Huron, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.50†	4.65	7.65†
Quincy, Ill.	1.40	3.99	7.49
Raleigh, N. C.	1.00	3.40	6.75
Revere, Mass.	1.55	4.60	9.10
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Riverside, Calif. P	1.13	3.26	5.89
Rochester, Minn. P	1.04	2.04	3.84
Rock Island, Ill.	1.25	3.25	6.00
Rocky Mount, N. C. P	1.00	3.40	6.75
Rome, Ga.	$0.94†	$3.10†	$5.60†
Rome, N.Y.	1.18†	3.69†	6.94†
Royal Oak, Mich.	1.17†	3.19†	6.57†
Salem, Mass.	1.40	3.95	8.45
Salem, Ore.	.85	2.62	4.20
San Angelo, Tex.	1.75	4.88	8.13
San Bernardino, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Ana, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1.28	3.76	6.76
Sharon, Pa.	1.20	3.83	6.45
Sheboygan, Wis.	1.60	4.10	7.30
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.24	3.60	6.75
South Gate, Calif.	1.22	3.54	6.44
Spartanburg, S. C.	1.33	3.20	6.20
Stamford, Conn.	1.75†	4.00†	7.85†
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Superior, Wis.	1.50	3.90	7.40
Taunton, Mass. P	1.25	3.88	6.88
Teaneck tp, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Torrington, Conn.	1.86	4.18	7.93
Tucson, Ariz.	1.20‡	3.68‡	7.44‡
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	.94†	3.10†	5.60†
Tyler, Tex.	1.75	4.67	7.69
University City, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Waltham, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Warren, Ohio	1.40	4.03	7.53
Warwick, R. I.	1.50	4.65	8.90
Washington, Pa.	1.25	3.70	6.70
Watertown t, Mass.	1.55	4.90	9.40
Watertown, N. Y.	1.18†	3.69†	6.94†
Waukegan, Ill.	1.46	4.20	7.20
Wausau, Wis.	1.60	3.99	7.30
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1.33†	3.18†	5.93†
West Allis, Wis.	1.33†	3.18†	5.93†
West Hartford t, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95
West Haven t, Conn.	1.31	3.88	6.88
West New York, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
West Orange, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2.03	5.04	8.05
White Plains, N. Y.	1.70	5.20	8.70
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.56	4.82	8.13
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1.25	3.80	6.35
Williamsport, Pa.	1.65	4.74	8.24
Wilmington, N. C.	1.43	4.11	7.61
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	1.65	4.15	8.15
Woonsocket, R. I.	1.67†	4.82†	8.77†
Wyandotte, Mich. P	1.18†	2.96†	5.96†
Yakima, Wash.	1.04†	3.08†	5.53†
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

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*The typical bill for New York City is that for a majority of consumers in four of the boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. In the borough of Richmond the typical bills are $1.37, $3.74‡, and $6.71‡ for 25, 100, and 250 kwh, respectively.

Municipal Airports

TABLE XVI-A presents for 254 municipal airports information on type of management, number of full-time employees, operating revenues and expenses, and acreage used for airport purposes. To obtain this information the YEAR BOOK sent questionnaires to the officials of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population. Of the 926 cities replying, 247 cities own and operate one or more airports, 153 cities own airports leased to the federal government or to private operators (five of these cities own two airports each, one of which the city operates and the other is leased), 489 do not own an airport, and 37 cities did not indicate whether they own an airport. Excluded from Table XVI-A and this article are 23 airports owned by 24 cities whose airport data was received after the completion of the table and the article.[1] Table XVI-B presents for 163 municipal airports in cities from 5,000 to 10,000 information obtained by questionnaires sent by the YEAR BOOK to the 962 cities in this population group. Of the 738 cities replying, 84 cities own and operate an airport, 79 cities lease their airports to private operators or to the federal government, and 575 cities do not own an airport.

During the past year the federal government returned or agreed to municipal operation of 29 airports in Table XVI-A and seven airports in Table XVI-B. In a few cases cities are operating on interim permits pending the final disposition of the facility by the War Assets Administration. City ownership and operation of airports can be expected to increase substantially during 1947 as federal airports continue to be turned over to cities and as local public construction becomes more feasible. Eighteen cities reported that their airports were still under federal operation at the start of 1947.

Management. Of the 254 airports in Table XVI-A, 116 are supervised by a manager, 100 by a separate airport board or commission, 15 are divisions of various city departments, two are managed by an airport authority, and data for 21 airports were not reported. A single executive without a board manages 6 of the 14 airports in cities over 500,000, 30 of the 56 airports in cities of 100,000 to 500,000, and 80 of the 166 airports in the cities below 100,000.

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[1] Listed below are the 24 cities that own 23 airports omitted from Table XVI-A and from the article. If the airport is a scheduled air stop the name of the city is preceded by a single dagger (†), if managed by a single executive or by a board the name of the city is followed by an M or B respectively, and the class of the airport is indicated if known. *Over* 500,000: †Cleveland, Ohio, M, class 5, 250,000 to 500,000: †Minneapolis, Minn., B, 100,000 to 250,000: †Knoxville, Tenn., M, class 5; St. Paul, Minn., B, class 5; †Tampa, Fla., B, class 3; †Tulsa, Okla., B, class 6; and †Worcester, Mass., class 4. 50,000 to 100,000: Allentown, Pa., B, class 3; Atlantic City, N.J., M, class 2; Bethlehem, Pa. (see Allentown, Pa); †Savannah, Ga., M, class 4; 25,000 to 50,000: †Alexandria, La. M, class 6; †Fargo, N.D., M, class 4; Hutchinson, Kan., class 6; Joliet, Ill., class 2; †Orlando, Fla., M; †Rocky Mount, N.C., M, class 3; 10,000 to 25,000: Denton, Tex., B; Gainesville, Ga., M; Lafayette, La., B; †North Platte, Neb., class 4; †Plattsburg, Neb., class 4; Trinidad, Colo., M; and Vancouver, Wash., B. The operating revenues and expenditures for 1946 were reported for five airports and are shown in thousands of dollars after name of city, revenues first and expenditures second: *Over* 500,000: Cleveland, $94.1, $116.00. 250,000 *to* 500,000: Knoxville, $71.1, $116.8. 50,000 *to* 100,000: Atlantic City, $39.4, $42.0. 25,000 *to* 50,000: Fargo, $31.1, $27.8; and Orlando, $12.9, $13.2. The airports in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, are operated by the metropolitan airport commission consisting of nine members appointed by the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the governor of the state. The airport in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is jointly owned by the cities of Allentown and Bethlehem and Lehigh County and is operated by the Lehigh Airport Authority whose nine-member governing body consists of three members from each city and from the county.

The managers of 99 of the 116 airports supervised by a single official are appointed by the chief city administrator or by the city council; 16 managers are selected by various city officials, notably public works or public utility officials; and one by the university jointly operating the airport with the city.

The boards of the 100 board-managed airports in Table XVI-A generally consist of three to seven members appointed by the mayor or the city council. Of these 100 airports, 16 have three members, 14 have four members, 46 have five, five have six, six have seven members, three have eight, four have nine, one has 10, and five cities did not indicate board membership. A five-man board is most popular in every population group. For 78 of the 100 airports in Table XVI-A for which information is available, the board members are selected by the city council in 39 airports, by the mayor for 34 airports, by local judges in cooperation with city officials for three airports, and by popular election for two airports.

Airport Revenues and Expenses. Table XVI-A reports the 1946 airport revenues (excluding general property taxes) and the operation and maintenance costs for 155 airports owned and operated by cities over 10,000. The total 1946 operating expenditure was $7,074,900, and the total airport revenues $6,069,900, leaving a deficit of $1,005,000. Operating costs exceeded revenues at 89 airports for which both revenues and expenses were reported, but 52 other airports had earnings in excess of expenditures. Most of the airports, however, are small businesses in terms of the amount of revenue received, although a few large city airports have substantial revenues. Of the 142 airports in Table XVI-A for which individual earnings are shown, 14 received more than $100,000, 20 received from $50,000 to $100,000, 46 from $10,000 to $50,000, 18 from $5,000 to $10,000, and 44 less than $5,000.

Table XVI-B shows the 1945 airport revenue (excluding general property taxes) and operation and maintenance costs for the airports in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Thirty-seven city-owned and operated airports reported a total 1945 operating expenditure of $150,600 and a total revenue of $93,800, leaving a deficit of $56,800. Expenditures exceeded revenues at 23 city-operated airports reporting both revenues and expenditures, seven airports had revenues in excess of expenses, and four airports kept expenses within their revenues. Of the 36 city-operated airports for which earnings are shown, five had no revenue in 1945, 13 had revenues from $1 to $1,000, 13 from $1,000 to $5,000, two from $5,000 to $10,000. Only three airports in this group had revenues higher than $10,000.

Investment in Airports and Facilities. Officials of cities over 10,000 were asked to indicate the percentage of the airport construction costs (excluding land) financed from federal and state funds, while officials of cities of 5,000 to 10,000 were asked to report the percentage of the total capital investment paid from municipal funds. Twenty-one of the 254 airports owned and operated by cities over 10,000 were built entirely with federal funds, three entirely with federal and state funds lumped together, from 50 to 99 per cent of the cost of 51 airports was paid from federal or state funds, from 1 to 49 per cent of their cost of 11 airports was paid from federal or state funds, and 55 did not receive financial aid from either the federal or state governments. In nine of the 11 airports receiving both federal and state aid, the federal contribution represented more than 50 per cent of the total construction cost.

A total capital investment of $26,719,900 in airports and facilities is reported by 127 municipalities between 5,000 and 10,000 owning airports (Table XVI-B). Of the 118 airports for which the share of the investment paid by the city is reported, municipal funds represent the entire investment in 62 airports, from 50 to 99 percent of the investment in 18 airports, from one to 49 per cent in 32 airports, and none of the investment in six airports. No information was obtained on the shares paid by the federal and state governments.

Airport Employees. Table XVI-A reports for 178 airports the total number of full- and part-time airport employees, with the information for 11 airports in five cities above 100,000 shown as a single sum for each city. These 178 airports have 1,975 full-time employees and 198 part-time employees, with 61 airports in cities above 100,000 accounting for nearly 70 per cent of the full-time personnel. Of the 167 airports for which individual employment data are shown, only one airport, LaGuardia Field, has more than 100 full-time employees, only three have from 50 to 100 employees, 51 have from 10 to 50 employees, and 112 have less than 10 employees.

Commercial Hangars. Table XVI-A reports for 137 airports the number of commercial hangars on each field. The 137 airports account for at least 431 such hangars, with the number reported for two airports designated merely as being 10 or more. Of the 135 airports reporting a specific number of hangars, four have nine hangars, one has eight, eight have seven, five have six, nine have five, 15 have four, 24 have three, 35 have two, and 34 have one hangar.

Class of Airport. Class of airport indicated by the longest length of landing area corrected for elevation above sea level was supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and is shown for 157 airports in Table XVI-A. Of these 157 airports, only one airport, Lindberg Field in San Diego, is in class eight, denoting a corrected runway length of over 8,500 feet. Of the remaining airports, 65 are in class four, 41 in class three, 24 in class five, 13 in class two, eight in class six, three in class seven, and two in class one. Six per cent of the 157 airports are in classes three and four. All but two of the airports in classes six, seven, and eight are owned and operated by cities over 50,000 population.

Acreage. Table XVI-A shows for each airport the number of acres used for municipal airport purposes. Somewhat similar information was supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in the 1946 Year Book, but city officials were asked by the Year Book to report the acreage in use at the time of reporting. Information on acreage is shown for 190 of the 254 airports in Table XVI-A. Of these 190 airports, 13 have over 1,500 acres, 19 have from 1,000 to 1,500 acres, 72 from 500 to 1,000 acres, 76 from 100 to 500, and 10 less than 100 acres. Cities above 50,000 most often have airports in the 500-to-1,000-acre class, and cities under 50,000 have airports principally in the 100-to-500-acre class.

Table XVI-A

AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

This table includes 254 municipal airports in 247 cities over 10,000 population. Of the 825 remaining cities over 10,000, 135 cities own airports but lease them to private operators and 18 lease them to the federal government (see list at end of table); 489 cities report not owning an airport, and 183 cities did not report. All of these data were supplied to the Year Book by municipal officials early in 1947 except the data showing air carrier stops, class of airport, and number of commercial hangars which were supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. After **Airport Name, Co** indicates airport is owned and operated jointly by a city and county; **X** airport is not in operation; a single dagger(†) indicates airport is a scheduled air carrier stop according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration; a double dagger (‡) that airport was under construction late in 1946 or just starting operations; a paragraph mark (¶) that airport has recently been turned over to the city by the federal government. Under **Management; How Appointed, Mgr** indicates airport is managed by a manager appointed by the chief city administrator or the city council, unless otherwise designated by a footnote reference; and **B** that the airport is managed by a separate board with number of board members and how appointed shown after the dash (see code below). Under **Expenditures 1946** is shown the total cost of operation and maintenance in 1946 or the last fiscal year. **Revenues 1946** are the total airport revenues from all sources other than general property taxes for 1946. **Per Cent Federal and State Share of Cost** indicates the per cent of airport construction costs other than land financed by federal and state funds, the first figure for federal and second for state. **Class of Airport** (see code below) is based on the longest length of landing area corrected for elevation above sea level. Under **Number of Commercial Hangars,** installations at some airports utilized by the Army are not reported. **Total Acres** are the number of acres now used for airport purposes. An asterisk (*) indicates individual city footnote at the end of the table. A section mark (§) indicates data reported covers more than one airport in the same city. Leaders(. . . .) data unknown.

Appointment of Airport Board: **A** city manager, **C** city council, **E** elected, **J** county judge, **M** mayor.

Class of Airport: Figure in column indicates class **1,** length of landing area 1,800 feet to 2,500 feet; **2,** 2,500 to 3,500; **3,** 3,500 to 4,500; **4,** 4,500 to 5,500; **5,** 5,500 to 6,500; **6,** 6,500 to 7,500; **7,** 7,500 to 8,500; **8,** over 8,500 feet.

Number of Commercial Hangars: Number in column indicates actual number of hangars. **T** indicates 10 or more. One 50-foot dimension required to be classified as a commercial hangar.

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Over 500,000										
Baltimore, Md.	Municipal†	859	Mgr	33–..	$181.2	$128.3	3–0	4	3	370
Buffalo, N.Y.	Municipal†	576	..[1]	30–11	136.0	86.8	40–5	5	6	538
Chicago, Ill.	Municipal†	3,397	..[1]	45–..	287.4§	283.6§	..–..	6	T	620
	Orchard		..[1]	12–..	287.4§	283.6§	..–..	..	..	1,800
	Northerly Island‡		..	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Detroit, Mich.	City†	1,623	Mgr	45–0	428.2	353.7	0–0	4	2	280
Los Angeles, Calif.	Municipal	1,504	B–5M	82–..	79.1	86.0	..–..	4	7	960
New York City, N.Y.	Floyd Bennett*	7,455	..[1]	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	1,000
	Idlewild X‡		..[1]	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	4,622
	LaGuardia†		..[1]	127–..	251.0	...	50–..	..	..	558
Philadelphia, Pa.	Northwest	1,931	Mgr	97–..§	245.0§	122.0§	..–..	4	..	500
	Southwest†		Mgr	97–..§	245.0§	122.0§	..–..	4	2	700
San Francisco, Calif.	Municipal†	635	Mgr[2]	56–..	361.2	121.8	0–0	7	9	2,900
St. Louis, Mo.	Lambert-St. Louis Mun†	816	Mgr[2]	23–0	52.2	110.8	0–0	5	9	600

TABLE XVI-A—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full-and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
100,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	Municipal†	245	Mgr	16– 8	$ 56.9	$ 39.2	30–..	3	2	600
Albany, N.Y	Municipal†	131	..	15–..	54.2	11.2	..–..	3	3	350
Atlanta, Ga	Municipal†	302	Mgr	14– 1	41.1	55.7	0– 0	4	9	365
Birmingham, Ala	Municipal†	268	..¹	2–..	28.5	31.0	0–..	5	4	569
Bridgeport, Conn	Municipal†¶	147	B–4	..–..	.4	...	..–..	4	4	300
Charlotte, N.C	Douglas Mun†¶	101	Mgr	1– 1	7.6	6.8	90– 0	4	1	981
Chattanooga, Tenn	Lovell Field†	128	Mgr	..–..	...	...	..–..	4	2	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	Lunken Field†	456	Mgr²	10–..	37.9	36.4	8–..	..	..	400
Columbus, Ohio	Port Columbus*†	306	Mgr	5–..	23.1	33.5	..–..	4	3	540
Dallas, Tex	Love Field†	295	Mgr	51– 7	78.4	105.1	75– 0	4	3	840
Dayton, Ohio	Municipal†	211	Mgr	20– 0	94.8	95.0	0– 0	4	..	1,250
Denver, Colo	Stapleton†	322	Mgr	48–..	428.1	218.7	0– 0	5	4	...
Des Moines, Iowa	Municipal†	160	Mgr	11– 1	34.1	22.5	62–..	4	3	720
Duluth, Minn	Williamson-Johnson†	101	B–7C	3– 6	36.8	9.9	60–25	4	1	1,160
Flint, Mich	Bishop†	152	Mgr	10–..	27.7	17.0	80– 2	4	5	580
Fort Wayne, Ind	Smith Field	118	B–4M	15–..	73.4	72.8	..–..	3	1	320
Ft. Worth, Tex	Meacham Field†	178	Mgr	31–..	189.9	273.6	45–..	2	5	...
Hartford, Conn	Brainard Field†	166	B–6M	10–..	28.8	12.8	55–..	4	5	...
Houston, Tex	Municipal†	385	..¹	12–..	50.0	88.6	50– 0	4	T	647
Indianapolis, Ind	Weir Cook Mun†	387	B–4M	23– 1	76.0	103.0	0– 0	4	4	1,200
Jacksonville, Fla	Municipal No. 1	173	Mgr²	32–..§	91.4§	55.9§	..–..	..	..	1,200
	Municipal No. 2		Mgr²	32–..§	91.4§	55.9§	..–..	..	..	1,200
	Herlong Field¶		Mgr²	32–..§	91.4§	55.9§	..–..	..	..	1,800
Kansas City, Kan	Fairfax	121	B–5E	..–..	...	...	..–..	6	6	605
Kansas City, Mo	Municipal†	399	Mgr²	23– 2	80.6	108.9	0– 0	4	9	683
	Grandview		Mgr²	2– 2	7.7	2.1	0– 0	..	..	962
Long Beach, Calif	Municipal†	164	Mgr	23–..	106.1	67.8	..– 0	6	..	750
Louisville, Ky	Bowman Field Co†	319	B–6MJ	13– 2	45.0	65.0	..–..	3	5	360
Memphis, Tenn	Municipal†	293	Mgr	11– 8	59.8	67.9	0– 0	4	4	608
Nashville, Tenn	Berry Field†	167	Mgr	25– 0	158.0	146.0	0– 0	5	5	1,800
New Bedford, Mass	Municipal	110	B–5M	15–..	...	0	..–..	4	1	388
New Haven, Conn	Municipal	161	B–8M	10–..	31.4	...	0– 0	3	2	320
New Orleans, La	Alvin Callender	495	B–5M	58– 0§	120.6§	129.8§	..–..	4	3	...
	Moisant Int'l†		B–5M	58– 0§	120.6§	129.8§	..–..	6	1	...
Newark, N.J	Municipal†	430	..	44–..	203.0	386.0	73– 0	7	8	1,300
Norfolk, Va	Municipal†¶	144	Mgr	10– 0	...	...	..–..	4	1	...
Oakland, Calif	Municipal†	302	B–5C	30– 0	128.6	175.4	0– 0	5	7	1,000
Oklahoma City, Okla	Tu Lakes	204	Mgr	33–..§	44.2§	42.8§	..–..	..	..	640
	Will Rogers†		Mgr	33–..§	44.2§	42.8§	..–..	4	6	800
Omaha, Neb	Municipal†	224	Mgr	14–..	75.4	37.8	45– 2	4	7	849
Peoria, Ill	Municipal†	105	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	3	...
Reading, Pa	Municipal†	111	B–5C	43– 4	111.8	94.2	90– 0	4	6	50
Rochester, N.Y	Municipal†	325	Mgr	24– 2	158.6	98.0	10–..	3	4	303
Sacramento, Calif	Municipal†	106	Mgr	8– 0	11.6	14.5	0– 0	5	3	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	Municipal No. 1†	150	Mgr	15–..§	54.4§	88.2§	0– 0	4	7	...
	Municipal No. 2		Mgr	15–..§	54.4§	88.2§	0– 0	4	2	...
San Antonio, Tex	Municipal†	254	Mgr	..–..	77.0	63.9	..–..	5	4	900
San Diego, Calif	Lindberg Field†	203	..¹	2–10	15.9	47.4	36– 0	8	6	453
Spokane, Wash	Municipal†	122	Mgr	5– 1	...	...	..–..	3	7	...
Syracuse, N.Y	Municipal†	206	..¹	14–..	31.5	67.0	0– 0	4	4	306
	Hancock Field X¶		..¹	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	3,505
Toledo, Ohio	Municipal†	282	..¹	8–..	54.3	56.0	..–..	3	2	513
Utica, N.Y	Municipal	101	Mgr²	6–..	19.3	11.4	..– 0	2	2	430
Wichita, Kan	Municipal†	115	..¹	40– 0	213.0	241.2	..–..	6	3	1,830
Youngstown, Ohio	Municipal†	168	Mgr	13–..	...	...	..–..	3	1	597
50,000 to 100,000										
Asheville, N.C	Asheville-Hendersonville†	51	B–7C	3– 1	7.6	5.7	90– 0	3	1	327
Augusta, Ga	Daniel Field¶	66	B–7..	3–..	...	...	..–..	3	..	...
Austin, Tex	Robert Mueller†	88	Mgr	9–..	38.6	53.7	0– 0	4	2	550

TABLE XVI-A—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full-and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Binghamton, N.Y....	(see Endicott, N.Y.)									
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	Municipal............	62	B–5C	7–..	...	...	85– 0	4	1	530
Charleston, S.C......	Municipal†¶..........	71	B–5C	..–..	...	...	75– 0	6	5	1,011
Corpus Christi, Tex...	Cliff Maus Mun†......	57	Mgr	12–..	$51.0	$40.7	..–..	4	2	459
Davenport, Iowa.....	Cram Field..........	66	B–..C	..–..	...	...	..–..	1	1	...
Decatur, Ill..........	Municipal............	59	B–5*	..–..	...	...	..–..	7	..	...
Durham, N.C.........	Raleigh-Durham*CoX†¶	60	B–8..	11– 1	...	...	0– 0	4	1	900
El Paso, Tex.........	Ed Anderson Field†....	97	B–5C	30– 0	67.5	86.2	..–..	4	4	900
Evansville, Ind.......	Municipal†...........	97	B–4M	16–..	57.9	30.8	..–..	5	2	447
Fresno, Calif.........	Chandler Field†.......	61	Mgr	6–..	21.7	19.5	0– 0	3	3	147
	Fresno Air Terminal...		Mgr	7–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	400
Galveston, Tex.......	Galveston Mun*†.....	61	B–5	13–..	56.0	18.0	70–..	5	3	1,770
Greensboro, N.C.....	(see High Point, N.C.)									
Jackson, Miss........	Hawkins Field........	62	Mgr	5– 2	...	59.1	50–..	..	..	365
Kalamazoo, Mich....	Municipal............	54	Mgr	1–..	1.6	3.8	0– 0	..	..	542
Lancaster, Pa........	Municipal............	61	B–5..	6–..	12.0	12.9	..–..	2	3	...
Lawrence, Mass......	Municipal†‡..........	84	B–9M	1– 1	2.6	2.3	80– 0	3	1	362
Little Rock, Ark.....	Adams Field†.........	88	Mgr^2	24– 0	93.1	111.9	0– 0	4	2	740
Madison, Wis........	Truax Mun†..........	67	Mgr	8–..	33.0	18.0	90– 0	5	1	500
Mobile, Ala..........	Bates Field†..........	79	Mgr	..–..	26.3	...	..–..	4	3	802
Montgomery, Ala....	Dannelly Field†........	78	Mgr	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	..	...
Niagara Falls, N.Y...	Municipal............	78	B–5C	14–..	60.0	35.0	..– 0	5	1	...
Phoenix, Ariz........	Sky Harbor†..........	65	Mgr	19– 0	50.3	97.0	0– 0	4	4	550
Pontiac, Mich........	Municipal............	67	Mgr	9– 0	36.4	26.8	0–..	2	2	...
Pueblo, Colo.........	Municipal†...........	52	Mgr^2	7– 1	22.9	11.5	..–..	3	1	560
Roanoke, Va.........	Woodrum Field†......	69	Mgr	10–..	66.6	65.0	76– 2	3	5	364
Saginaw, Mich.......	Tri-City*†..........	83	B–3..	2– 1	...	...	100– 0	5	..	1,100
San Jose, Calif.......	Municipal X†‡......	68	..	0– 0	0	0	..–..	1	1	...
Santa Monica, Calif..	Municipal†...........	54	Mgr	3– 0	...	0	80– 0	4	..	225
Shreveport, La.......	Municipal†...........	98	Mgr^2	8– 3	...	...	..–..	4	2	...
Sioux City, Iowa.....	Municipal†¶..........	82	Mgr	5–..	50.0	40.0	..–..	5	5	2,200
Springfield, Mo......	Municipal†...........	61	B–6*	5– 9	26.3	40.0	75–..	..	..	900
Springfield, Ill.......	Municipal X‡.........	76	B–5MJ	..–..	...	...	65– 5	..	..	746
Springfield, Ohio.....	Municipal X..........	71	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	2	2	1,100
St. Joseph, Mo.......	Rosecrans Field¶......	76	B–4M	..–..	40.0	12.0	..–..	5	4	1,264
Stockton, Calif.......	Stockton Field Co¶....	55	Mgr	7– 0	14.2	16.8	99– 0	4	2	959
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Hulman Field†........	63	B–3M	5–..	...	...	..–..	4	..	...
Topeka, Kan........	Philip Billard Mun†...	68	B–5M	24–..	82.4	60.3	..–..	3	2	...
Waco, Tex..........	Blackland Mun* X....	56	Mgr	7–..	...	...	25– 0	..	..	1,380
Waterloo, Iowa......	Municipal............	52	B–5M	3– 0	13.2	12.1	..–..	..	..	291
Wilkes Barre, Pa.....	Wilkes Barre-Wyo.....	86	B–3..	..–..	...	...	–..	2	2	...
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex........	Municipal†..........	27	Mgr	4– 6	...	...	..–..	2	2	413
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Municipal............	30	B–5M	2– 4	21.3	24.5	0–50	2	2	427
Battle Creek, Mich...	Battle C.-Kellogg Mun†¶	43	B–5C	6– 2	...	...	50– 0	4	5	640
Bay City, Mich......	James L. Clements....	48	Mgr	1–..	5.2	2.5	..–50	3	1	275
	Tri-City (see Saginaw, Mich.)									
Bellingham, Wash....	Municipal Co†........	29	B–5..	3– 4	...	...	0– 0	4	..	...
Boise, Idaho.........	Municipal............	26	Mgr	3–..	11.2	2.6	..–..	..	..	960
Burlington, Iowa.....	Municipal†...........	26	Mgr	11–..	39.1	19.0	0– 0	4	1	314
Burlington, Vt.......	Municipal†...........	28	B–3C	3– 2	17.8	11.3	0– 0	3	3	415
Butte, Mont.........	Municipal†...........	37	B–10..	1– 6	6.0	.2	50–..	3	2	500
Council Bluffs, Iowa..	Municipal............	41	B–5M	0– 0	.8	1.8	0– 0	3	1	200
Danville, Va.........	Municipal............	33	Mgr	1–..	6.0	3.0	100– 0	4	3	275
Dubuque, Iowa......	Municipal (new)‡.....	44	..	..–..	.7	1.9	100– 0	..	..	835
Eau Claire, Wis......	Municipal‡...........	31	..	1–..	...	0	90–..	2	1	438
Fitchburg, Mass......	Municipal............	42	B–9M	0– 0	4.0	3.6	0– 0	4	2	439
Great Falls, Mont....	Municipal*†..........	30	B–5M	5–..	...	...	..–..	5	3	...
Greenville, S.C......	Municipal Co†........	35	Mgr	2–..	2.6	3.0	87–..	3	2	283
High Point, N.C.....	Greensboro-Hi Point*Co†	38	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	4	...

TABLE XVI–A—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Jackson, Mich.......	Reynolds Field........	50	Mgr	3– 1	$13.5	$ 9.5	0–..	3	4	...
Johnson City, Tenn...	(see Bristol, Tenn.)									
Joplin, Mo..........	Municipal†...........	37	B–9C	6– 1	15.1	17.3	0– 0	3	2	484
Kokomo, Ind.........	Municipal............	34	B–4M	1– 2	14.0	...	100– 0	3	..	360
LaCrosse, Wis.......	Municipal............	43	B–5C	..– 8	40.3	4.4	80– 0	4	1	1,000
Laredo, Tex.........	Municipal‡...........	39	Mgr	0–..	...	...	0– 0	..	..	200
Lexington, Ky.......	Bluegrass Co.........	49	B–6AJ	12– 0	35.0*	6.0	75–..	3	..	500
Mansfield, Ohio......	Municipal............	37	..[1]	..–..	.1	...	..–..	2	4	1,200
Mason City, Iowa....	Municipal†...........	27	Mgr	3– 0	14.5	1.4	70– 0	4	3	512
Ogden, Utah.........	R. H. Hinckley Mun†..	44	Mgr	5–..	15.7	15.9	0– 0	4	1	...
Pensacola, Fla.......	Municipal†...........	37	B–..	2–..	6.8	2.3	100– 0	4	1	...
Quincy, Ill...........	Municipal............	40	B–5M	1– 5	3.9	...	..–..	2	2	900
Raleigh, N.C.........	(see Durham, N.C.)									
Salem, Ore..........	McNary Field†¶......	31	Mgr	2–..	2.7	4.6	0– 0	5	2	460
San Angelo, Tex......	Mathis Field†¶.......	26	Mgr	5– 1	...	...	90– 0			1,590
Santa Barbara, Calif..	Municipal†...........	35	B–5C	2–..	2.7	1.5	100– 0	4	7	...
Sioux Falls, S.D......	Municipal†...........	41	B–5M	2– 3	13.8	.9	0 –0	4	..	1,500
Spartanburg, S.C.....	Memorial†...........	32	Mgr	1– 1	10.3	9.5	78– 3	3	1	323
Superior, Wis........	Richard I. Bong.......	35	Mgr	..–..	1.7	1.1	..–..	2	1	160
Tucson, Ariz.........	Municipal†...........	37	Mgr	..– 3	11.0	16.0	77– 0	5	1	1,732
Tyler, Tex...........	Pounds Field†........	28	Mgr	7–..	24.8	26.0	75– 0	4	..	800
Wausau, Wis........	Alexander Mun.......	27	B–5M	1– 2	...	...	..–..	2	1	100
Wichita Falls, Tex....	Kell Field†‡..........	45	..	41–..	...	...	95– 0	5	3	540
Williamsport, Pa.....	Municipal†‡..........	44	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	3	...
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S.D.......	Municipal............	17	B–5C	2–..	6.3	8.9	..–..	..	..	287
Ada, Okla...........	Chauncey............	15	Mgr	1–..	4.0	0	90–..	..	..	730
Adrian, Mich........	City Co..............	14	B–5C	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Albany, Ga..........	New Municipal Co†...	19	B–5..	..– 1	...	...	..–..	4	3	650
Ames, Iowa.........	Municipal............	13	Mgr	0– 3	2.7	8.5	0– 0	..	..	180
Arkansas City, Kan...	City¶...............	13	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Arnold, Pa..........	(see New Kensington, Pa.)									
Ashland, Wis........	Municipal............	11	B–3M	..–..	...	...	0– 0	..	..	80
Astoria, Ore.........	Municipal¶...........	10	B–5E	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Barre, Vt............	Barre-Montpelier*.....	11	B–4..	..–..	3.7	1.0	..–..	..	..	...
Beatrice, Neb........	Municipal............	11	B–3C	..–..	2.7	2.2	95– 5	..	..	395
Bedford, Ind.........	Municipal............	13	B–4M	2–..	8.6	5.8	0– 0	..	..	200
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Ross Field*..........	17	B–8C	3–..	...	...	..–21	..	..	204
Big Spring, Tex.......	Municipal†¶..........	13	Mgr	5–..	...	7.1	75–..	5	3	1,260
Billings, Mont.......	Municipal†...........	23	B–5M	3–..	18.9	24.1	0– 0	4	3	1,080
Bismarck, N.D.......	Municipal†...........	15	B–3..	5– 0	21.3	19.1	75– 0	4	2	250
Bloomington, Ind....	Kisters Field..........	21	B–4M	4–..	18.8	9.2	..–..	..	..	290
Blytheville, Ark......	Municipal............	11	B–6..	4–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Brainerd, Minn......	Brainerd-Crow Wing CoX‡	12	B–5C	0–..	0	0	..–..	..	..	...
Bristol, Tenn........	Tri-City*†............	14	Mgr	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	2	...
Brownsville, Tex.....	Rio Grande Valley.....	22	Mgr	25–..	37.5	45.7	..–..	5	4	...
Brownwood, Tex.....	Municipal‡...........	13	Mgr	1– 2	...	...	100– 0	..	..	950
Brunswick, Ga.......	Brunswick Co†........	15	B–5..	..–..	...	...	..– 0	..	..	320
Chickasha, Okla......	Municipal¶...........	14	B–5M	3–..	12.0	12.0	100– 0	..	..	840
Crawfordsville, Ind...	Municipal............	11	B–3M	1– 1	9.0	4.5	0 –0	..	..	52
Decatur, Ala.........	Pryor Field Co........	17	B–..	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Dixon, Ill............	Municipal............	11	B–5C	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Dothan, Ala.........	Municipal Co†¶.......	17	..[1]	11– 5	1.9	2.6	30–..	3	..	250
Durant, Okla........	Municipal............	10	Mgr	2–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	850
Dyersburg, Tenn.....	Municipal............	10	B–3C	..–..	.6	2.1	..–..	..	..	340
El Dorado, Kan......	Municipal............	10	Mgr	..–..	12.1	8.8	0 –0	..	..	200
Elizabeth City, N.C..	Municipal Co X†......	12	B–5..	..–..	...	...	50–..	..	..	362
Emporio, Kan........	Municipal............	13	Mgr[2]	4–..	14.3	13.7	..–..	..	..	585
Endicott, N.Y.......	Tri-Cities Airport*.....	18	B–4C	8–..	35.9	24.1	60–..	..	..	250
Eugene, Ore.........	Eugene Airport.......	21	Mgr	2– 1	4.9	2.2	..–..	..	..	70

Table XVI-A—Airports Owned and Operated by Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full-and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Fairmont, W.Va.	Municipal X‡	23	B–5C	..–..	...	...	0–0	..	..	...
Faribault, Minn.	Municipal X‡	15	B–7C	1–..	...	0	..–..	..	..	...
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Municipal‡	18	B–5C	2–1	...	...	50–..	..	..	1,600
Frederick, Md.	Municipal X‡	16	..	0–0	...	...	..–0	..	..	112
Fulton, N.Y.	Municipal	13	B–5M	1–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Gardner, Mass.	Municipal¶	20	..[1]	..–1	$ 0.2	0	..–..	..	..	30
Grand Forks, N.D.	Municipal†	20	Mgr[2]	4–2	15.2	$18.0	..–..	4	3	...
Grand Junction, Colo.	Walker Field†	12	Mgr	..–..	3.5	4.2	..–..	3	1	860
Greeley, Colo.	Municipal	16	Mgr	1–..	16.4	12.7	0–0	..	..	240
Greenville, Miss.	Municipal	21	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Greenwood, Miss.	Municipal†	15	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	3	1	860
Guthrie, Okla.	Municipal X‡	10	..	..–..	...	...	0–0	..	..	...
Harlingen, Tex.	All Valley	13	Mgr	5–..	6.4	5.0	100–0	..	..	...
Helena, Mont.	Municipal†	15	Mgr	..–1	...	...	..–..	4	2	640
Hibbing, Minn.	Village	16	Mgr	1–1	5.8	2.4	60–30	..	..	160
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin‡	21	B–4C	3–0	...	...	80–..	..	..	630
Huron, S.D.	W. W. Howes Mun†	11	Mgr	2–..	10.1	14.9	..–0	3	2	...
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Municipal†	15	Mgr	1–..	4.7	3.1	0–0	3	1	520
Indiana, Pa.	Municipal X‡	10	B–..C	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	98
Keokuk, Iowa	Keokuk Mun Airport	15	B–3C	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	210
Kingsport, Tenn.	(see Bristol, Tenn.)									
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Municipal¶	16	B–3C	2–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	660
LaPorte, Ind.	City	16	B–4M	..–0	1.1	.6	0–0	..	..	20
Lewiston, Idaho	Municipal Co	11	B–3..	..–..	4.0	.3	..–..	..	..	640
McAllen, Tex.	Miller Mun	12	Mgr	..–1	1.4	1.5	0–..	..	..	185
Marshfield, Wis.	Marshfield	10	B–5C	0–0	6.3	1.4	0–0	..	..	240
Medford, Ore.	Municipal†	11	Mgr	1–..	...	...	..–..	4	1	406
Merced, Calif.	City	10	Mgr	2–6	23.2	19.5	..–..	..	..	460
Midland, Mich.	Barstow	10	Mgr	2–..	...	...	0–0	..	..	128
	Tri-City (see Saginaw, Mich.)									
Minot, N.D.	Port O'Minot	17	Mgr[2]	1–4	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Modesto, Calif.	Municipal	16	Mgr	1–..	5.9	1.6	60–..	..	..	217
Mount Vernon, Ill.	Municipal	15	B–9..	6–3	...	1.5	..–..	..	..	206
Muscatine, Iowa	Municipal	18	B–5M	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Natchez, Miss.	Municipal	15	B–..C	3–2	6.0	2.5	100–0	..	..	600
New Bern, N.C.	Simmons-Knott Co†	12	B–5C	..–..	...	...	0–0	3	..	294
New Castle, Ind.	Municipal	17	B–3..	3–..	15.0	12.0	0–0	..	..	80
New Kensington, Pa.	Westmoreland*‡	24	B–..C	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Newton, Kan.	Wirt Mun¶	11	Mgr	2–1	4.5	1.4	100–0	..	..	513
Norfolk, Neb.	Municipal	10	..	0–..	...	0	90–10	..	..	805
Norman, Okla.	Westheimer*¶	11	Mgr[2]	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Olympia, Wash.	Municipal	13	Mgr[2]	1–2	14.0	5.0	60–..	..	..	300
Ontario, Calif.	Municipal	14	Mgr	10–..	10.1	0	0–0	..	..	466
Palestine, Tex.	Municipal	12	B–7C	2–..	4.6	4.8	100–0	..	..	640
Parsons, Kan.	Municipal	14	Mgr	..–1	1.4	.2	0–0	..	..	160
Pittsburg, Kan.	Mun Atkinson	18	Mgr	1–2	11.5	15.3	70–..	..	..	400
Roswell, N.M.	Municipal†	13	Mgr	2–..	5.0	6.0	100–..	4	2	...
St. Augustine, Fla.	Municipal	12	Mgr	2–1	...	.6	86–14	..	..	310
St. Cloud, Minn.	Whitner Memorial	24	B–5C	1–..	2.3	2.9	0–0	..	..	...
Santa Fe, N.M.	Municipal†	20	Mgr	1–...	1.8	1.4	100–0	4	..	1,500
Sarasota, Fla.	Sarasota-Bradenton*Co†	11	B–4..	5–2	11.8	19.0	100–0	4	2	620
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	Municipal	16	Mgr	2–..	6.6	2.1	..–..	..	..	459
Scottsbluff, Neb.	Municipal*†¶	12	B–3M	2–..	...	...	..–..	6	1	...
Selma, Ala.	Municipal†	20	..	..–..	0	0	..–..	..	..	...
Shawnee, Okla.	Municipal¶	22	..	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Suffolk, Va.	NansemondX	11	..	..–..	...	...	100–0	..	..	587
Sweetwater, Tex.	Municipal	10	Mgr	2–1	9.4	8.8	90–0	..	..	923
Tallahassee, Fla.	Dale Maby Field†	16	Mgr	4–2	31.6	6.9	..–..	4	..	350
Temple, Tex.	Droughon-Miller†¶	15	Mgr	1–2	...	0	100–0	4	..	825
Texarkana, Ark.	Municipal†	12	B–4C	7–1	...	...	0–..	3	1	...
Traverse City, Mich.	Municipal†¶	14	Mgr	1–..	...	...	90–..	4	2	800

TABLE XVI–A—AIRPORTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Airport Name	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Management; How Appointed	Number Full- and Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)	Revenues 1946 (in thousands)	% Federal and State Share of Cost	Class of Airport	No. Commercial Hangars	Total Acres
Twin Falls, Idaho....	Municipal...........	12	B–5M	1–..	$25.4	$14.2	0– 0	..	..	500
Vandergrift, Pa......	(see New Kensington, Pa.)									
Virginia, Minn.......	Municipal...........	12	Mgr	..–..	6.0	0	0– 0	..	..	50
Wallingford, Conn....	Lufbery Field.........	11	B–3C	..– 0	...	.6	0– 0	..	..	35
Watertown, S.D......	Municipal†..........	11	Mgr	3–..	6.3	4.8	100– 0	6	1	1,470
Waterville, Me.......	Municipal†..........	17	Mgr	0– 0	.8	0	0 –0	3	2	200
Waycross, Ga........	Municipal Co X¶......	17	Mgr[2]	..–..	...	...	..–..	..	..	...
Wenatchee, Wash....	Pangborn Field†......	12	B–5M	..– 1	9.5	4.4	100– 0	3	..	1,289
Westfield, Mass......	Barnes Mun†.........	19	B–3C	1– 2	12.0	6.8	60– 0	4	2	...
Wilson, N.C.........	Municipal‡..........	19	Mgr	..–..	...	...	100– 0	..	..	735
Winona, Minn.......	Municipal X‡........	22	Mgr	..– 1	...	...	25–25	..	..	450

[1] Cities where the airport is managed by the official or agency designated: Birmingham, Ala., city commission; Buffalo, N. Y., park commissioner; Dothan, Ala., city commission; Gardner, N. Y., civil air patrol; Houston, Tex., utilities department; Mansfield, Ohio, safety service director; San Diego, Calif., harbor commission; Toledo, Ohio, public service department; Wichita, Kan., park board. In Chicago the Orchard and Municipal airports are managed by the public works department. In New York the Bennett and LaGuardia fields are managed by the marine and aviation department, and Idlewild by the airport authority. In Syracuse the Municipal and Hancock airports are managed by the park commissioner.

[2] The airport manager is appointed by the chief public utility official in Cincinnati, Ohio; Emporia, Kan.; St. Louis, Mo.; and San Francisco, Calif.: by the chief public works official in Kansas City, Mo.; Olympia, Wash.; Shreveport, La.; and Utica, N. Y.: by the chief park official in Pueblo, Colo.: by the park board in Minot, N. D.: by the president of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Okla.: by the airport authority in Waycross, Ga.; by civil service examination in Grand Forks, N. D.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and Little Rock, Ark.; by the service director in Knoxville, Tenn.; and by the public properties director in Cleveland, Ohio.

In the following cities the municipally owned airport is leased to a private operator who manages the field under a lease arrangement. A single dagger (†) before the name of the city indicates an air carrier stop (see headnote to table):

Cities over 500,000: Milwaukee, Wis. (Maitland); 100,000 to 250,000: †Erie, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.

50,000 to 100,000: †Amarillo, Tex. (English); Beaumont, Tex. (Municipal); †Columbia, S. C. (Owens); Columbus, Ga. (Municipal); Johnstown, Pa.; †Macon, Ga.; Saginaw, Mich. (Municipal); St. Petersburg, Fla. (Albert Whitted and Piper-Fuller); Terre Haute, Ind. (Cox); Troy, N. Y.

25,000 to 50,000: Albuquerque, N. M. (West Mesa); Anniston, Ala.; Bloomington, Ill.; Clinton, Ia.; †Concord, N. H.; Cumberland, Md.; Dubuque, Ia. (Old Municipal); Enid, Okla. (Woodring); †Fort Smith, Ark.; Galesburg, Ill.; Hagerstown, Md.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Lewiston, Me.; †Lynchburg, Va.; Marion, Ohio; Meriden, Conn.; Middletown, Ohio; †Moline, Ill.; Muskogee, Okla. (Hatbox and Lewis); Nashua, N. H.; Newark, Ohio; New Castle, Pa.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Owensboro, Ky.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Richmond, Ind.; †Rochester, Minn.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; †Watertown, N. Y.

10,000 to 25,000: Ardmore, Okla. (Municipal and Training Center); Auburn, Me.; Austin, Minn.; Bend, Ore.; Boulder, Colo.; Brawley, Calif.; Bryan, Tex.; Burlington, N. C.; Cambridge, Ohio; Carthage, Mo.; †Cheyenne, Wyo.; Claremont, N. H.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Clearwater, Fla.; Coatesville, Pa.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Columbia, Mo.; Columbus, Ind.; Connersville, Ind.; Cortland, N. Y.; Daytona Beach, Fla.; Del Rio, Tex.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Escanaba, Mich.; †Eugene, Ore. (Mahlon Sweet); Fergus Falls, Minn.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Freeport, Ill.; Fullerton, Calif.; Fremont, Neb.; Hastings, Neb.; Hickory, N. C.; Hornell, N. Y.; Huntington, Ind.; †Iowa City, Iowa; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Keene, N. H.; Laconia, N. H.; †Lakeland, Fla.; Lawrence, Kan.; Lawton, Okla.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Lodi, Calif.; McAlester, Okla.; Manhattan, Kan.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Martinsville, Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Millville, N. J.; Moberly, Mo.; Moultrie, Ga.; Nampa, Idaho; New Philadelphia, Ohio; Niles, Mich.; †Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Oil City, Pa.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Orangeburg, S. C.; Ottawa, Kan.; Palo Alto, Calif.; Panama City, Fla.; Paris, Tex.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; †Pocatello, Idaho; †Ponca City, Okla.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Reidsville, N. C.; Rutland, Vt.; Salina, Kan.; Salisbury, N. C.; Sanford, Fla.; Sedalia, Mo.; Sherman, Tex.; Staunton, Va.; Sterling, Ill.; Stevens Point, Wis.; Stillwater, Okla.; Sumter, S. C.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Warren, Pa.; Winchester, Va.; Wooster, Ohio.

Cities where the city-county owned airport is leased to a private operator who manages the field under a lease arrangement are: Griffin, Ga.; †Huntsville, Ala.; La Grange, Ga.; Laramie, Wyo.; Logan, Utah; Middlesborough, Ky.; Paducah, Ky.; Salisbury, Md.

Cities where the municipally owned airport is still under lease to the indicated agency: ARMY—Albuquerque, N. M. (Kirtland); Colorado Springs, Colo. (Municipal); †Fort Wayne, Ind. (Baer); Goldsboro, N. C. (Seymour-Johnson); Grand Island, Neb.; Lincoln, Neb.; Lubbock, Tex. (Municipal); Richmond, Va.; Salinas, Calif.; and San Antonio, Tex. (Stinson). NAVY—Beverly, Mass.; and Petersburg, Va. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—Florence, S. C.; Gainesville, Fla.; Stillwater, Okla.; and Thomasville, Ga.

In Louisville, Ky. (Standiford) the city-county owned airport is still under lease to the Army, and in Kinston, N. C., the city-county owned airport is leased to the Navy.

Barre, Vermont: Airport owned jointly with city of Montpelier, Vermont (see Table XVI-B).

Benton Harbor, Michigan: Airport owned jointly with city of St. Joseph.

Bristol, Tennessee: Airport owned jointly by cities of Bristol, Johnson City, and Kingsport.

Columbus, Ohio: Port Columbus is leased to U. S. Navy but city has jurisdiction over the administrative building and joins in operations as to airlines.

Decatur, Illinois: Airport board of five members appointed by park district trustees.

Durham, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly by cities of Durham and Raleigh and counties of Wake and Durham.

Endicott, New York: Airport owned jointly with city of Binghamton.

Fresno, California: Air terminal built by the government will soon be turned over to the city.

Great Falls, Montana: Airport owned jointly by Great Falls and Cascade County.

High Point, North Carolina: Airport owned jointly by cities of Greensboro and High Point and Guilford County.

New Kensington, Pennsylvania: Airport owned jointly by cities of Arnold, New Kensington, and Vandergrift.

New York City, New York: Bennett was recently leased from the federal government.

Norman, Oklahoma: Airport owned jointly with the University of Oklahoma.

Saginaw, Michigan: Airport owned and operated jointly by cities of Saginaw, Bay City, and Midland.

Sarasota, Florida: Airport owned jointly by the cities of Sarasota and Bradenton, and the counties of Manatee and Sarasota.

Scottsbluff, Nebraska: City in process of receiving airport from government. At present operating under lease.

Springfield, Missouri: Airport board appointed by commissioner of public property and utility.

Waco, Texas: Information supplied by Civil Aeronautics Administration indicates there are two municipally owned airports (Waco Municipal and Rich Municipal) while information supplied by questionnaire indicated only the airport listed in the table.

TABLE XVI-B

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

This table includes 160 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 having a municipal airport, as reported by municipal officials to the YEAR BOOK late in 1946. Of the 802 remaining cities between 5,000 and 10,000, 575 reported not having an airport, 11 cities listed at the end of the table indicated owning an airport but failed to report any detailed information, and 216 did not report. After name of city, **Co** indicates that the airport is jointly owned by a city and county; **L** indicates that airport is leased to a federal agency or to a private operator; a single dagger (†) indicates a terminal class airport according to the Civil Aeronautics Administration as of late 1946; a double dagger (‡) indicates that airport was under construction in 1946, or operations were just beginning; a paragraph mark (¶) indicates that airport was just turned back to the city by the federal government. Under **Capital Investment,** the first figure is the approximate total capital investment in airport and facilities; the second figure is the per cent of the total investment financed with municipal funds. **Operating Cost 1945** shows the total cost of operation and maintenance of the airport in 1945 or last fiscal year. **Operating Revenue 1945** shows total airport revenue from all sources other than general property taxes in 1945. An asterisk (*) indicates footnote listed at the end of the table. Leaders (. . . .) indicate that information was not reported.

City	Capital Investment		Operating Cost 1945 (in thousands)	Operating Rev. 1945 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	City Share %		
Abilene, Kan. L	$30.0	100	..	$2.7
Aiken, S.C. L	20.0	40	..	..
Albany, Ore	60.0	100	..	..
Alexandria, Minn	775.0	6	$6.5	2.3
Alliance, Neb	22.0	50	.8	.5
Alma, Mich. L	30.0	100	..	..
Alva, Okla	50.0	100	..	..
Antigo, Wis	20.0	100	..	.8
Bainbridge, Ga. L	6.7	0	..	0
Barnstable, Mass.¶	1,000.0	10	..	..
Batesville, Ark	25.0	0	..	0
Belfast, Me. L	$530.0	4	0	$0.1
Bemidji, Minn. L	265.0	11	..	.4
Bennington, Vt. L	4.0	100	..	..
Benton, Ill. ‡	10.0	0	..	..
Bisbee, Ariz. L	..	..	..	1.4
Blackwell, Okla. L	100.0	100	..	1.0
Bozeman, Mont. Co	400.0	2	..	..
Bradenton, Fla. L	..	..	..	..
Breckenridge, Tex. L	5.1	100	..	L
Brookhaven, Miss. L	5.0	100	..	..
Brookings, S.D	25.0	100	$0.8	1.0

Table XVI-B—Municipal Airports in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Capital Investment		Operating Cost 1945 (in thousands)	Operating Rev. 1945 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	City Share %		
Bucyrus, Ohio	$ 75.0	40	..	..
Burley, Idaho	180.0	25	$14.0	$ 2.4
Cadillac, Mich. L	25.0	50	..	0
Caldwell, Idaho	30.0	100	6.2	1.0
Calexico, Calif. L	12.4	..	0	0
Cameron, Tex. L‡	21.0	100	..	..
Carlsbad, N.M. L†	..	..	0	0
Cedartown, Ga	7.5	100	.4	0
Centerville, Iowa	50.0	100	1.0	1.0
Charles City, Iowa‡	50.0	100	..	..
Charlotte, Mich	52.0	40	.6	3.0
Chester, S.C. L	..	..	..	..
Chico, Calif.¶	2,000.0	2	..	..
Chillicothe, Mo. L‡	71.3	71	..	.8
Clifton Forge, Va. L‡	15.0	100	..	..
Coalinga, Calif. L	..	..	..	..
Columbus, Neb	17.5	100	..	..
Concordia, Kan.‡	40.0	100	..	..
Cordele, Ga. CoL	24.1	50	0	0
Cuero, Tex. L	300.0	40	0	1.3
Cushing, Okla. L	830.5	20	..	..
DeLand, Fla.¶	..	..	..	..
Detroit Lakes, Minn	100.0	75	1.2	1.2
Devils Lake, N.D	775.0	3	20.0	..
Duncan, Okla. L	43.0	100	..	..
Durango, Colo.‡	60.0	100	..	..
Elberton, Ga	9.5	100	0	0
Elkins, W.Va.†	1,000.0	8	4.4	12.4
Eufaula, Ala. L	5.0	80	0	.4
Eveleth, Minn.‡	500.0	10	..	..
Flagstaff, Ariz	20.0	100	.7	.5
Frederick, Okla.¶	..	..	..	..
Fulton, Mo. L	33.1	100	..	.6
Gaffney, S.C. Co‡	30.0	50	..	..
Garden City, Kan.†	30.0	100	11.0	.2
Graham, Tex. L	40.6	100	..	0
Grand Haven, Mich. L‡	..	..	..	..
Greenville, Pa.‡	..	..	0	0
Hanford, Calif. L	..	..	..	.6
Hartsville, S.C. L	13.0	100	..	.8
Havre, Mont. Co	40.0	0	2.3	1.6
Hawthorne, Calif. L	..	..	..	..
Hays, Kan. L	50.0	60	..	L
Helena, Ark	..	..	..	..
Hillsdale, Mich	12.0	90	6.1	.9
Hobart, Okla. L¶	75.0	100	..	..
Huntsville, Tex. L	15.0	100	..	..
Iola, Kan. L	100.0	50	3.0	..
Jacksonville, Tex. L	50.0	25	..	..
Jamestown, N.D	40.0	4	..	..
Kalispell, Mont. L	10.0	100	..	.4
Kearney, Neb. L	..	..	..	..
Kelso, Wash. L	50.0	100	..	..
Kendallville, Ind.‡	25.0	100	..	..
Kerrville, Tex	382.2	..	1.4	1.6
La Grande, Ore	515.5	6	.7	.9
Lamesa, Tex.‡	8.0	..	..	..
Las Vegas, Nev	1,000.0	10	..	3.7
Las Vegas, N.M	..	..	..	.6
Lebanon, Mo.‡	20.0	100	..	..
Lenoir, N.C.*L	275.0	28	..	..
Lexington, Mo. L	$ 40.0	100	0	$ 1.2
Livingston, Mont. L	8.0	100	$ 1.9	0
Lufkin, Tex. L	..	..	..	..
McCook, Neb. L	40.0	75	..	..
McPherson, Kan. L	26.0	100	.7	L
Madison, S.D	14.0	100	2.4	.2
Manistee, Mich	50.0	100	4.5	0
Marshall, Mich. L	..	..	..	3.4
Merrill, Wis. L	10.0	100	0	0
Midland, Tex.*L†	5,000.0	13	60.0	70.0
Miles City, Mont.†	45.0	100	9.1	8.8
Mineral Wells, Tex	759.0	L	..	..
Monmouth, Ill. L	..	..	..	..
Montevideo, Minn	30.0	66	..	..
Montpelier, Vt.*	1,000.0	10	..	..
Morganton, N.C	275.0	72	5.0	0
Mount Pleasant, Mich. L	113.0	35	..	2.2
Nacogdoches, Tex. L	225.0	33	..	..
Neosho, Mo. L	..	..	..	..
Nevada, Mo	30.0	100	.6	.6
Oelwein, Iowa‡	32.0	..	..	..
Old Town, Me. L	246.0	L	1.0	0
Palatka, Fla. L	4.0	100	..	..
Pauls Valley, Okla	50.0	70	2.5	1.2
Pawhuska, Okla. L‡	10.0	100	..	.4
Pendleton, Ore.†	350.0	7	1.5	1.2
Portales, N.M	12.0	0	0	0
Prescott, Ariz	351.8	2	45.0	43.4
Princeton, W.Va. L	..	..	..	1.8
Pulaski, Va. L	60.0	25	..	1.1
Punxsutawney, Pa	15.2	100	1.2	1.2
Quakertown, Pa. L	..	..	..	..
Raton, N.M.‡	500.0	10	1.8	.2
Redding, Calif. L	10.0	..	..	..
Red Wing, Minn.‡	8.9	100	..	0
Rhinelander, Wis	25.0	100	2.2	0
Rice Lake, Wis	15.0	100	2.5	.9
Rockland, Me. L	..	..	..	0
Rock Springs, Wyo	367.0	5	14.6	25.9
St. Johnsbury, Vt. L	88.0	18	..	.3
St. Joseph, Mich.*	315.8	25	..	..
St. Marys, Pa.‡	13.0	..	0	0
St. Peter, Minn. L	5.0	100	..	.2
Seneca Falls, N.Y. L	5.0	100	..	..
Shenandoah, Iowa L	55.0	100	..	0
Silver City, N.M	40.0	50	..	..
Spencer, Iowa	50.0	100	6.3	5.3
Springfield, Vt	33.5	50	1.3	.2
Statesboro, Ga. CoL¶	..	..	..	..
Sterling, Colo. L	10.0	100	..	0
Storm Lake, Iowa L‡	65.0	100	..	2.4
Sturgis, Mich. L	2.5	100	..	1.1
Tarboro, N.C. L	12.5	100	.6	.4
Taylor, Tex	60.0	..	0	0
Thief River Falls, Minn. L	..	..	..	..
Three Rivers, Mich. L	40.0	0	..	..
Tifton, Ga. CoL¶	..	..	..	..
Tooele, Utah	20.0	5	..	..
Troy, Ala. L	1,000.0	4	0	0
Tucumcari, N.M. L	25.0	100	..	..

TABLE XVI-B.—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Capital Investment		Operating Cost 1945 (in thousands)	Operating Rev. 1945 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	City Share %		
Tulare, Calif.	$500.0	8	$12.5	$13.0
Tupelo, Miss.	35.0	100	1.2	0
Uvalde, Tex.‡	1,000.0	10	..	..
Valley City, N.D.‡	300.0	25	..	..
Van Wert, Ohio L	15.0	100	..	..
Visalia, Calif. L	1,000.0	6	..	..
Washington, Iowa‡	60.0	90	..	..
Washington, N.C. CoL.	37.5	50	0	0
Watsonville, Calif.	1,500.0	12	1.8	1.1
Webster City, Iowa L	$50.0	100	$1.0	$0.3
Weslaco, Tex.‡	76.0	100	..	..
West Bend, Wis.	..	..	1.1	.7
West Point, Miss. L	20.0	100	0	0
Willmar, Minn.	50.0	75	8.0	2.6
Winfield, Kan.*	120.0	100	..	8.6
Worthington, Minn.‡	75.0	100	..	..
Yankton, S.D.	100.0	100	2.2	3.0

The following cities indicated owning and operating an airport but did not report any information on capital investment, revenues, and expenses: Brady, Tex.; Clinton, Okla.; Corvallis, Ore.; Hope, Ark.; Humboldt, Tenn.; Lebanon, N. H.; Lumberton, N. C.; Marianna, Fla.; Metropolis, Ill.; Mount Vernon, Ind.; and York, Neb.

LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA: Airport is jointly owned with Morganton, North Carolina.

MIDLAND, TEXAS: City owns two airports, both of which are leased to the federal government.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT: Airport jointly owned with Barre, Vermont (see Table XVI-A).

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN: Airport is jointly owned with Benton Harbor, Michigan.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Data covers the Joint Airport. The Winfield Airport is a $19,000 investment, all from city funds, with no revenue produced during the last fiscal year.

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Sources of Statistics: Utilities

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See also Public Works section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1946

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

The rising trend of fire losses of recent years continued at an accelerated rate in 1946. The preliminary estimate of the loss for the year is $562,000,000. This compares with the preliminary estimate of loss of 1945 of $450,000,000. There were more than 200 fires during 1946 with a loss in excess of $250,000. Here again the figure is substantially higher than in previous years.

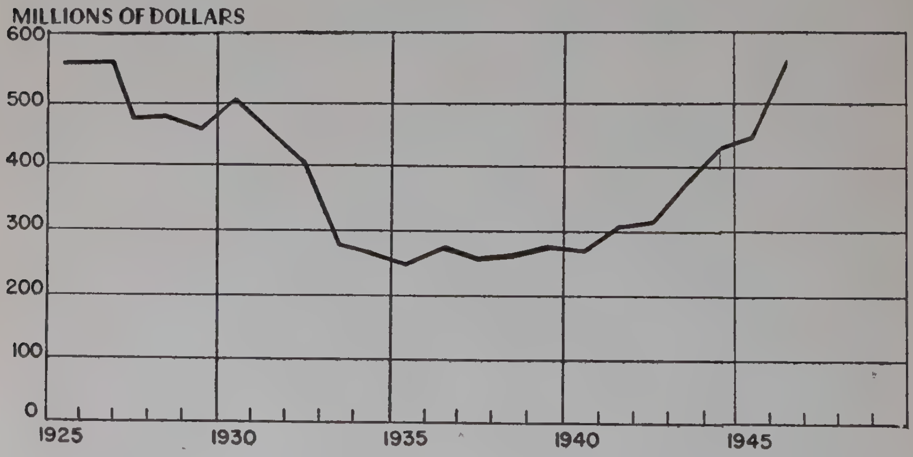
The year was marked by three hotel fires involving substantial loss of life—the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta in December in which 119 persons were burned to death, the LaSalle Hotel fire in Chicago in June in which 61 persons were killed, and the Canfield Hotel fire in Dubuque a week later in which 19 died. Following the Cocoanut Grove Night Club fire in Boston in 1942 a great amount of special legislation, inspection procedure, and other action was taken to make night clubs throughout the country safer against fires. Similarly, after the Hartford circus fire in July, 1944, action was taken to prevent circus fires. Following these three disastrous hotel fires, intense activity is being and will be taken to make hotels safer. If real results are to be accomplished, the real lesson of all fire disasters must reach the public consciousness and steps must be taken to prevent fire and panic in all places where numbers of people live or congregate.

The principles of life safety such as those set down in the National Fire Protection Association *Building Exits Code* must be made to apply to all places of public assembly if wholesale deaths by fire are to be stopped. A serious loss of life from fire may well occur at any time in certain department store basements, churches, or college dormitories. The measures to protect all such places should be taken before the disaster and not after. Inadequate exits or locked or obstructed exits, lack of automatic detection systems or automatic sprinklers where obviously necessary, flammable decorations and promiscuous smoking in hazardous areas and other obvious factors, can and should all be taken care of in all places of public assembly before and not after fire strikes. An aroused and intelligent public opinion is what is needed to see that all such places are really made safe for the men, women, and children who flock to them, trusting to someone else to have made sure that at least they have a reasonable chance to get out alive if an outbreak of fire occurs. Legislation is by no means the only answer. Intelligent inspection and enforcement by adequately manned municipal building and fire departments, backed up by public opinion, is important and necessary. In most places the broad police power gives the enforcing authorities the right to correct or close up an existing building that endangers life, but the enforcing authority is helpless if he does not have public support.

It is impossible in this short article to discuss all of the factors that have caused the serious increase in fire losses since the close of the war. A similar period of rising losses followed the first world war. In wartime substandard construction is encouraged. In the reconversion period following a war there is an inevitable letdown of maintenance, inspection forces of fire departments and other agencies are depleted, fire protection equipment is hard to get. All of these things tend to increase the fire loss.

Perhaps the most striking development during the past year in fire department operations has been the widespread and growing tendency to shorten the working hours of firemen. It appears that this trend will continue very substantially throughout 1947. Unfortunately in all too many cases the voters have no knowledge of the extra expense incurred and the municipal officials in many cases do not realize the many difficulties that they will face in a radical change in the working hours and a heavy increase in personnel in the fire departments. There is no reason why an increase in operating efficiency should not be expected if a shorter work week for firemen is put into effect. Inspection work should be stepped up materially. Certainly the training of firemen becomes more important than ever with large additions of new men.

While some progress has been made during the past year in rebuilding the fire prevention inspection forces and procedures of many municipal fire departments, this very necessary function has been slow to return to pre-war standards and in all too many cities fire prevention inspection procedures still seem to be a



Source: National Fire Protection Association

Total Annual Fire Losses in the United States: 1925 to 1946

The annual losses are shown in millions of dollars. The loss figure for 1946 is provisional.

stepchild of the fire department operation rather than a most essential and effective part of the fire department program.

Fire departments throughout the country have shown great interest in the past year in the use of water fog as a means of extinguishing fires and also in the installation of two-way radio.

Throughout the war years there was little progress made in building codes and fire prevention codes in cities, but during the past year a substantial amount of interest and development have taken place and many cities are revising their codes. Early in 1946 it seemed possible that building codes and other construction standards would be broken down substantially because of the terrific pressure for additional housing. While this has happened in some cases, it has not been as widespread as had been feared. The conversion of many large old homes to rooming houses has brought serious life hazards and has been a matter of concern to most city building inspectors and fire chiefs. It is not doing much of a favor to the returning veteran to house him and his family in a fire trap.

Milwaukee adopted a very interesting ordinance in 1946 providing for a fine or jail sentence for any person who through careless smoking set fire to a building. It was provided that the new ordinance must be plainly posted in each sleeping room of all hotels, rooming houses, lodging houses, and other places of public abode.

The long-awaited new edition of the National Electrical Code made its appearance in November, 1946. This Code is widely used by states and cities throughout the country and is therefore of real importance to municipal officials.

Another interesting legislative development of the year was a decision of the supreme court of Texas which upheld the reasonableness of the adoption by reference of the liquefied petroleum gas standards of the National Fire Protection Association. The adoption of good fire protection standards by reference has long been needed by many communities.

A favorable factor in the over-all picture has been the steadily growing movement to educate the public in at least the fundamentals of fire safety. The spring clean-up campaign and fire prevention week in October were both more widely observed in 1946 than in any previous year in history. An important accomplishment was the issuance by the United States Office of Education of a *Curriculum Guide to Fire Safety for Elementary Schools.* Fire prevention education has always had good support from the newspapers and from the general and trade magazines and now has a new ally in the radio. Nearly all of the radio stations of the country have cooperated during the past year in the fire prevention campaign and many of them have provided new and effective material.

The past year was a very important one in the history of the National Fire Protection Association as the Association observed its 50th anniversary. During the year the Assocation created new committees on fire gas research, fire prevention education for elementary schools, and magnesium, and reorganized its aviation committee. The year was marked by a continued expansion in the Association's membership and particularly in foreign countries, and the Association issued more publications than in any year in its history. During 1946 the Association received a certificate of achievement from the United States Navy for its war services to the Navy and to the public and also received an award of merit from the American Trade Association Executives for its contributions throughout the war period.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief function of the city measured in terms of general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—the work of the city's fire and police departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing their administrative problems. The details concerning number of fire employees, hours of work, salaries, expenditures, fire losses, and insurance classification are shown in Table XVII-A for all cities over 25,000 and in Table XVII-B for 514 of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. In addition, these tables report whether each city participates in a mutual aid arrangement with other governments, whether it charges for outside fire service to areas not included in a mutual aid system, and whether the city made a fire prevention inspection of dwellings in 1946.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable the officials of a given city to make some comparison as to costs, performance, and accomplishments. The fire insurance classification data give some indication of the conflagration hazard, while the classification of the fire department measures the adequacy of fire department equipment and manpower by the standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Some measure of the results of the fire department's activity can be seen in the fire loss data. The economic classification given in Table IV will be useful as a guide in selecting cities for intercity comparison. For example, fire department expenditures in residential suburbs can be compared with similar expenditures in other residential suburbs, expenditures in manufacturing cities can be compared with expenditures in other manufacturing cities, etc.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average city over 10,000 population employs 1.39 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 residents (1940 census of population). Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group, with 1.50 firemen per 1,000 population, have the highest average while cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with 1.30 fire employees per 1,000 population, have the lowest average. The 1.39 fire employees per 1,000 population is appreciably lower than the 1.81 police employees per 1,000 population. The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees, is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The number of volunteers and call men, excluding "sleepers," is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII-B and for cities over 25,000 in notes at end of Table XVII-A. If full-time men number less than 50 per cent of the total reported personnel,

Table I

Fire Department Trends: 1943–1947*

Population Group	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
No. Full-Time Fire Department Employees Per 1,000 Pop.					
Cities Over 500,000......	1.25	1.30	1.18	1.16	1.34
250,000 to 500,000......	1.38	1.25	1.30	1.31	1.42
100,000 to 250,000......	1.44	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.50
50,000 to 100,000......	1.42	1.37	1.35	1.35	1.46
25,000 to 50,000......	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.41
10,000 to 25,000......	1.09	1.15	1.07	1.22	1.30
All Over 10,000.........	1.30	1.30	1.26	1.26	1.39
Entrance Salary of Firemen: Median					
Cities Over 500,000......	$1,912	$2,000	$1,975	$2,339	$2,389
250,000 to 500,000......	1,787	1,965	2,028	2,081	2,112
100,000 to 250,000......	1,800	1,944	1,980	2,059	2,238
50,000 to 100,000......	1,800	1,910	2,025	2,010	2,200
25,000 to 50,000......	1,710	1,890	1,965	2,075	2,184
10,000 to 25,000......	1,584	1,740	1,800	1,920	2,078
Maximum Salary of Firemen: Median					
Cities Over 500,000......	$2,413	$2,676	$2,593	$2,755	$2,937
250,000 to 500,000......	2,101	2,310	2,376	2,400	2,663
100,000 to 250,000......	2,134	2,280	2,298	2,400	2,518
50,000 to 100,000......	2,072	2,100	2,200	2,280	2,412
25,000 to 50,000......	1,980	2,100	2,148	2,339	2,400
10,000 to 25,000......	1,800	1,914	1,980	2,100	2,280
Fire Chief's Salary: Median					
Cities Over 500,000......	$7,100	$7,200	$7,400	$7,575	$7,839
250,000 to 500,000......	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,434	5,600
100,000 to 250,000......	4,065	4,200	4,225	4,500	4,785
50,000 to 100,000......	3,600	3,622	3,840	3,900	4,231
25,000 to 50,000......	2,950	3,000	3,150	3,000	3,600
10,000 to 25,000......	2,250	2,400	2,544	2,640	3,000
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Expenditures for Salaries and Wages Per Capita*					
Cities Over 500,000......	$3.46	$3.57	$3.61	$3.87	$4.14
250,000 to 500,000......	2.91	2.88	3.12	3.20	3.75
100,000 to 250,000......	3.06	3.18	3.33	3.49	3.78
50,000 to 100,000......	2.83	2.96	3.46	3.29	3.64
25,000 to 50,000......	2.59	2.81	2.96	2.92	3.35
10,000 to 25,000......	1.92	2.31	2.13	2.44	2.84
All Over 10,000.........	3.02	3.16	3.28	3.40	3.76
Total Fire Department Expenditure Per Capita*					
Cities Over 500,000......	$3.65	$4.10	$4.02	$4.09	$4.36
250,000 to 500,000......	3.15	3.09	3.39	3.49	4.11
100,000 to 250,000......	3.31	3.50	3.69	3.78	4.34
50,000 to 100,000......	3.14	3.26	3.78	3.63	4.22
25,000 to 50,000......	2.91	3.15	3.28	3.28	4.08
10,000 to 25,000......	2.28	2.64	2.38	2.79	3.48
All Over 10,000.........	3.27	3.54	3.62	3.69	4.19

* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1943–1946 editions of The Municipal Year Book; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1942–1946.

the department is considered a volunteer department and is excluded from the summary tables in this article showing personnel data.

The trend of the number of full-time fire department employees per 1,000 population by city-size group for the years 1943-47 is shown in Table 1. The information for 1946 is shown in greater detail in Table 2. According to information reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK by city officials in the last five years, the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population has increased from 1.30 to 1.39 but has remained substantially lower than the equivalent figure for police departments. The trends by city-size group reveal that all cities have larger departments now than they have had since 1943; the size of departments in the very large cities, those over 500,000 population, has increased 7 per cent in the last five years; increases in the other population groups ranged from 3 to 19 per cent.

Table 2 gives the lowest reported number of employees per 1,000 population, the highest, the median, and the two quartiles by city-size groups. The median ranges from 1.51 employees for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to 1.04 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 populations; this compares with 1945 when the range was 1.39 to 0.95 with the same city-size groups at the extremes. The median for all city-size groups increased in the last year. There are wide variations within city-size groups, the city with the largest number of employees per capita in the size group between 50,000 and 100,000 has almost 15 times (2.47) as many employees as the city with the smallest (0.16); in the smallest city-size group the largest is 157 times as great (see Table 2).

Caution must be urged in comparing personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area, and kinds of fire risks vary greatly among cities of the same size. The number of hours the firemen are on duty should also be considered.

Hours of Work. Data on hours of work per week and hours of work on the day shift were obtained from city officials early in 1947. All of these data are presented for cities over 10,000 in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. Table 3 summarizes the information for all cities. The number of hours per week varies inversely with the city size, the median for all cities being 84; this may be compared with the median for police departments of 48 as reported in the next section of this YEAR BOOK. The number of hours worked per week is determined by the number of hours worked per shift, and the days worked during the week; fire departments operate on a number of combinations of shifts with varying hours for day and night shifts, and days on shifts in order to man fire equipment at all hours of the day and night and at the same time secure some relief for firemen from duty. All city fire departments except 45 operate on a two-platoon system. Of the 45 cities, 23 below 25,000 operate on a single-platoon system with one day off in three, and 22 cities (12 above 25,000 and 10 below 25,000) operate on a three-platoon system and commonly divide the day into three eight-hour shifts, the firemen alternating between each of the shifts. Of the 766 cities that operate on the two-platoon system, 525, or 69 per cent, use the 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift; 187, or 24 per cent, of the cities use a 10-hour day shift and 14-hour night shift. Other combinations of hours on the day shift and hours on the night shift were reported in the remaining

Table 2

Fire Loss, Fire Department Employees, and Salaries in Cities Over 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Fire Loss per Capita (1946)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	11	17	42	82	171	...
Lowest	$2.19	$1.17	$ .42	$ .24	$ .29	...
Lower Quartile	2.36	1.59	1.48	1.29	1.52	...
Median	2.99	2.13	2.20	1.99	2.71	...
Upper Quartile	3.49	3.66	3.29	3.03	5.32	...
Highest	3.83	8.71	7.30	22.48	39.40	...
Average Annual Fire Loss per Capita (1942–46)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	11	17	42	82	172	...
Lowest	$1.44	$1.38	$ .85	$ .40	$ .33	...
Lower Quartile	1.71	1.62	1.59	1.51	1.53	...
Median	2.10	2.07	2.48	2.23	2.44	...
Upper Quartile	2.74	3.32	3.00	2.95	3.51	...
Highest	4.82	5.66	4.65	5.30	31.04	...
Fire Loss per Building Fire (1946)						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	17	42	82	170	...
Lowest	$ 113	$ 111	$ 82	$ 53	$ 29	...
Lower Quartile	477	323	280	262	280	...
Median	652	588	447	436	538	...
Upper Quartile	767	797	630	629	1,038	...
Highest	1,488	874	1,281	5,064	9,921	...
No. of Building Fires per 1,000 Pop. (1946)[2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	17	42	83	171	...
Lowest	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	...
Median	3.6	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.3	...
Upper Quartile	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.8	8.2	...
Highest	6.7	8.2	10.0	18.0	17.2	...
No. of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Pop. (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	52	89	184	483
Lowest	.89	.52	.83	.16	.43	.04
Lower Quartile	1.23	1.17	1.31	1.17	1.10	.76
Median	1.38	1.37	1.51	1.35	1.37	1.04
Upper Quartile	1.62	1.64	1.75	1.74	1.67	1.39
Highest	2.18	1.98	2.48	2.47	2.81	6.29
Entrance Salary of Firemen (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	52	89	183	468
Lowest	$2,000	$1,720	$1,700	$1,644	$1,140	$1,200
Lower Quartile	2,160	1,868	2,019	2,043	2,010	1,853
Median	2,389	2,112	2,238	2,200	2,184	2,078
Upper Quartile	2,735	2,275	2,423	2,455	2,400	2,310
Highest	2,886	3,000	2,820	3,319	3,420	3,153
Maximum Salary of Firemen (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	52	89	184	473
Lowest	$2,500	$2,100	$2,077	$1,740	$1,584	$1,456
Lower Quartile	2,600	2,314	2,400	2,280	2,220	2,040
Median	2,937	2,663	2,518	2,412	2,400	2,280
Upper Quartile	3,403	2,772	2,685	2,766	2,686	2,550
Highest	3,492	3,312	3,384	3,471	3,792	3,600
Salary of Fire Chief (1947)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	21	52	88	183	509
Lowest	$6,200	$4,680	$3,200	$2,248	$2,220	$1,739
Lower Quartile	6,959	5,150	4,274	3,670	3,300	2,700
Median	7,839	5,600	4,785	4,231	3,600	3,000
Upper Quartile	9,753	6,120	5,689	4,800	4,111	3,570
Highest	12,500	7,970	7,000	6,250	6,210	5,500

[1] For explanation of medians and quartiles, see p. 10. [2] Rates based on 1940 census figures.

cities. The 24-hour off system is used more by smaller cities than by large cities.

Days Annual Paid Vacation. The median number of days annual paid vacation is either 14, 15, or 16 days in all city-size groups (see Table 3). Individual cities, however, indicate vacations ranging from seven to 30 days, but the median days vacation for fire and police employees are closely comparable.

Days Annual Sick Leave. City officials were asked to report the number of days sick leave with pay per year. Of the 735 cities over 10,000 responding, 435 cities reported a definite policy and 300 cities have no definite sick leave schedule. Of the 435 cities, the median number of days sick leave allowed with pay is 15 days while the range is from 3 to 90 days. However, some of the cities apparently reported disability leave granted for injuries received in line of service as part of their sick leave schedule.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE HOURS PER WORK WEEK, PLATOON SYSTEM, HOURS ON DAY SHIFT, AND DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION FOR UNIFORMED FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

Population Group	Work Week		Platoon System								Days Annual Paid Vacation	
					Two Platoon, by No. Hours on Day Shift							
	Range	Median	Single Platoon	Three Platoon	24	8	9	10	11	12	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000........	48–84	72	0	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	14–26	16
250,000 to 500,000........	56–84	72	0	1	14	0	0	4	1	0	10–21	15
100,000 to 250,000........	56–84	72	0	3	29	0	0	16	1	1	12–21	15
50,000 to 100,000........	48–84	73	0	1	61	0	0	20	0	3	10–22	15
25,000 to 50,000........	27–96	72	0	4	126	0	0	50	0	3	7–30	14
10,000 to 25,000........	48–96	84	23	10	289	18	1	92	7	19	7–28	14
All over 10,000...........	27–96	84	23	22	525	18	1	187	9	26	7–30	14

Fire Department Expenditures. The upward trend in salaries is reflected in the general increases in per capita expenditures for salaries and wages which increased from $3.02 to $3.76, or 25 per cent, in all cities over 10,000 in the five-year period 1942-46 inclusive. Total expenditures per capita in five years increased from $3.27 to $4.19, or 28 per cent. These trends shown in Table 1 are summarized from reports made to the YEAR BOOK in each of the five years on expenditures for (1) fire department salaries and wages, (2) total fire expenditures including new equipment, but excluding hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or payments directly to retired employees. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city over 10,000 the salary and wage expenditure, the total expenditure for the department, and in Table XVII-A only, the city's allowance for hydrant rental. The total expenditure figure in Table XVII-A includes salaries and wages, equipment and capital expenditures, hydrant rental, and all other expenditures except for retirement. In Table XVII-B, hydrant rental is excluded from the total expenditures. Practice differs from one city to another with respect to hydrant rentals, and there is no uniformity in provisions for retirement systems.

Table 4 analyzes 1946 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1946 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) per capita for the several population groups. Total per capita expenditures vary consistently with the size of the city, ranging from $4.36 per capita in cities of more than 500,000, to $3.48 per capita in cities from 10,000 to 25,000. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages, which averaged $3.40 for 1945, increased 36 cents to $3.76 for 1946. The average total per capita expenditure for all cities over 10,000 in 1946 was $4.19, which is an increase of 50 cents over 1945. Salaries and wages made up 89.7 per cent of this total as compared with 92.2 per cent in 1945.

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1946

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES: 1946 — Salaries and Wages: Amount (in thousands)	Salaries and Wages: Per Capita	Total: Amount (in thousands)	Total: Per Capita	Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
Cities over 500,000	11	17,420	$ 72,160	$ 4.14	$ 75,929	$ 4.36	95.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,221	27,062	3.75	29,656	4.11	91.3
100,000 to 250,000	45	6,442	24,321	3.78	27,951	4.34	87.0
50,000 to 100,000	81	5,566	20,239	3.64	23,516	4.22	86.1
25,000 to 50,000	165	5,803	19,451	3.35	23,652	4.08	82.2
10,000 to 25,000	246	3,834	10,892	2.84	13,332	3.48	81.7
All Cities over 10,000	569	46,286	$174,125	$ 3.76	$194,036	$ 4.19	89.7

*Excluded from the tabulation are volunteer fire departments as defined in the summary.

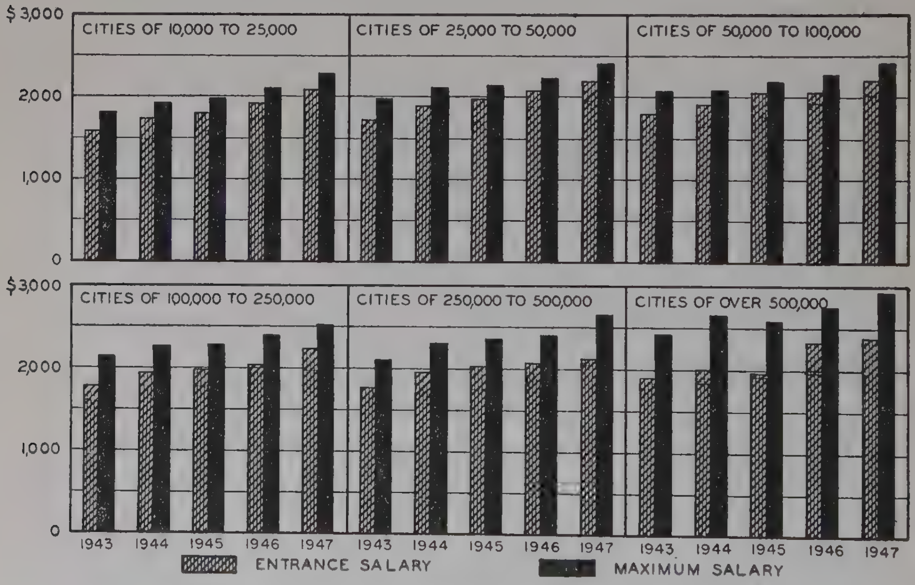
The ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures dropped considerably as compared to the 1945 figures in four population groups; however, in the two largest population groups the ratio remained within one-half per cent of last year. On the whole, the decreased ratio is probably due to the availability of new equipment for the first time in several years. Although the ratio of salaries and wages to total expenditures has decreased, salaries have increased and expenditures for new equipment will continue to increase for some time to come.

Salary and wage expenditures for police departments are generally higher than for fire departments because of the larger number of employees in the former. In the cities over 500,000, police department expenditures are 66 per cent higher per 1,000 population than fire department expenditures. Only the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population spend more per capita on fire than on police departments.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 183, or 28 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. If their volunteers are unpaid, expenditures for salaries and wages are shown for these cities in Table XVII-B, otherwise a code designation explained at the beginning of that table has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 319 cities over 10,000 reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 11 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 24 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 26 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 15 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 18 per cent make no payment whatsoever. Six per cent reported a combination of two methods of payment, the most popular being a small annual or monthly salary plus some compensation for the actual number of hours worked at fires.

Fire Department Salaries. Salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees have increased steadily in the five-year period, 1943 to 1947, as can be seen in Table 1 which shows the median entrance salary of full-time firemen (the total salary paid during the first 12 months in the department); the median maximum salary (the highest yearly salary paid to full-time firemen who have no promotional rank); and the median fire chief's salary for each of the five years by city-size groups. These data are summarized from reports made to the Year Book each year; data for individual cities for 1946 are shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B and details of ranges within city-size groups for 1946 are summarized in Table 2. The median entrance salary in all city-size groups is now at least 18 per cent higher than it was in 1943; in cities from 10,000 to 25,000 it is $494, or more than 31 per cent, higher; in cities between 25,000 and 50,000, $474, or 28 per cent, higher; and in cities over 500,000, $477, or 25 per cent, higher (see Table 1). The median maximum salary is at least 16 per cent higher than five years ago in all city-size groups; it is $480, or 27 per cent, higher in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and is $562, or 27 per cent, higher in cities from 250,000 to 500,000 population. Increases in the median salary of the fire chief range from 10 to 33 per cent in the same period.

Salaries in all city-size groups were increased in the year 1946 over 1945. Increases in median entrance salaries ranged from $31, or 1.5 per cent, in cities from 250,000 to 500,000, to $190, or 9 per cent, in cities between 50,000 to 100,-



Trends in Median Fire Department Salaries, 1943 to 1947

The entrance salary is the total salary paid uniformed firemen during the first 12 months in the department; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid uniformed firemen holding no promotional rank. See Table 2 for median salaries reported for each population group based on information supplied to the Year Book by city officials late in 1946.

000. Increases in median maximum salaries were slightly larger and ranged from $61, or 3 per cent, in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 to $263, or 11 per cent, in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

The wide range between the present lowest salary, both entrance and maximum for firemen, and the highest in the same city-size group is shown in Table 2. For example, the lowest salary paid a beginning fireman in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 is $1,140 and the highest $3,420; the lowest maximum salary paid in the same city-size group is $1,584 and the highest $3,792.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XVII-A and XVII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required. These data were obtained from the cities early in 1946. In 27 per cent of the 829 cities reporting, the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 28 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 18 per cent by the city manager, and in 11 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in less than one-half of 1 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 4 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Mutual Aid Arrangements. In the table is shown whether the fire department of each municipality participates in a mutual aid arrangement with the fire forces of some other governmental unit. Mutual aid is a system whereby fire fighting forces of neighboring cities automatically respond to calls in the other locality according to a pre-arranged plan. Of the 851 cities responding to the question, 630 cities, or 74 per cent, participate in a mutual aid arrangement with other governmental units. At least 65 per cent of the cities in every city-size group are members of such cooperative arrangements. The highest proportion, 77 per cent of the cities, occurs in cities over 500,000, while the lowest, 65 per cent of the cities, occurs in the 100,000 to 250,000 group. Admittedly, there is some duplication in counting the replies since two neighboring cities having a mutual aid plan would be separately counted, but such duplication is most likely to occur between cities in two different population groups. Thus the percentage of member cities computed for each population group may be relatively more valid than the over-all percentage.

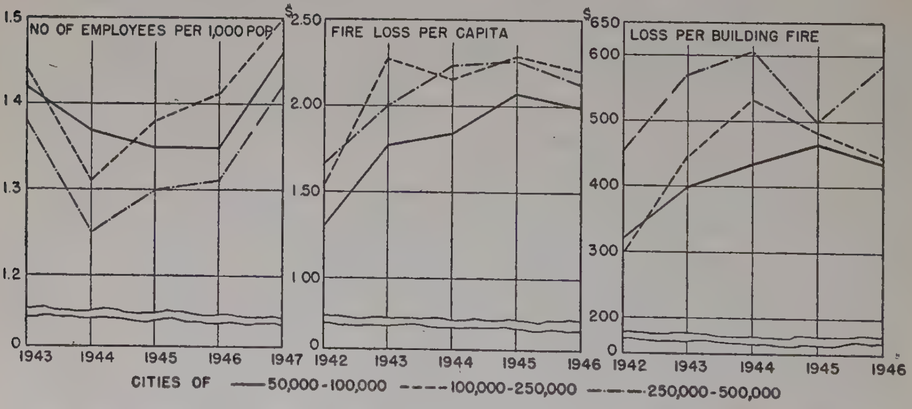
Charge for Outside Service. In addition to the question on mutual aid arrangements, the cities also were asked to report whether a charge was made for fire fighting service rendered to areas outside of the city not included in a mutual aid scheme. Of the 838 cities responding, 302 cities, or 36 per cent, reported that a charge was made for such outside fire service, while 536 cities, or 64 per cent, indicated that such service was given without requiring any payment. Of the cities in each population group responding to the question, the cities above 500,000 reported the highest percentage, 46 per cent, requiring a payment for outside service with the 250,000 to 500,000 group second at 45 per cent; while the lowest percentage, 24 per cent, occurred in the cities between 50,000 to 100,000.

Fire Prevention Inspection. Reported for the first time this year is the question of whether the city had a city-wide fire prevention inspection of dwellings in 1946. The highest percentage of such inspections was 54 per cent occurring in the cities over 500,000. Inspections were made in 48 per cent of the cities between 250,000 to 500,000 and in 44 per cent of the cities between 100,000 to 250,000. Among the smaller cities, those of 10,000 to 25,000, 38 per cent had inspections and among the cities between 25,000 to 50,000, 37 per cent. The smallest percentage of inspections shown was 32 per cent for cities of 50,000 to 100,000.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1946, average annual per capita fire losses for 1942 to 1946 inclusive, fire loss per building fire in 1946, and number of building fires per 1,000 population are shown in Table XVII-A for cities over 25,000 and are summarized in Table 2. The number of building fires per 1,000 population indicates roughly the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire gives some indication of the fire department's effectiveness in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1947 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the Year Book. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used.

The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation on Table XVII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled, and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness, but they must be interpreted with due regard to the many factors, besides the fire department's efforts, which affect first risks; climatic conditions, exposure hazards, building construction, contents and type of occupancy, and the



Five-Year Trends in the Average Number of Fire Department Employees per 1,000 Population, Median Fire Loss per Capita, and Median Loss per Building Fire for Cities Between 50,000 and 500,000

See Tables 1 and 2 for figures on which these charts are based and for averages for other population groups.

moral hazard. A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trends of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low; they should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1946 since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least one-half of all the actual fires are trivial in nature, such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

The median 1946 per capita loss ranged from $1.99 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 to $2.99 in cities above 500,000. With total fire losses higher in 1946 than in 1945, the average per capita increased in all but one of the six city-size groups. The five-year annual fire loss per capita ranged from $2.07 in cities between 250,000 to 500,000 to $2.48 in the next lower population group. (See the article "Fire Administration" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) The median number of building fires increases gradually from 3.6 in cities over 500,000 to 5.3 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000 and varies only slightly from 1945 figures (see Table 2). The median fire loss per building fire was greater in 1946 than in 1945 for all except the 50,000 to 100,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 population groups.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.[1]

Tables XVII-A and XVII-B present for cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 5 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in classes 3 and 4, with 7.5 per cent in class 2, and 9.5 per cent in class 6. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in classes 3 and 4, while nearly 54 per cent are in classes 6 and 7. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for fire departments is shown in Tables XVII-A and XVII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 5), shows 39 per cent falling in classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1 and of 29 other cities in class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in class 2, and the fire departments of four cities are in class 3; Albany and Athens, Georgia; North Tonawanda, New York; and Modesto, California.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1946). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000*	Classification of Fire Department*	
	All Cities Over 25,000									
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	29	7.5	7	7	7	4	4	0	29	1
3	103	26.5	5	11	28	39	20	4	65	4
4	128	33.0	1	5	14	39	69	65	68	20
5	91	23.3	0	0	5	18	69	159	68	61
6	37	9.5	0	0	1	3	32	207	57	125
7	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	73	34	105
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	77
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting	389	100.0	13	23	55	103	195	518	340	434
Not reporting	21		1	0	0	3	17	144[1]	70	228[2]

*These columns include all cities for which data are available, including the cities omitted from Table XVII-B.

[1] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading scale is used (see notes 1, 2, and 4 at end of Table XVII-B).

[2] This figure includes the cities over 10,000 in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, for which total class, but not fire department classification, data are available (see notes at end of Table XVII-B).

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1946 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities Over 25,000. The fire defenses of 20 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1946 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 14 cities in 1945 and an annual average of approximately 23 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 16-year period from 1930 to 1946. Eleven of the cities regraded in 1946 had been graded previously sometime during the 10 years from 1936 to 1945. The average number of years since the previous grading for the 20 cities was 9.2 years, with a range of two to 16, as compared with an average of 8.5 years for the 14 cities regraded in 1945 and 8.7 years for the 12 cities graded in 1944.

As the result of the new grading in 1946, 12 of the 20 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in three of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Massillon, Ohio, from class 6 to class 5; San Jose, California, from class 5 to class 4; and Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania, from class 6 to class 5. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other nine cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Orlando, Florida; Joliet, Illinois; Clinton, Iowa; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Hutchinson, Kansas; Steubenville and Toledo, Ohio; Chester, Pennsylvania; and Nashville, Tennessee.

Eight of the 20 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1946 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in four cities to put them into a poorer class: Battle Creek, Michigan, from class 3 to class 4; New Brunswick, New Jersey, class 4 to class 5; Garfield, New Jersey, class 5 to class 6; and Hamilton, Ohio, class 4 to class 5. Four received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Santa Barbara, California; New Albany, Indiana; Paducah, Kentucky; and Glendale, California.

The fire departments in seven of the 20 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1946 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: Orlando Florida, class 8 to 5; Clinton, Iowa, class 6 to 5; Massillon, Ohio, class 7 to 5; Clarksburg, West Virginia, class 8 to 7; San Jose, California, class 4 to 3; Toledo, Ohio, class 5 to 4; and Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania, class 8 to 7. In six other cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: New Albany, Indiana, class 6 to class 7; Paducah, Kentucky, class 4 to 6; Battle Creek, Michigan, 4 to 5; New Brunswick, New Jersey, 3 to 6; Hutchinson, Kansas, 4 to 5; and Hamilton, Ohio, 5 to 6. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments of other cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Eighteen cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1946 as compared with 28 in 1945, 32 in 1944, 45 in 1943, and 32 in 1942. This regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Of these, nine cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only one city was this reduction sufficient to put the city into a better class: Longview, Washington, class 6 to class 4. Eight cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: San Mateo and Santa Rosa, California; Sanford, Florida; West Frankfort, Illinois; Iowa City, Iowa; Fayetteville and Thomasville, North Carolina; and Sumter, South Carolina.

Nine cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1946, and in one the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Atchison, Kansas, from class 4 to class 5. The key rate in Cleburne, Texas, was increased from 30 to 31. The seven cities that received an increase in the total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses in a poorer class are Wilmette, Illinois; Austin, Minnesota; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Columbia, Tennessee; Marinette, Wisconsin; Reno, Nevada; and Sandusky, Ohio.

All except two of the cities regraded in 1946 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1936 to 1945, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 6.2 years, as compared with the 5.6 years for the cities regraded in 1945 and 5.5 years in 1944.

For 17 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in nine cities, and this was sufficient in six of these cities to put the department into a better class: Sanford, Florida; Austin, Minnesota; Fayetteville and Thomasville, North Carolina; Sumter, South Carolina; Longview, Washington. In seven of the 17 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in three cities to put the department into a poorer class: Marinette, Wisconsin; Atchison, Kansas; and Reno, Nevada. In one city, Santa Rosa, California, no change was made in the number of deficiency points for the fire department.

Table XVII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1947

This table includes all municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1946 and early in 1947 by city officials, except the data on fire loss which were obtained from city officials in March, 1947, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1947, except as indicated in notes at the end of Table XVII-B. *Population* in italics indicates post-1940 figure given in Table III. ¶Under **Number of Employees,** the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XVII-A only, indicates the city has some volunteer firemen and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶Under **Fire Chief—How Appointed, A** indicates by city manager, **B** by fire or safety board, C by council, **D** elected by fire department, **E** elected by people, **M** by mayor, **S** by fire or safety commissioner, and a double dagger (‡) that city has commission government. ¶Under **Work Hours Per Week** are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under **Hours on Day Shift, SP** indicates single platoon; **3P** indicates three-platoon system; all others have two platoon system using either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off plan or some other plan usually secured by subtracting the number of hours shown from 24. ¶**Dwelling Inspection** indicates whether (**Y** yes, **N** no) the fire department made a citywide fire prevention inspection of dwellings in 1946. Under **Mutual Aid-Outside Charge,** letters preceding the dash indicate (**Y** yes, **N** no) whether the city participates in a mutual aid arrangement with other governmental units, and the same letters after the dash indicate whether the city charges for outside service, unless the city does not respond to such alarms when **NR** is shown. ¶**Expenditures** are for calendar year 1946 or the last fiscal year, whichever was reported. No expenditures are shown for salaries and wages if more than one-half are volunteers, except when it is known that volunteers are unpaid. (See note beginning Table XVII-B.) ¶**Total Expenditures** include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. ¶**Fire Loss**—1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XVII-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from losses for only three or four of the last five years. ¶Under **Total Fire Insurance Class,** the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See notes at end of Table XVII-B. A (†) indicates 1945 figures; leaders (. . .) data unknown.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	3,012	$2,886–3,210	$9,594M	73	24–20	N	Y–N	$9,170†	0	$9,601†	$2.36	$1.87	3.6	$654	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich.	*1,623*	1,627	2,778–3,492	9,670B	72	24–20	N	Y–Y	5,707	0	6,150	3.27	2.74	4.2	763	2– 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	*1,504*	1,925	2,880–3,480	10,500B	62	24–14	..	..–..	5,806	...	6,339	2.36	1.71	3.9	508	3–1402 212 35
New York, N. Y.	*7,455*	10,673	2,150–3,150	12,500M	50	3P–21	Y	Y–N	32,614	0	33,148	2.28	1.63	2.9	768	no grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,931*	2,689	2,225–2,590	8,400M	48	3P–14	Y	N–N	6,447	0	6,589	3.49	2.72	2.8	124	2– 614 216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md.	*859*	1,503	2,200–2,600	6,200M	84	10–22	N	Y–N	3,707	0	4,572	3.15	3.12	6.7	471	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	771	1,677	2,000–2,500	7,200S	48	3P–18	Y	Y–Y	4,045	0	4,372	....	....	5.7	...	2–note 3
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	910	2,300–2,600	7,000M	60	10–14	Y	N–Y	2,396	119	2,632	2.19	1.90	2.6	841	2– 993 290 40
Cleveland, Ohio	878	1,086	2,163–2,916	6,912S	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	3,876†	0†	4,049†	3.73	4.82	3.3	113	3–1460 718 31

Milwaukee, Wis.	587	807	2,477–2,957	7,277B	84	24–14	Y	Y–Y	2,318	101	2,615	3.83	2.10	5.9	650	2– 855	122	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	896	2,042–2,807	6,975M	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	2,559	51	2,651	1.93†	1.32†	3.5	1,488	3–1341	440	24
St. Louis, Mo.	*816*	973	2,484–2,820	6,696S	84	24–20	Y	N–Y	2,122	0	2,274	2.39	2.16	4.3	550	4–1553	501	32
San Francisco, Calif. .	*635*	1,353	2,700–3,000	9,000B	62	10–14	N	Y–N	4,079	0	4,321	. . . .	. . . .	4.9	. . .	3–1081	207	38
Washington, D. C. . . .	*663*	921	2,721–3,398	10,000C	72	10–26	N	Y–N	2,709	0	2,917	2.99	1.44	3.6	669	2– 887	148	45
250,000 to 500,000																		
Atlanta, Ga.	302	347	2,306–2,783	7,650C	84	10–20	N	Y–N	957	0	1,024	3.39	1.71	8.2	415	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala.	268	317	2,400–2,640	5,400C	72	24–14	Y	N–N	765	69	925	2.05	2.42	4.1	507	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio.	456	683	2,199–2,746	6,807A‡	72	24–15	Y	N–Y	1,906	0	1,946	1.82	2.07	4.2	437	2– 909	162	43
Columbus, Ohio.	306	340	2,112–2,376	4,950S	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	737†	0	739†	1.42	1.67	6.2	230	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Texas.	295	478	2,280–2,676	6,590A	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	1,227	0	1,333	8.71	5.66	7.2	121	3–1225	351	31
Denver, Colo.	*322*	422	2,001–2,208	4,830M	84	24–15	N	Y–N	982	103	1,210	1.97	1.82	4.9	403	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex.	385	525	2,270–2,628	6,240A	72	10–15	Y	Y–N	1,504	. . .	1,547	3.87	3.42	4.9	796	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	. . .	. . . .–. . . .	. . . . .M	. .	. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	1,469	0	1,604	2.22	2.23	5.6	394	3–1088	230	36
Jersey City, N. J.	301	. . .	. . . .–. . . .	. . . . .C‡	. .	. .–. .	. .	. .–. .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	1.01	.86	. . .	. . .	2– 941	169	35
Kansas City, Mo.	399	498	1,920–2,520	5,220S	84	24–12	N	Y–N	1,033	0	1,143	2.77	2.73	. . .	. . .	3–1442	435	43
Louisville, Ky.	319	314	1,815–2,100	5,000S	84	24–12	Y	Y–Y	717	. . .	883	1.17	1.38	5.6	207	3–1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	293	383	1,995–2,280	4,680	78	11–10	Y	N–Y	920	0	1,012	3.48	2.69	4.0	874	2– 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	492	534	2,184–2,664	5,384C	70	24–15	N	Y–Y	1,507	. . .	1,579	1.31	4.98	2.0	641	3–1116	175	37
Newark, N. J.	430	746	2,100–3,000	6,000S‡	84	24–17	Y	Y–N	2,477	0	2,665	3.84	3.21	4.6	840	2– 870	227	32
New Orleans, La.	*495*	748	2,160–2,160	6,000M‡	72	10–15	Y	Y–N	1,720	0	1,851	1.77	1.53	3.0	588	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.	*302*	465	3,000–3,312	7,970A	72	24–15	Y	Y–N	1,317	181	1,579	5.22	3.60	3.5	111	4–1748	371	39
Portland, Ore.	*305*	606	2,454–2,784	5,484M‡	60	24–21	N	N–Y	1,707	0	1,876	3.84	4.21	9.1	356	2– 931	170	39
Providence, R. I.	254	418	2,044–2,347	5,200B	84	. .–14	N	N–N	1,025	22	1,147	2.13	1.95	3.4	634	2– 829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.	325	584	2,200–2,700	5,600S	70	10–15	Y	Y–. .	1,333	0	1,412	2.07	1.57	2.8	730	3–1042	312	36
St. Paul, Minn.	288	349	2,352–2,663	6,000S‡	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	914	26	977	2.78	2.38	3.4	811	3–1485	377	41
San Antonio, Tex.	254	375	1,720–2,220	4,800S‡	72	24–15	Y	Y–N	694	0	726	3.33	2.52	4.2	798	3–1189	256	32
Seattle, Wash.	*368*	609	2,520–2,760	6,000M	48	3P–15	N	Y–N	1,648	48	1,849	1.48	1.49	2.3	536	2– 993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio.	282	396	2,520–2,940	5,100A	56	24–14	N	Y–Y	1,240	0	1,368	1.70	2.03	3.6	467	3–1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000																		
Akron, Ohio.	245	203	2,280–2,640	5,220M	72	24–14	N	N–N	546	0	614	2.02	2.21	3.2	630	3–2092	924	48
Albany, N. Y.	131	237	1,980–2,200	5,225S	. .	24–16	N	. .–N	496	0	543	1.50	1.76	8.3	181	2– 971	295	31
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	254	1,830–2,460	5,820B	76	. .–14	N	Y–N	545	211	822	3.25	3.22	4.0	814	3–note 3		
Cambridge, Mass.	111	224	2,018–2,590	5,000A	56	. .–14	Y	Y–N	596	. . .	625	3.53	2.99	8.6	412	3–note 3		
Camden, N. J.	118	162	1,950–2,580	4,125S‡	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	436	18	476	1.41	1.90	3.6	395	4–1503	528	40
Canton, Ohio.	108	121	2,310–2,500	4,140M	72	24–14	N	N–Y	318	0	336	2.70	3.02	2.7	101	5–2057	773	35
Charlotte, N. C.	101	158	2,232–2,484	5,760C	72	10–15	N	Y–Y	315	0	341	3.83	3.12	7.9	489	3–1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	128	168	2,100–2,400	3,600S‡	72	11–15	N	N–N	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.26	2.28	4.3	528	3–1492	366	39
Dayton, Ohio.	211	245	2,640–2,700	4,800A	72	24–14	Y	Y–Y	734	0	806	2.20	2.51	4.0	556	3–1301	462	41
Des Moines, Iowa. . . .	160	199	2,094–2,328	4,168C‡	84	24–15	N	N–Y	474	0	505	2.79	2.99	4.6	609	4–1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn.	101	160	1,800–2,160	4,200S‡	72	24–14	Y	N–. .	389†	26†	439†	1.88	2.44	3.7	492	4–1751	540	40
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	180	2,615–2,950	5,200B	84	10–17	Y	Y–N	537	0	564	2.03	1.42	3.2	630	2– 938	265	44
Erie, Pa.	117	157	2,220–2,340	3,960S‡	72	10–15	Y	Y–N	380	. . .	418	1.52	2.52	3.8	400	4–1752	696	41
Fall River, Mass.	115	194	2,428–2,428	4,500B	72	10–16	N	Y–N	475	0	529	7.30	2.57	2.6	278	2–note 3		
Flint, Mich.	152	182	2,734–2,814	5,920A	72	24–20	N	N–N	469	0	526	1.80	1.87	4.9	371	4–1856	741	37
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	156	2,370–2,460	4,500M	72	24–15	N	N–N	391	0	417	.42	.85	5.0	82	3–1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	298	2,022–2,520	5,100A	72	24–15	N	N–N	649	0	793	4.29	3.97	6.6	652	3–1332	373	38

Table XVII-A.—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
									Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946			
100,000 to 250,000—continued																		
Gary, Ind.	112	134	$2,445–2,580	$4,500M	84	24–19	Y	Y–Y	$383	42	$ 446	$2.46†	$1.08†	7.0†	$ 357†	4–1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	229	2,308–2,708	5,475A	73	24–14	Y	N–Y	572	35	644	3.15	2.93	2.6	1,281	3–1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	166	318	2,400–2,579	5,845B	72	10–12	Y	Y–Y	830	14	888	1.42	1.46	3.1	450	2–note 3		
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	227	2,522–2,963	5,315	84	24–21	N	Y–N	595	46	739	1.31	4.65	4.3	303	3–1392	415	39
Kansas City, Kan.	121	162	2,400–2,580	4,440M‡	84	10–14	N	N–N	402	0	433	1.09	1.19	5.9	185	4–1929	559	41
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	147	2,280–2,580	4,380S	72	24–15	N	N–Y	320†	71†	423†	1.30	1.20	5.6	234	3–1432	501	40
Long Beach, Calif.	*164*	294	2,820–3,156	6,600A	70	24–12	N	Y–Y	837	0	889	2.19	1.06	2.0	732	3–1474	394	44
Lowell, Mass.	101	177	2,409–2,409	3,850A	48	3P–14	N	Y–N	457	1	473	2.51	2.29	3.4	736	4–note 3		
Miami, Fla.	172	269	2,604–3,054	6,054A	72	24–21	Y	Y–N	641	109	876	2.71	2.56	...	...	3–1464	461	37
Nashville, Tenn.	167	244	2,160–2,160	5,000S	84	12–20	N	Y–N	581	0	608	4.41	3.40	5.4	815	3–1248	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	110	195	1,868–2,077	3,850M	48	3P–15	N	Y–N	467	0	537	1.80	2.06	4.5	396	2–note 3		
New Haven, Conn.	161	273	2,136–2,466	6,000M	72	10–14	Y	N–N	691	55	981	6.68	4.30	5.6	121	3–note 3		
Norfolk, Va.	*144*	240	2,100–2,460	5,100A	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	600	0	656	5.17	2.82	5.6	572	4–1520	344	32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	224	1,860–2,220	5,400A	84	10–15	Y	Y–Y	474	0	499	.84	1.56	3.0	281	4–1881	630	44
Omaha, Neb.	224	310	2,160–2,400	4,740C‡	84	24–14	N	N–Y	712	133	927	3.57	2.34	3.5	683	3–1394	367	30
Paterson, N. J.	140	185	2,300–2,700	4,600B	84	24–15	N	Y–N	504	75	605	2.69†	2.45†	...	506†	4–1670	667	45
Peoria, Ill.	105	130	2,160–2,400	3,600M	84	24–14	N	Y–N	310	66	418	4.97	3.34	6.5	762	5–2214	972	42
Reading, Pa.	111	78v	2,080–2,080	2,710D‡	..	10–14	Y	..–N	FH	0	200	1.28	1.38	1.1	1,185	4–1081	698	28
Richmond, Va.	*193*	369	1,956–2,396	4,152S	84	24–15	Y	N–Y	736†	0	809†	1.26	1.03	7.5	146	3–1387	533	33
Sacramento, Calif.	*106*	203	2,640–3,000	5,280A	66	24–21	Y	N–Y	549	0	591	2.37	2.69	3.8	559	3–1274	340	38
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	165	2,310–2,550	4,770S‡	72	24–14	N	N–N	396†	0	462†	2.51	2.68	5.7	443	5–2364	957	40
San Diego, Calif.	*203*	303	2,586–3,384	6,084A	72	24–18	N	Y–N	854	59	1,011	1.63	.99	2.4	377	3–1392	396	32
Scranton, Pa.	140	207	2,000–2,360	3,200M	72	10–15	Y	Y–N	551	0	553	3.93†	2.40§†	1.8†	2,200†	4–1799	666	39
Somerville, Mass.	102	182	2,037–2,519	4,375M	72	10–21	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	2.52	2.09	2.7	931	4–note 3		
South Bend, Ind.	101	140	2,490–2,580	4,500M	84	24–15	Y	N–Y	368	0	410	2.09	2.97	5.7	363	3–1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	122	187	2,172–2,580	3,960S‡	72	24–14	Y	N–..	461	0	597	4.35	3.04	6.4	685	3–1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	150	371	2,427–2,600	6,032B	48	3P–14	N	Y–N	981	0	1,046	2.51	4.07	3.7	689	2–note 3		
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	350	1,800–2,550	6,000M	70	10–15	N	Y–N	861	0	955	2.33	2.90	3.6	644	3–1202	393	39
Tacoma, Wash.	*109*	171	2,760–2,760	4,380S‡	72	10–14	N	N–N	506	78	711	3.42	3.12	9.8	293	3–1381	358	39
Tampa, Fla.	108	107	2,178–2,412	4,620M	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	244	37	317	3.01	2.66	3.2	950	6–2511	1014	44
Trenton, N. J.	125	221	2,250–2,700	4,700S‡	72	24–20	N	Y–N	586	...	627	2.26	1.60	4.1	552	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla.	142	...	....–....	.....	..	..–..	..	..–..	373†	0	389†	1.30	1.91	4.9	266	3–1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	101	198	1,700–2,150	4,150S	72	24–16	Y	Y–N	442	64	528	2.02	2.02	4.3	476	3– 941	170	40
Wichita, Kan.	115	159	2,010–2,400	4,920A	84	24–14	N	Y–N	386	63	482	1.76	1.69	5.0	354	3–1442	483	43
Wilmington, Del.	113	196	2,247–2,431	4,615B	72	10–14	Y	Y–Y	463	0	497	1.58	1.62	10.0	161	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass.	194	420	2,244–2,517	6,000M	72	10–14	N	Y–N	896†	0	997†	2.24	2.62	7.3	309	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	201	1,940–3,000	7,000A	72	10–19	Y	Y–N	599	0	636	1.38	1.51	5.7	241	3–1124	309	33
Youngstown, Ohio	168	177	2,400–2,400	4,240M	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	444	0	473	2.76	1.49	5.9	472	5–2028	866	43

50,000 to 100,000																
Allentown, Pa.	97	91	2,190–2,340	3,240S‡	70	10–14	Y	N–..	218	0	239	1.99	1.76	2.7	732	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa.	80	94	1,800–2,160	3,000C‡	72	10–14	N	Y–N	...	...	...	.96	.71	8.0	120	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	52	82	1,980–2,160	3,900A	72	24–15	N	Y–N	140	0	155	3.77†	2.34†	...	1,383†	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N. C.	51	65	2,070–2,226	3,795A	78	10–10	N	Y–N	124	0	141	.98	2.52	4.9	199	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	..	....–....	.....S‡	..	..–..	..	..–..	622	...	645	6.67†	....	5.5†	1,217†	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga.	66	99	2,346–2,346	4,020B	84	24–10	N	N–N	240	0	264	2.30	2.60	7.0	328	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex.	88	143	2,064–2,280	4,500A	72	24–15	Y	N–N	330	0	365	1.85	1.38	2.7	532	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N. J.	79	206	2,600–3,000	6,000S‡	72	..–18	Y	Y–Y	572	25	617	.92	1.02	3.1	302	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	50	86	2,100–2,412	5,400A	72	24–15	N	Y–N	199	0	227	2.25	2.83	8.7	197	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif.	86	145	2,880–3,180	6,000A	72	24–14	N	Y–N	392	72	528	3.01	1.58	4.5	556	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	47v	1,960–2,400	2,940C‡	84	10–14	Y	Y–N	G	0	99†	.41	1.27	1.6	252	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	172	2,255–2,710	4,700M	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	...	...	...	1.47	3.13	3.4	434	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass.	62	150	1,950–2,350	4,150M	72	..–14	N	Y–N	305†	0	340†	3.37†	3.62†	...	876†	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	62	76	2,103–2,400	3,600C‡	84	24–15	N	N–N	...	...	...	1.15	2.21	5.4	211	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	71	..	....–....	.....B	..	..–..	..	..–..	201	0	230	....	....	...	...	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	68	70	2,280–2,280	3,480M	84	24–14	N	Y–N	164	48	219	....	....	...	...	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa.	59	..	....–....	.....M‡	..	..–..	..	..–..	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	5–2235	1028	46
Cicero, Ill.	65	64	2,442–2,873	4,752M	84	24–21	N	Y–N	185	53	246	1.39	3.64	3.2	437	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	55	62	2,215–3,000	4,800A	72	24–14	N	Y–N	173	0	194	.84	.54	4.6	169	4–1533	394	43
Columbia, S. C.	62	95	2,160–2,160	4,020C‡	72	12–15	Y	Y–N	212	0	228	3.15	2.36	7.1	440	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	53	..	2,219–2,428	4,400C	84	24–14	N	N–N	180	0	192	1.15	1.32	5.2	220	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	86	2,100–2,220	3,780C‡	72	24–15	Y	Y–..	171	3	198	4.35†	2.75†	...	1,852†	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky.	62	80	2,100–2,400	3,600A	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	200	...	215	2.26	1.72	6.8	335	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa.	66	75	2,030–2,340	3,825M	84	24–15	Y	N–NR	167	47	229	2.08	1.24	2.4	872	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	64	129	2,910–3,333	6,250M	60	24–22	N	Y–Y	362	0	368	2.56†	7.12†	...	687†	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	59	67	2,130–2,400	3,300B‡	84	24–14	N	N–N	145	0	161	.59	1.68	5.3	112	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C.	60	65	1,800–2,370	.....A	84	24–14	N	Y–N	135	29	174	1.58	2.17	5.7	276	3–1205	528	28
East Chicago, Ind.	55	58	2,580–2,580	4,500M	..	24–15	Y	Y–N	158	46	232	1.44	3.96	3.7	388	5–2340	767	38
East Orange, N. J.	69	87	2,450–3,000	5,500M	84	10–17	N	Y–N	275	...	299	1.75	1.24	3.5	508	2– 813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	69	2,100–2,100	3,300B‡	..	24–19	N	N–Y	159	40	229	5.37	2.24	4.9	110	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex.	97	115	1,980–2,160	4,200C‡	72	24–15	N	N–N	257	0	268	1.12	1.25	4.4	253	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill.	65	82	2,772–2,772	5,100M	84	24–20	N	Y–N	236	0	248	0.62†	2.88†	...	177†	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind.	97	159	2,100–2,280	4,500M	84	24–14	Y	N–N	378	...	411	4.20†	2.49§†	5.1†	823†	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif.	61	150	2,520–3,000	4,800M‡	84	24–15	Y	N–..	422	5	535	4.52†	2.56†	3.2†	1,369†	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex.	61	103v	2,040–2,040	3,240C‡	72	10–15	N	Y–N	228	0	244	6.79†	4.12†	2.1†	3,286†	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif.	83	100	2,772–3,096	5,712A	72	24–14	Y	Y–N	274	34	323	2.72†	1.52†	1.9†	1,279†	3–1479	367	46
Greensboro, N. C.	59	72	2,213–2,400	4,500A	84	24–12	Y	Y–N	159	0	172	2.19	2.28	4.3	509	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio.	51	63	2,172–2,340	3,720A	72	24–14	Y	N–Y	160	0	174	1.24	1.99	10.2	121	5–2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	70	87	2,460–2,580	4,500M	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	232	0	242	4.81	4.82	3.7	1,311	4–1845	465	36
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	90v	1,993–2,273	3,374S‡	72	10–14	N	Y–N	G	0	228	1.46	2.25	3.9	378	4–1937	783	26
Highland Park, Mich.	51	93	3,319–3,471	4,846B‡	72	24–20	Y	Y–N	294	0	312	5.39	2.81	5.2	1,049	3–1225	379	33
Hoboken, N. J.	50	22v	2,125–2,500	5,200S‡	76	10–..	Y	N–N	...	...	...	2.68	2.93	7.8	344	3–1436	311	33
Holyoke, Mass.	54	128	2,289–2,519	4,600M	70	10–16	N	..–N	...	...	...	3.07	4.57	18.0	172	2–note 3		
Huntington, W. Va.	79	98	2,370–2,490	3,960M	84	24–14	N	N–Y	214	72	332	4.68	4.45	3.7	126	5–2057	895	35
Irvington, N. J.	55	91	2,200–3,000	5,700S‡	84	10–17	N	Y–N	245†	32†	287†	1.24†	1.11†	2.4†	523†	2– 808	182	40
Jackson, Miss.	62	70	1,830–2,160	3,420C‡	84	24–11	N	Y–N	147	0	154	1.10	2.37	4.6	240	3–1461	499	30
Johnstown, Pa.	67	90	2,124–2,388	3,300C‡	72	10–14	N	Y–N	210	33	252	.25	.40	4.7	53	4–1611	640	41
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	88	2,300–2,600	4,500A	73	24–14	N	N–N	230	38	288	3.61	3.57	6.3	574	3–1249	362	38

TABLE XVII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
									Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946			
50,000 to 100,000—continued																		
Lakewood, Ohio	69	65	$2,760–3,360	$4,980M	72	24–14	N	Y–N	$207	0	$216	$ .74	$1.99	1.4	$ 513	3–1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa	61	63†	1,700–2,100†	3,500S‡	72	10–14†	..	Y–N†	132	0	152	2.48	5.30	4.5	5,064	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich	79	131	2,693–3,043	5,220B	73	24–15	N	N–Y	387	60	505	1.51	2.99	5.8	254	4–1580	467	33
Lawrence, Mass	84	146v	2,555–2,555	3,700S	72	10–14	N	Y–N	370	0	394	1.83	1.60	3.8	487	3–note 3		
Lincoln, Neb	82	104	1,860–2,124	3,540C	84	24–14	N	Y–N	200	0	231	.73	1.61	5.8	126	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark	88	105	2,126–2,363	4,200M	84	24–15	N	Y–N	237	10	278	1.91	3.21	6.0	319	5–2245	703	44
Lynn, Mass	98	...	....–....	.....M	..	..–..	..	..–..	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	3–note 3		
McKeesport, Pa	55	64	2,701–2,701	3,480C‡	84	10–14	N	Y–N	169	0	175	5.82	3.14	4.4	131	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga	58	80	1,860–2,153	3,790C	84	24–15	N	N–Y	182	0	193	7.57	4.17	5.8	1,315	4–1984	668	39
Madison, Wis	67	121	2,327–2,586	4,653B	84	24–20	N	Y–Y	293	73	408	0.82†	1.07†	4.8†	170†	3–1461	528	40
Malden, Mass	58	124	2,230–2,449	3,614S	48	3P–16	N	Y–N	312	0	351	2.79	2.80	3.4	833	3–note 3		
Manchester, N. H	78	148v	1,925–2,125	4,250B	67	10–14	N	Y–Y	260†	0	289†	....	....	7.4	...	3–1387	384	25
Medford, Mass	63	114	2,300–2,600	3,950M	72	10–16	N	Y–N	304	...	315	2.43	2.55	3.0	807	3–note 3		
Mobile, Ala	79	118	2,046–2,112	4,290C‡	48	24–14	Y	N–N	266	0	288	2.51	1.08	7.2	264	5–2343	1011	35
Montgomery, Ala	78	131	1,740–1,740	4,200M‡	84	24–11	N	Y–N	216	...	235	3.08	1.89	4.8	642	4–1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	73v	2,250–3,450	6,150S	72	10–21	Y	Y–N	189	0	205	1.12	1.19	2.9	377	3–1409	569	33
New Britain, Conn	69	...	....–....	.....B	..	..–..	..	..–..	302	0	349	0.96†	2.89†	2.3†	418†	4–note 3		
New Rochelle, N. Y	58	95	2,350–3,300	6,150S	72	10–17	Y	Y–..	312	69	403	2.00	1.63	4.1	484	3–1224	247	33
Newton, Mass	70	161	2,116–2,540	4,800M	72	..–14	N	Y–..	344	0	401	1.30	1.30	1.5	883	2–note 3		
Niagara Falls, N. Y	78	145	2,340–3,110	4,782A	72	24–14	N	Y–N	429	23	487	1.76	1.24	4.0	442	3–1457	439	35
Oak Park, Ill	66	59	2,652–2,802	6,000M	84	24–20	N	N–N	174	0	181	.97	.52	3.7	266	3–1498	541	33
Pasadena, Calif	82	127	2,640–2,976	5,712A	72	24–14	N	Y–N	338	0	364	1.15	1.15	3.0	317	3–1479	244	36
Passaic, N. J	61	106	2,400–2,800	3,900S‡	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	281†	33†	324†	3.82†	5.00†	3.4†	1,110†	4–1707	650	38
Pawtucket, R. I	76	79	2,002–2,002	3,146S	84	10–14	N	Y–N	...	...	...	1.80	2.55	5.3	81	not available		
Phoenix, Ariz	65	118	2,397–2,907	5,165A	72	24–15	N	N–N	323	...	360	1.57	2.06	4.9	319	4–1948	486	38
Pontiac, Mich	67	81	2,682–2,874	4,530A	73	24–14	N	N–Y	224	0	241	2.94	4.28	5.3	567	4–1824	753	44
Portland, Me	74	154v	2,151–2,359	4,100A	84	10–16	..	Y–Y	211†	6†	267†	1.73	2.32	4.1	420	not available		
Portsmouth, Va	51	51	2,134–2,520	4,000A	84	24–14	N	Y–N	121†	0	186†	9.04	2.75	3.3	1,709	5–2453	1108	35
Pueblo, Colo	52	61	2,460–2,460	3,240C‡	84	24–14	N	Y–N	130	22	163	1.08	1.21	7.2	149	4–1957	644	38
Quincy, Mass	76	136	2,200–2,400	4,000M	72	10–14	N	Y–N	...	...	...	2.80	3.38	7.3	388	3–note 3		
Racine, Wis	67	82	2,220–2,592	4,212B	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	208	90	332	5.01	2.34	5.0	1,007	4–1734	777	41
Roanoke, Va	69	117	2,100–2,400	4,200A	72	24–15	N	Y–N	278	13	300	2.54	2.25	5.8	438	3–1483	327	36
Rockford, Ill	85	95	2,580–2,760	4,480B	84	24–16	Y	Y–Y	267	0	305	1.18†	1.69†	6.0†	198†	4–1675	510	43
Saginaw, Mich	83	124	2,550–2,670	4,950A	84	24–14	N	N–Y	299	0	354	1.99	2.62	4.2	469	3–1497	378	34
St. Joseph, Mo	76	118	1,644–1,830	3,180M	84	12–15	N	Y–N	182	67	258	1.33	1.42	3.7	355	4–1883	500	33
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	69	2,040–2,400	4,800A	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	150	0	159	1.97	2.02	3.5	569	4–1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif	68	127	2,580–2,820	4,800A	70	24–15	Y	Y–N	268	24	309	2.60†	1.63†	5.3†	488†	4–1746	338	46
Santa Monica, Calif	54	75	2,676–3,144	5,148M	67	24–15	N	Y–N	187	1	210	2.48	1.52	3.1	624	4–1827	492	44
Savannah, Ga	96	146	2,118–2,496	4,680M	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	241†	0	275†	2.31	1.56	6.3	369	4–1890	622	33

Schenectady, N. Y.	88	172v	2,300–2,700	5,300A	72	24–18	Y	Y–N	419	0	493	1.69	2.05	3.2	525	3–1431	478	41
Shreveport, La.	98	138	1,932–2,172	5,088C‡	72	24–15	N	N–N	322	0	372	2.98	3.31	3.2	918	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	82	96	1,920–2,340	3,360S‡	84	24–16	N	N–N	196	0	211	3.85	2.25	5.3	720	4–1548	486	33
Springfield, Ill.	76	90	2,520–2,520	3,780S‡	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	191	0	218	5.41	3.51	6.2	880	4–1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo.	61	79	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	84	24–10	N	N–..	184	47	237	5.23	3.86	9.5	550	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	71	73	2,190–2,460	4,500	72	24–15	Y	..–Y	...	...	...	3.37	2.70	3.9	870	5–2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif.	*55*	120	2,616–2,928	5,400A	67	10–20	N	N–N	360	11	425	8.51	4.54	5.5	1,459	3–1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	116	2,340–2,520	4,500M	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	267†	54†	335†	1.21	1.75	2.4	500	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	68	90	1,992–2,376	3,660S‡	84	12–21	N	N–Y	201	...	235	3.28	1.52	4.6	714	3–1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	70	137	2,000–2,200	3,350S	84	24–15	N	Y–N	320	0	355	2.07†	2.32†	10.7†	194†	3–1132	417	31
Union City, N. J.	56	114	2,600–3,000	5,200S‡	..	24–18	Y	Y–N	325	43	384	1.11	2.09	3.7	295	3–1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	9	2,200–2,200	2,248C	..	10–14	N	Y–N	...	17†	45†	2.05	1.16	2.0	1,048	5–2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	56	98	2,205–2,250	3,900C	72	24–15	N	Y–N	191	4	204	2.00	3.17	6.1	324	5–2080	476	38
Waterbury, Conn.	99	197	2,216–2,501	6,800B	..	10–14	N	Y–N	485	84	611	1.70	2.64	3.5	484	4–note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa	52	67	2,100–2,220	3,600M	78	24–14	N	Y–Y	152	0	234	1.79†	2.06†	...	354†	3–1416	465	29
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	80	1,800–2,364	3,364A	73	24–14	N	Y–N	169	0	188	4.49†	3.19†	5.6†	800†	4–1833	644	38
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	86	109	1,800–2,280	3,890C‡	72	10–15	Y	Y–Y	258	9	291	1.55	1.80	2.6	585	4–1959	554	28
Winston Salem, N. C.	80	82	1,920–2,400	4,200M	84	10–14	Y	N–N	160†	0	169†	1.98	3.02	1.6	1,267	4–1901	657	34
York, Pa.	57	44v	1,900–2,300	2,900C‡	72	24–14	Y	Y–Y	...	...	87†	.70	1.50	2.6	270	5–2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																		
Abilene, Tex.	27	41	1,888–2,149	3,036M‡	84	24– 7	N	Y–N	68	0	84	3.89†	5.94†	2.5†	1,567†	4–1933	478	38
Alameda, Calif.	*36*	75	2,880–3,240	5,412A	72	24–14	Y	Y–N	205	29	249	1.69	.56	2.0	338	4–1662	399	43
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	46	1,980–2,328	4,440A	84	10–..	N	..–Y	101	0	106	....	....	...	...	6–2596	838	30
Alexandria, La.	27	63	900–2,112	4,500M	72	12–15	Y	Y–N	70†	0	76†	1.11	1.90	2.8	401	4–1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va.	*34*	31v	2,160–3,260	4,560A	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	82	0	111	7.71	2.76	3.9	1,337	5–2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif.	*39*	44	2,556–3,192	4,452A	72	24–15	N	Y–..	110	0	123	.90	.33§	1.5	564	4–1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	12	2,160–2,358	3,360C	..	24–14	Y	Y–N	30	12	46	.33	.37	2.3	150	not graded		
Alton, Ill.	31	23	2,340–2,340	3,180M	72	24–15	Y	N–Y	37†	15†	54†	33.52	7.77	7.2	4,618	6–2647	k074	38
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	52	1,960–2,260	3,360S	72	24–16	N	N–N	...	...	...	2.24	2.82	2.5	894	4–1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind.	42	90	2,580–2,580	5,000M	72	24–15	Y	Y–N	243	0	288	2.31	2.62	4.7	496	5–2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	41	2,460–2,820	4,140B	73	24–14	N	N–N	99	37	139	3.40	3.32	3.7	918	5–2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	26	25†	1,920–2,160†	3,120C†	..	24–10†	..	Y–N†	59	10	84	....	....	...	...	6–2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis.	28	33	2,115–2,255	3,300B	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	78	51	140	0.75†	1.81†	...	73†	5–2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass.	40	48†	2,190–2,464†	4,100C†	84	24– 0	..	Y–N†	153	0	184	....	....	...	...	3–note 3		
Ashland, Ky.	30	33	2,340–2,340	3,492C‡	72	24–14	Y	Y–N	80	14	107	1.80	1.27	4.6	397	5–2116	936	33
Auburn, N. Y.	36	57	1,906–2,300	3,606C	84	10–15	N	N–N	129	0	135	5.33	1.92	4.8	1,128	4–1624	445	38
Aurora, Ill.	47	42	2,400–2,400	3,600M	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	105	0	133	1.70	1.55	4.2	365	5–2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	65	2,505–2,820	5,000A	84	24–15	N	Y–N	177	8	219	6.52	5.52	3.6	1,616	4–1866	318	43
Bangor, Me.	30	60	2,184–2,184	3,600A	72	10–14	Y	Y–Y	131	13	176	4.87	4.15	17.2	277	not available		
Baton Rouge, La.	35	..	....–....	.....	..	..–..	..	..–..	118	21	142	.89†	1.47†	....	115†	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	79	2,340–2,652	5,000C‡	73	24–14	N	N–Y	...	...	...	3.65	3.64	11.2	323	4–1801	740	46
Bay City, Mich.	48	97	2,390–2,610	3,744C	73	24–14	N	N–Y	233	65	313	2.60	3.12	6.6	396	4–1925	532	39
Belleville, Ill.	28	25	2,100–2,100	2,700M	84	24–15	N	N–..	43	...	43	1.18	1.67	4.7	248	4–1802	548	35
Belleville, N. J.	28	25v	2,100–3,000	4,400S‡	84	10–14	N	Y–N	...	...	...	2.36	1.69	2.7	865	4–1610	725	38
Bellingham, Wash.	29	46	2,205–2,394	3,150M	60	10–15	N	N–Y	113	13	140	1.14	3.23	9.1	121	4–1624	695	32
Belmont t, Mass.	27	42	2,500–2,700	5,000C	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	124	0	134	5.56	.89	5.5	103	4–note 3		
Beloit, Wis.	25	33	2,280–2,590	3,480B	72	24–14	N	Y–N	84	39	134	1.52	1.36	8.2	185	5–2250	938	37
Berwyn, Ill.	48	28	2,100–2,650	3,400M	84	24–21	Y	Y–Y	76	0	80	.81	.51	1.5	533	5–2135	699	40

Table XVII-A.—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	FIRE-LOSS Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Beverly, Mass.	26	..	....–....	.....M	..	..–..	..	..–..	$165	0	$197	$2.50	$3.15	7.3	$ 352	4–note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	58v	$2,767–3,360	$6,210C	72	24–15	N	Y–N	...	...	...	1.22†	1.29†	3.5†	330†	3–1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	60	2,740–3,000	4,800C	72	10–17	N	Y–N	186	0	199	2.90	1.12	4.5	648	2– 987 452 41
Bloomington, Ill.	33	32	2,465–2,465	3,009M	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	66	...	69	3.15	2.66	4.0	786	5–2426 891 43
Boise City, Idaho	26	50	2,025–2,280	3,300B	72	24–15	N	N–N	95	10	126	5.81	3.77	5.3	1,085	5–2309 727 38
Bristol, Conn.	30	48v	2,643–2,757	4,725C	67	10–14	Y	Y–Y	124	3	138	....	4.96	3.5	498	5–note 3
Brookline t, Mass.	50	140	2,600–2,600	5,000S	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	319	0	379	1.86†	2.07†	10.0†	165†	2–note 3
Burbank, Calif.	34	53	3,084–3,588	5,808A	72	24–12	N	Y–N	164	0	192	3.47	1.74	3.7	599	5–2056 623 42
Burlington, Iowa	26	40	1,944–2,220	2,580C‡	72	24–14	N	Y–N	86	0	...	4.73	3.99	5.0	954	4–1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt.	28	42	1,914–2,005	3,300B	84	24–14	N	Y–Y	90	0	103	....	....	12.4	...	not available
Butte, Mont.	37	41	2,280–2,393	3,273M	56	3P–14	N	Y–N	82	12	95	9.22	3.00	6.3	1,457	6–2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R. I.	25	18v	1,973–1,973	2,850C	..	10–10	N	Y–N	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	not available
Chelsea, Mass.	41	96v	2,365–2,561	3,965M	72	10–21	Y	Y–N	249	3	268	3.63	3.96	5.4	667	3–note 3
Chicopee, Mass.	42	79v	2,469–2,469	4,000M	72	10–14	N	Y–N	202	...	226	3.24	2.31	4.5	720	4–note 3
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	25	2,110–2,220	3,200A	84	10–14	Y	Y–N	54	0	57	.48	1.58	2.8	174	6–2581 969 46
Clifton, N. J.	49	52v	2,100–3,080	4,216A	84	24–14	N	N–N	153	38	219	1.37	5.25	1.0	1,392	4–1990 787 35
Clinton, Iowa	26	34	1,881–2,277	3,000M	80	24–15	Y	Y–N	76	21	97	....	....	...	...	5–2145 618 46
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	42	2,040–2,280	3,900A	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	90	0	97	7.46	2.19	6.3	1,199	4–1682 627 40
Concord, N. H.	27	43v	1,995–2,153	3,500B	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	93	0	122	2.63	2.78	8.7	300	A1–note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	41	1,860–2,100	2,520M	84	24–15	N	N–Y	84	0	92	.85	1.28	6.4	134	4–1731 613 33
Cranston, R. I.	47	49v	2,125–2,125	3,400C	84	10–14	Y	Y–N	93	23	133	2.13	1.45	2.9	723	not available
Cumberland, Md.	39	41	1,824–2,256	3,048C‡	65	10–15	N	N–N	79	0	85	1.28†	2.26§†	...	268†	not graded
Danville, Ill.	37	43	2,100–2,220	2,612B‡	84	24–15	N	N–N	78	23	111	1.54	4.51	5.0	310	6–2739 1008 37
Danville, Va.	33	42	1,800–2,142	3,623S	84	24–15	Y	N–Y	90	23	125	4.94	4.87	11.8	1,277	5–2281 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa	44	59	2,079–2,447	3,544A	84	24–15	Y	N–Y	122	0	140	.80†	3.12†	7.7†	103†	3–1491 407 31
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	39	1,920–3,000	4,300A	72	24–..	N	Y–N	103	0	107	4.51	1.40	3.4	1,324	4–1933 703 41
Easton, Pa.	34	39	1,800–2,160	3,200S‡	72	10–14	N	Y–N	79	0	94	1.68	3.00	3.5	479	5–2312 954 41
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	42v	2,434–2,652	4,003C	84	24–13	N	Y–N	95	4	112	4.16	2.02	3.8	109	not available
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	43	2,010–2,280	3,300B‡	72	24–15	Y	Y–Y	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	5–2167 878 35
Elgin, Ill.	38	37	2,610–2,610	3,390B‡	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	91	8	112	3.00	1.95	3.4	867	4–1644 595 41
Elkhart, Ind.	33	54	2,280–2,400	3,500M	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	132	10	141	1.09	4.32	10.1	1,072	4–1824 671 37
Elmira, N. Y.	45	80	2,145–2,475	3,975A	72	10–14	N	Y–Y	203	0	220	3.20	1.69	5.8	553	4–1881 705 38
Elyria, Ohio	25	39	2,448–2,640	3,240M	72	24–14	N	N–Y	93	0	100	3.28	3.09	6.1	539	5–2335 864 38
Enid, Okla.	28	22†	1,920–2,220†	2,700C‡†	84	10– 2†	..	N–Y†	45	...	47	5.04	3.31	5.2	966	6–2793 1001 36
Everett, Mass.	47	104	2,400–2,500	3,600B	56	10–16	Y	Y–N	275	0	293	2.11	2.70	3.4	626	3–note 3
Everett, Wash.	30	51	2,520–2,700	3,720S‡	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	143	11	169	1.87	2.76	15.7	117	3–1244 412 39
Fargo, N. D.	33	36	2,040–2,400	3,300C‡	84	24–14	N	Y–N	57†	1†	63†	1.18	.83	5.9	204	5–2252 942 40
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	83v	2,532–2,624	4,055M	72	10–14	Y	Y–Y	227	0	234	4.40	2.94	7.2	613	4–note 3
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	42	1,962–2,130	2,820B‡	84	24–15	N	Y–N	89	36	126	1.52	4.61	8.9	168	4–1993 660 32

Fort Smith, Ark......	37	53	1,886–2,034	3,156C‡	84	10–15	N	N–N	103	0	135	8.68	5.45	4.8	1,814	4–1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala........	37	..	....–..C‡	.....	..	..–..	..	..–..	...	0	...	1.62†	1.02†	5.4†	304†	6–2723	991	37
Galesburg, Ill........	29	26	2,385–2,385M	2,740	84	24–14	N	N–N	57	0	62	4.38	6.77	7.8	563	6–2661	915	43
Garfield, N. J........	28	0v	None–None	50M	..	..–..	N	Y–N	...	12	27	6.43	.51	1.9	355	6–2553	830	45
Great Falls, Mont....	30	35	2,400–2,688	3,480M	56	3P–15	N	Y–N	...	...	...	.83	2.78	3.5	236	6–2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis......	46	62	2,040–2,340	3,960B	90	24–15	Y	N–..	142	56	223	1.54	2.54	5.2	29	4–1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C......	35	47	2,079–2,244	3,600C	84	10–15	Y	Y–Y	107	0	119	39.40	10.05	8.6	4,629	5–2214	748	30
Hackensack, N. J....	26	44	2,200–2,800	4,000A	84	24–15	N	Y–N	125	31	175	1.12	2.11	4.5	250	4–1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md.....	32	14v	2,040–2,040	NoneD	84	12– 0	N	Y–N	27	19	69	....	....	...	...	5–2453	880	38
Hamtramck, Mich....	50	67	3,420–3,420	4,590S	72	24–30	Y	Y–N	253	13	268	7.02	3.22	6.7	1,002	3–1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa.....	28	0v	None–None	None	..	..–..	N	Y–N	...	15	26	....	....	...	...	5–2140	727	43
Haverhill, Mass......	47	81v	2,008–2,008	3,000C‡	72	10–14	N	Y–N	219	0	248	3.28	4.19	5.0	659	4–note 3		
Hazleton, Pa.........	38	..	....–....	.....C‡	..	..–..	..	..–..	50	0	54	3.63†	2.58†	...	2,295†	5–2351	902	37
High Point, N. C.....	38	57v	1,950–2,220	4,800A	84	10–12	Y	N–Y	97	...	114	3.87†	5.19†	4.1†	933†	5–2116	626	39
Huntington Pk, Calif..	29	31	2,820–3,018	4,470C	72	24–15	N	Y–N	87	...	103	2.97	2.74	2.5	1,193	5–2301	864	39
Hutchinson, Kan.....	30	33	2,040–2,400	3,420M‡	84	24–15	..	Y–Y	...	...	...	6.30	2.17	6.7	942	4–1826	612	45
Inglewood, Calif......	30	35	2,490–2,640	3,840C	72	24–15	N	N–N	67	0	75	12.63	4.96	2.4	412	5–2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich........	50	87	2,069–2,820	4,789C	73	24–15	Y	Y–Y	215	0	229	4.74	3.12	9.7	491	4–1906	771	44
Jamestown, N. Y.....	43	73	2,497–2,635	3,765M	72	10–15	N	Y–N	186	25	228	1.80	2.12	4.0	440	3–1456	433	41
Johnson City, Tenn...	25	25	1,433–1,710	2,220A	84	10–10	N	Y–Y	35	0	51	2.37	2.60	3.8	621	5–2206	677	42
Joliet, Ill.............	42	47	2,400–2,400	3,450B‡	84	24–15	Y	Y–N	107†	0†	113†	1.62	3.78	5.2	309	5–2122	662	46
Joplin, Mo...........	37	51	1,817–1,917	2,795M‡	56	3P–14	N	Y–N	106	12	126	3.78†	1.33†	...	357†	6–2591	905	32
Kearny, N. J.........	39	88	2,500–3,000	5,000C	84	24–17	Y	Y–N	283	0	313	1.38	31.04	3.2	426	3–1317	423	35
Kenosha, Wis.........	49	64	2,673–2,799	4,600B	84	24–14	N	Y–N	189	70	214	2.71	2.16	6.7	408	4–1552	556	37
Kingston, N. Y......	29	41	2,160–2,400	3,610B	72	10–15	N	Y–N	97	0	104	2.24	1.43	6.0	380	4–1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.........	34	61	2,220–2,400	3,500M	72	24–15	N	Y–N	116	20	142	2.41	2.24	11.2	219	5–2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis.......	43	73	2,246–2,354	3,240B	72	24–14	N	N–Y	174	55	238	1.40	3.88	8.7	160	3–1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind........	29	47	2,340–2,340	3,500M	84	24–15	Y	N–N	113	0	128	4.83	3.42	...	...	5–2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex..........	39	57	1,140–1,584	3,300C	72	24–15	N	N–N	63	11	85	.72†	.43†	3.3†	218†	6–2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa.........	27	17v	1,800–1,800	350C‡	84	24–14	N	Y–N	3	0	27	.48	5.07	2.0	237	6–2745	772	39
Lewiston, Me.........	39	53	2,166–2,236	3,436B	84	24–14	N	Y–Y	121	9	147	2.85	3.04	11.6	249	not available		
Lexington, Ky.......	49	90	1,815–1,980	3,804A	72	24–15	N	N–N	188	48	245	1.25	5.37	8.8	1,409	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio..........	45	51	2,288–2,460	3,300M	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	118	0	175	5.04	4.36	4.5	1,109	6–2735	1057	43
Lorain, Ohio.........	44	45v	2,816–2,816	3,780S	72	24–14	Y	N–..	FH†	0†	122†	2.66	1.56	3.6	739	4–1532	482	42
Lower Merion tp, Pa..	40	14v†	1,920–2,460†	3,000C†	..	..–..	..	Y–N†	...	20	77	3.73	3.52	4.2	899	5–2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex........	32	33	2,274–2,412	4,008A	84	24–15	N	Y–N	69	12	99	9.84	4.12	...	...	23–note 1		
Lynchburg, Va.......	45	76	1,640–2,283	3,581A	84	24–14	N	N–Y	160	18	198	1.87	3.05	7.0	271	4–1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio......	37	39	2,370–2,520	3,000S	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	83†	0†	88†	4.57†	5.23†	6.1†	746†	6–2664	1088	41
Marion, Ind.........	27	50	1,980–2,160	3,500M	78	24–14	Y	N–N	111	...	136	5.74	6.87	11.0	528	5–2105	535	32
Marion, Ohio........	31	38	2,010–2,310	2,970S	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	94	24	...	1.10†	1.42†	6.2†	175†	6–2514	1042	40
Mason City, Iowa....	27	36	1,980–2,250	3,600A	72	24–15	N	N–Y	69	0	73	2.11	1.33	4.1	507	4–1984	736	36
Massillon, Ohio......	27	23v	2,200–2,400	2,880S	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	...	...	...	2.26	4.75	4.0	567	5–2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.........	27	15	2,370–2,460	3,020M	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	39	0	42	.44	1.00	4.0	110	6–2800	1171	44
Melrose, Mass.......	25	36	2,300–2,600	3,700M	84	..–16	N	Y–N	94	10	136	2.40	1.66	2.3	1,023	4–note 3		
Meriden, Conn.......	39	53v	2,555–2,555	4,040B	76	10–14	N	Y–N	146	0	156	2.15†	2.83†	...	587†	4–note 3		
Meridian, Miss.......	35	45	1,920–2,112	3,366M‡	84	24–14	N	Y–N	88	0	104	1.31	2.73	6.6	199	6–2660	1137	30
Miami Beach, Fla....	28	54	3,043–3,792	5,744A	72	10–12	N	N–N	143	3	178	1.32	.59	5.4	248	5–2437	1084	37
Michigan City, Ind...	26	33	2,400–2,400	3,500M	72	24–14	N	N–Y	76†	...	84†	1.00	1.96	7.1	138	5–2120	859	36
Middletown, Conn....	26	19v	2,540–2,540	3,500C	72	10–14	N	Y–Y	45	0	73	.81†	.81†	...	260†	5–note 3		

Table XVII-A.—Fire Department Data for All Cities Over 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands)				FIRE-LOSS			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.,	Year
									Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946			
25,000 to 50,000—continued																		
Middletown, Ohio	31	33	$1,818–2,328	$3,300C‡	72	24–14	N	N–Y	$ 86	0	$ 99	$ 4.13	$2.58	6.0	$ 169	5–2310	887	39
Mishawaka, Ind	28	47	2,220–2,280	3,500M	84	24–14	N	Y–Y	110	0	134	.89	1.00	4.3	202	4–1615	563	41
Moline, Ill	35	35	2,436–2,436	3,400M	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	76	0	89	2.37†	1.15†	1.6†	1,507†	4–1664	655	37
Monroe, La	28	46	1,872–2,136	3,750	72	24–15	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	6–2542	794	34
Montclair, N. J	40	68	2,100–3,000	5,000S‡	84	10–17	Y	Y–N	213	40	273	1.40	1.40	2.6	552	3–1308	477	42
Muncie, Ind	50	72	2,535–2,580	4,500M	72	24–15	N	Y–N	147†	0†	161†	8.38	5.00	6.8	1,247	5–2449	959	36
Muskegon, Mich	*48*	70	2,490–2,820	4,240A	73	24–15	N	Y–Y	183	0	202	2.31	8.10	2.2	9,921	4–1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla	32	40	1,848–1,848	3,300A	84	10–14	Y	N–Y	83	0	99	4.91	2.29	6.3	765	5–2204	884	41
Nashua, N. H	33	61v	2,132–2,442	3,968B	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	2.12	4.60	8.8	241	5–2018	638	30
New Albany, Ind	25	39	2,040–2,040	3,500M	84	24–10	N	N–Y	80†	140†	220†	5.72	2.40	9.4	595	6–2802	942	46
Newark, Ohio	31	33	2,160–2,220	2,940S	72	24–14	Y	N–Y	76	0	79	2.26†	1.56†	6.8†	325†	5–2312	725	26
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	46	2,250–2,700	4,100C‡	84	10–15	..	Y–N	127	0	151	3.61	3.41	5.5	649	5–2308	827	46
Newburgh, N. Y	32	59v	2,210–2,600	3,390A	72	10–15	N	Y–Y	141	0	153	3.19	3.10	5.1	633	3–1172	430	42
New Castle, Pa	48	46	2,378–2,528	2,894C‡	72	10–..	N	N–N	114	10	137	4.23†	1.96§†	5.5†	774†	6–2688	1021	28
New London, Conn	30	33v	2,400–2,640	3,800A	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	76	0	84	1.10†	2.44†	6.9†	157†	5–note 3		
Newport, Ky	31	38	2,190–2,190	2,532A	72	24–14	Y	Y–Y	92	0	107	.58	1.01	7.2	83	4–1927	732	42
Newport, R. I	31	63v	1,936–2,210	3,392A	72	10–14	N	Y–N	126†	24†	164†	.74	1.99	7.0	106	not available		
Newport News, Va	*37*	74v	2,226–2,550	4,800A	84	24–12	N	Y–N	158	10	182	1.95	6.22	6.6	240	4–1744	736	35
Norristown, Pa	38	..	....–....	.....	..	..–..	..	..–..	....	0	44	1.58	.78	3.0	527	4–1966	688	27
N. Bergen tp, N. J	40	..	....–....	.....S‡	..	..–..	..	..–..	...	...	...	5.75	1.50	2.8	210	4–1734	673	39
Norwalk, Conn	40	55v	2,508–2,909	5,110B	72	10–14	N	Y–N	148	9	174	1.05	1.68	5.1	204	4–note 3		
Norwood, Ohio	34	36	2,120–2,290	3,100M	72	24–14	Y	Y–..	...	...	...	4.44	.77	3.7	167	5–2051	829	33
Ogden, Utah	44	52	2,124–2,980	4,020M‡	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	130	0	145	4.70	2.22	5.8	820	6–2898	1252	40
Orange, N. J	36	55	2,100–3,000	5,000S‡	..	10–17	N	Y–N	160	0	164	2.81	2.40	2.9	991	4–1628	537	41
Orlando, Fla	37	..	....–....	C	..	..–..	..	..–..	87†	15†	113†	.68	1.32	1.2	546	5–2181	748	46
Oshkosh, Wis	39	65	2,279–2,579	3,479B	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	164	47	231	1.54	2.72	5.8	267	3–1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	31	2,400–2,400	2,880S‡	84	24–14	N	N–N	65	0	103	1.72	2.26	6.9	252	6–2648	1117	39
Owensboro, Ky	30	48	1,890–1,920	2,700C‡	84	24–14	Y	Y–Y	74†	0†	95†	1.97	1.46	7.0	278	4–1945	628	41
Paducah, Ky	34	45	1,776–1,890	3,000A	72	24–14	N	N–N	86	10	103	2.00	1.77	9.7	209	5–2199	848	46
Parkersburg, W. Va	30	25	1,980–2,280	2,760C‡	72	24–14	N	Y–N	46	0	51	1.23	1.95	2.6	463	5–2034	917	40
Pensacola, Fla	37	66	2,058–2,260	4,016A	84	24–30	Y	N–N	138	...	185	2.54	3.87	6.1	416	6–2646	883	39
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	32v	2,550–2,950	3,600D‡	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	.43†	....	1.2†	365†	4–1794	756	36
Petersburg, Va	*31*	49	1,560–1,920	3,120A	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	84	0	95	.77	1.58	7.6	103	4–1753	533	33
Pittsfield, Mass	50	63	2,336–2,519	3,800M	72	10–14	N	Y–N	161	0	173	1.94	2.29	3.6	537	5–note 3		
Plainfield, N. J	37	56	2,200–2,950	4,700M	84	10–14	N	N–N	153	63	238	1.32	3.49	4.0	334	3–1451	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex	*46*	33†	1,800–2,160†	4,200A†	72	10–15†	..	N–N†	85	0	98	1.08†	1.00†	1.5†	707†	5–2169	786	30
Port Huron, Mich	33	52	2,484–2,724	3,798A	73	24–20	N	N–Y	130	0	137	10.67	5.32	8.3	1,296	4–1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	44	1,980–2,220	3,300A	72	24–15	Y	Y–Y	101	0	107	8.30	2.92	6.1	1,340	4–1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	53v	2,175–2,575	3,740C	72	10–16	N	Y–N	142	...	195	2.66†	2.47†	7.0†	378†	4–1541	590	30

Quincy, Ill.	40	46	2,100–2,100	2,600M	..	24–10	Y	Y–N	98	0	105	3.85	1.57	10.1	377	5–2337	846	41
Raleigh, N. C.	47	61	1,770–2,112	3,300S	84	10–10	Y	..–N	107	0	128	2.19	2.13	15.6	140	4–1665	526	31
Revere, Mass.	34	80	2,350–2,350	3,550M	67	24–21	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	5.21	2.68	2.4	2,185	4–note 3		
Richmond, Ind.	35	44	2,250–2,280	4,500M	..	24–15	N	N–Y	106	31	144	.69	2.54	7.8	888	4–1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif.	35	47	2,526–2,856	4,900B	84	24–15	N	Y–N	112	5	123	5.11	2.01	3.6	1,447	5–2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn.	26	33	2,100–2,340	3,900C	72	24–15	N	Y–N	75	9	92	2.15	1.93	5.3	403	6–2735	1200	31
Rock Island, Ill.	43	48	2,100–2,400	3,240B	78	24–15	Y	Y–N	89†	0†	99†	.91	2.95	5.8	160	5–2445	986	41
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	21v	2,100–2,280	3,300A	SP	24–14	Y	N–N	33†	13†	60†	1.04	.95	5.4	193	5–2155	837	42
Rome, Ga.	26	45	1,800–1,980	3,600	84	24–15	Y	..–Y	85	...	99	1.04	1.62	10.3	98	5–2334	779	38
Rome, N. Y.	34	47v	2,100–2,500	3,800S	72	24–14	N	N–N	116	0	123	2.47	2.79	4.6	528	4–1891	714	40
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	29v	2,525–3,175	3,775A	73	24–14	N	Y–N	83	8	98	5.20	2.53	7.1	734	5–2131	858	31
Salem, Mass.	41	82v	2,600–2,600	3,800M	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	203	0	235	1.66	2.91	5.9	281	2–note 3		
Salem, Ore.	31	47	2,352–2,352	3,480C	84	24–14	N	..–Y	93	0	100	11.32†	5.00†	...	1,002†	5–2177	742	40
San Angelo, Tex.	26	35	2,052–2,160	3,000A	..	24–15	Y	Y–Y	66	8	77	2.88	2.28	7.0	417	20–note 1		
San Bernardino, Cal.	44	62	2,310–2,736	4,320M	72	24–14	N	Y–N	137	0	148	5.32	2.04	3.6	1,144	5–2419	779	36
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	48	2,280–2,400	3,600C	72	24–15	N	Y–N	113	0	119	4.75	1.58	3.3	1,228	5–2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	71	2,460–2,700	4,620B	72	24–14	N	Y–N	143	0	171	1.40	1.49	4.0	318	4–1859	481	46
Sharon, Pa.	26	21	2,554–2,614	3,408C‡	72	10–14	N	Y–Y	44	15	63	1.44†	1.85†	.7†	1,977†	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	57	2,370–2,460	3,540B	84	24–15	Y	N–N	133	54	204	1.24	1.04	4.5	282	4–1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	60	1,776–2,060	3,420M‡	84	24–14	N	N–N	105	0	117	.93	.93	4.9	187	6–2614	945	31
South Gate, Calif.	27	38	2,820–3,000	4,800C	72	24–15	N	Y–Y	101	2	110	2.33†	2.27†	2.1†	662†	6–2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	48	1,968–2,149	3,054M‡	84	10–14	Y	Y–Y	105	0	115	10.56	7.92	8.4	1,242	5–2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn.	48	89	2,700–3,000	5,625B	74	10–14	Y	Y–N	228	13	263	4.63	3.75	2.2	2,078	4–note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio	38	36	2,199–2,280	2,784S	72	24–15	Y	Y–N	...	0	...	1.26	1.52	3.3	388	5–2367	901	45
Superior, Wis.	35	70	2,160–2,340	3,600B	84	24–14	N	N–Y	170	37	218	7.06	9.90	7.6	930	4–1790	386	41
Taunton, Mass.	37	69v	2,008–2,208	3,606A	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	2.30	3.54	7.4	309	4–note 3		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	40	1,930–2,875	4,500A	84	24–15	N	Y–N	113	41	169	2.24	1.09	6.1	358	3–1145	482	38
Torrington, Conn.	27	25v	2,539–2,738	4,111M	70	10–14	N	Y–N	68	11	86	1.30	1.02	4.3	304	5–note 3		
Tucson, Ariz.	37	46	2,316–2,676	4,500A	72	24–15	N	N–N	110	0	119	13.24	5.13	2.7	4,996	4–1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	27v	1,968–2,256	3,492C‡	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	48	0	66	3.33	2.53	3.9	835	5–2480	927	27
Tyler, Tex.	28	34	1,848–2,184	3,300A	84	24–12	N	N–N	68	0	75	2.90	3.31	3.6	796	6–2821	992	40
University City, Mo.	33	26	2,025–2,250	3,188M	96	24–16	Y	N–Y	61	13	79	1.67	.76	2.7	629	6–note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	40	48v	1,900–2,400	3,600M	48	3P–14	N	Y–N	127	...	136	3.30	3.10	4.4	757	4–note 3		
Warren, Ohio	43	50	2,235–2,724	3,900M	72	24–14	N	Y–Y	138	0	155	1.84	1.28	3.9	473	4–1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	29	..	....–....	.... D†	..	..–..	...	.–.	31	37	93	...	...	..	...	not available		
Washington Pa.	26	14†	1,812–1,812†	2,520C‡†	72	10–4†	...	Y–N†	..	...	..	3.08	1.32	5.1	437	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass.	35	66v	2,400–2600	4,000C	72	10–16	Y	Y–N	174	0	207	1.71	1.98	2.2	764	3–note 3		
Watertown, N. Y.	33	48	2,170–2,470	3,600A	84	24–14	Y	Y–N	103	0	109	4.12	2.94	6.5	635	4–1538	508	42
Waukegan, Ill.	34	28	2,400–2,700	3,780M	72	24–14	N	Y–N	72	...	105	1.44	3.54	5.3	266	5–2289	1051	40
Wausau, Wis.	27	39	2,040–2,220	3,180B	84	24–15	Y	Y–Y	81	35	138	6.37	2.03	9.1	694	5–2035	580	40
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	35v	2,280–2,640	3,780B	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	...	...	...	2.86	1.26	3.3	870	4–1545	594	33
West Allis, Wis.	36	43	2,538–2,678	4,038B	84	24–15	N	Y–Y	117	45	166	.94	1.18	2.5	372	4–1957	794	43
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	55	2,362–2,767	4,686A	72	10–14	N	Y–N	152†	3†	172†	.75	1.40	4.3	185	5–note 3		
W. Haven t, Conn.	30	16v	2,212–2,577	3,460B	72	10–14	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	6–note 3		
W. New York, N. J.	39	74	2,000–2,800	4,800S‡	67	10–21	Y	Y–N	...	...	...	.97	1.15	2.1	468	3–1188	414	35
W. Orange, N. J.	26	42	2,050–2,800	4,500S‡	68	10–17	N	Y–N	122	31	158	1.50	.76	5.3	291	4–1686	547	38
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	35	2,100–2,340	3,900A	84	24–17	N	N–N	...	...	...	1.09	1.59	3.5	311	5–2093	806	35
White Plains, N. Y.	40	84v	2,150–3,300	5,475S‡	72	10–18	N	Y–N	244	15	279	1.45	1.08	3.9	367	2– 942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	58	1,943–2,070	3,795A	72	24–15	Y	N–N	117	0	129	4.71	8.50	2.7	174	5–2328	850	38

TABLE XVII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000: 1947—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week	Hours on Day Shift; Annual Paid Vac.	Dwelling Inspection	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1946 (in thousands)			FIRE-LOSS				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
									Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1946	Ave. Per Capita 1942–46	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1946	
25,000 to 50,000—continued																
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	30	32	$2,280–2,457	$3,276C	72	24–14	Y	Y–N	$ 80	0	$ 85	$3.07	$ .96	3.0	$1,026	4–1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa.....	44	61	1,945–2,028	2,900S‡	56	10–14	N	Y–N	112	21	156	1.84	1.28	3.2	565	5–2383 811 40
Wilmington, N. C....	33	76	2,175–2,400	4,200A	72	12–14	Y	Y–Y	158	0	172	3.39	2.47	10.8	310	6–2681 1083 35
Woodbridge tp, N. J..	27	6v†	2,400–2,950†	NoneD†	84	24– 0†	..	Y–N†	...	...	...	3.93†	....	1.5†	2,723†	4–1942 794 42
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	112	1,900–2,214	4,700C	70	10–14	N	N–N	230†	37†	295†	1.69	3.54	3.3	517	not available
Wyandotte, Mich....	31	54	2,933–3,322	5,168B	73	24–16	N	Y–Y	161	2	175	2.61	4.96	12.8	206	5–2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash.......	27	47	2,400–2,640	3,600C‡	70	24–15	N	N–N	120	...	128	2.11†	2.61§†	6.7†	314†	4–1740 524 40
Zanesville, Ohio......	38	38	1,933–2,173	2,794S	72	24–14	N	N–Y	...	...	...	.29	1.76	4.9	628	6–2801 968 44

NOTE: The following 52 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time employees in Table XVII-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded: Alexandria, Virginia, 400; Belleville, New Jersey, 32; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,300; Beverly Hills, California, 1; Bristol, Connecticut, 15; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 1; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 17; Clifton, New Jersey, 65; Concord, New Hampshire, 129; Cranston, Rhode Island, 36; East Providence, Rhode Island, 50; Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 19; Galveston, Texas, 1; Garfield, New Jersey, 175; Hagerstown, Maryland, 1,000; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2,500; Haverford, Pennsylvania, 35; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 20; High Point, North Carolina, 6; Hoboken, New Jersey, ...; Lawrence, Massachusetts, 25; Lorain, Ohio, 50; Manchester, New Hampshire, 30; Massillon, Ohio, 6; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 154; Mount Vernon, New York, 502; Nashua, New Hampshire, 20; Newburgh, New York, 42; New London, Connecticut, 1,000; Newport, Rhode Island, 20; Newport News, Virginia, 110; Norwalk, Connecticut, 100; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 448; Portland, Maine, 13; Poughkeepsie, New York, 68; Reading, Pennsylvania, ...; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 38; Rome, New York, 3; Royal Oak, Michigan, 35; Salem, Massachusetts, 1; Schenectady, New York, 302; Taunton, Massachusetts, 14; Torrington, Connecticut, 25; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 8; Waltham, Massachusetts, 21; Watertown, Massachusetts, 1; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, 1; West Haven, Connecticut, 225; White Plains, New York, 200; and York, Pennsylvania, 2,000.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XVII-B.

TABLE XVII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1947

This table lists all but 148 of the municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. The ities not reporting are listed at the end of the table. Population in italics indicates post-1940 igure given in Table III. Under **Employees** the first figure is the number of full-time paid emloyees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is he number of volunteer firemen. In the column on **Work Hours Per Week,** etc. leaders (. . .) ndicate information not available or if a volunteer department that such data do not apply to hat city. **Expenditures** for salaries and wages are not shown if the number of volunteer firemen xceeds the number of full-time paid employees except in the case of cities not paying their voluneers; if volunteers are paid, the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of ayment to volunteers (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance lassification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanaion of other columns see the notes at the beginning of Table XVII-A. Notes referred to in the ast column are at end of table.

PAYMENTS TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

—payments on basis of number of Fires	H—payments on basis number Hours worked
—Gross or lump sums to the companies	S—nominal Salary U—Unpaid

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
berdeen, S. D.	17	23–30	$1,800–2,040	$2,640M‡	..–24–14	Y–N	H	$46.1	6–2957 903 36
berdeen, Wash.	19	31–0	2,680–2,700	3,600S	72–24–15	Y–N	$87.7	96.4	4–1905 624 33
drian, Mich	14	21–0	1,800–2,220	2,520S‡	73–24–14	Y–Y	48.9	56.0	6–2751 1075 30
lbany, Calif.	11	18–0	2,580–3,090	4,140C	72–24–15	Y–N	43.5	50.5	5–2065 647 32
lbany, Ga.	19	31–0	2,123–2,338	5,800C	72–12–15	Y–Y	72.0	....	3–1357 345 22
lliance, Ohio	22	22–10	2,310–2,400	3,000M	72–24–14	Y–Y	42.0†	54.0†	6–2519 1028 43
lpena, Mich	13	21–0	1,872–2,328	2,820A	73–24–15	N–N	46.0	50.0	6–2883 756 30
mbridge, Pa.	19	4–25	2,400–2,690	2,962C	..–..–15	Y–Y	F	13.7	not available
mes, Iowa	13	13–3	1,920–2,220	3,000A	84–24–15	Y–Y	26.3	28.8	6–2812 1025 38
mesbury t, Mass.	11	8–32	2,184–2,184	2,534B	84–10–14	Y–Y	S	54.3	6-note 3
naconda, Mont.	11	12–0	2,448–2,568	2,916M	3P–15	Y–N	27.2†	28.0†	5–2491 1072 40
naheim, Calif.	11	7–18	2,250–2,550	4,020C	72–10–15	Y–N	G	17.7	6–2835 1070 30
nderson, S. C.	19	20–0	1,935–1,980	2,580C	84–11–14	Y–Y	29.4†	34.5†	5–2124 815 43
ndover t, Mass.	11	17–26	2,184–2,444	3,120M	72–10–14	Y–N	S	56.9	5-note 3
nnapolis, Md.	13	10–25	2,100–2,100	C	..–10–15	Y–N	U	27.0	not graded
nsonia, Conn.	19	0–325	None-None	250M	..–..–..	Y–N	U	22.4	6-note 3
rdmore, Okla	17	18–0	1,726–1,795	2,323A	84–24–15	..–Y	34.5	36.1	6–2893 917 34
rkansas City, Kan.	13	12–10	1,680–1,920	2,640A	84–10–14	Y–Y	25.2	27.0	5–2423 708 39
rnold, Pa.	11	3–140	2,280–2,280	2,520C‡	48– 8–15	Y–N	U	8.0	6–2514 860 24
sbury Park, N. J.	15	41–0	2,200–2,700	3,900A	72–10–14	Y–N	109.5	125.9	CS-note 2
shland, Ohio	12	5–40	2,500–2,500	2,760M	72–24–14	Y–Y	H	16.8	6–2863 973 34
shland, Wis.	11	20–0	1,710–2,019	2,430B	84–24–14	Y–Y	38.2	79.2	6–2888 824 43
shtabula, Ohio	21	21–0	2,250–2,600	3,500A	72–24–14	Y–Y	55.1	61.0	7–3130 1277 40
storia, Ore.	10	19–0	2,628–2,748	3,696A	84–24–14	Y–N	45.9	51.2	4–1920 842 34
tchison, Kan.	13	16–0	1,680–1,860	2,400..	84–12–14	N–Y	30.6	33.5	5–2268 896 45
thol t, Mass.	11	7–34	2,300–2,300	2,900C	84–..–14	Y–Y	S	33.6†	6-note 3
ttleboro, Mass.	22	45–0	2,227–2,227	2,900M	3P–14	N–N	106.5	150.2	4-note 3
uburn, Me.	20	26–26	2,014–2,121	2,848A	SP–14	Y–Y	62.7	74.0	not available
ugusta, Me.	19	19–31	1,976–2,080	2,808M	84–12–14	Y–Y	GS	53.5	not available
ustin, Minn.	18	20–0	2,130–2,580	3,300M	84–24–14	N–N	39.1	44.6	6–2928 1007 46
arberton, Ohio	24	33–0	2,300–2,574	3,300M	72–24–14	N–N	80.1	84.2	6-note 5
arre, Vt.	11	13–35	2,040–2,158	2,938C	84–24–14	Y–Y	H	35.4	not available
artlesville, Okla.	16	15–12	1,440–2,040	2,700A	84–24–15	Y–N	30.2	32.0	6–2571 1083 36
atavia, N. Y.	17	24–0	1,850–2,150	2,800C	72–..–14	Y–N	54.5	62.8	5–2403 897 35
ath, Me.	10	9–57	....–2,180	2,650C	SP–14	Y–Y	....	....	not available
edford, Ind.	13	17–0	2,400–2,400	3,180M	84–24–15	N–Y	33.3	58.1	7–3086 1156 30

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insuranc Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Bell, Calif.	11	8-0	2,400-2,700	3,180C	72-24-14	Y-N	20.8	21.7	7-3427 1092
Bellaire, Ohio	14	7-15	1,800-1,800	2,400M	72-24-14	Y-N	S	....	7-3304 1258
Bend, Ore	10	9-21	2,580-2,880	3,480A	84-24-14	N-Y	22.8U	26.3	5-2375 773
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	22-0	2,112-2,481	3,630A	73-24-15	Y-Y	49.0	54.0	6-2881 1070
Berwick, Pa	13	0-700	None-None	180..	..-..-..	Y-Y	U	6.4	not available
Bessemer, Ala	23	18-0	2,184-2,364	3,240C	84-24-14	Y-N	40.4	47.5	6-2960 1191
Biddeford, Me	20	10-35	1,560-1,560	2,107M	SP-7	Y-N	G	....	not available
Big Spring, Tex	13	15-0	1,890-2,160	3,120A	84-24-12	Y-N	26.5	27.6	27-note 1
Billings, Mont	23	30-0	2,280-2,580	3,600M	3P-15	N-N	70.5	77.5	6-2728 1069
Biloxi, Miss	17	26-0	1,620-1,620	2,160C‡	84-24-15	Y-N	40.9	45.1	6-2908 898
Birmingham, Mich	11	17-18	2,640-2,940	4,320A	73-24-14	Y-Y	S	42.1	6-2630 819
Bismarck, N. D	15	8-8	1,620-2,100	2,760C‡	77-12-14	N-N	15.5	20.6	8-3595 1348
Bloomington, Ind	21	21-0	2,220-2,220	3,500M	74-24-15	Y-Y	48.2	52.0	7-3039 1196
Blue Island, Ill	17	6-24	2,220-2,220	2,700M	84-24-14	Y-Y	H	16.7†	5-2109 657
Bogalusa, La	15	17-0	1,320-1,704	3,300C‡	72-10-15	Y-Y	26.6	39.7	5-2157 742
Boone, Iowa	12	11-19	2,040-2,280	2,580M	84-24-14	N-Y	H	22.1	6-2980 1203
Boulder, Colo	13	13-0	1,740-2,083	2,430A	84-24-15	Y-N	25.5	38.1	5-2316 881
Bowling Green, Ky	15	19-0	1,800-1,800	2,400M	84-24-14	Y-N	....	....	5-2449 807
Bradford, Pa	18	22-0	2,049-2,201	2,880S‡	72-10-14	Y-N	53.5	57.9	not available
Brainerd, Minn	12	5-49	2,364-2,364	2,484B	48- 8-12	N-N	H	12.9	7-3158 1091
Braintree t, Mass	16	28-40	2,050-2,350	3,500C	72-10-14	Y-N	H	....	4-note 3
Brawley, Calif	12	11-6	2,750-2,820	4,200C	70-10-15	N-N	29.0	....	6-2914 569
Bremerton, Wash	15	74-0	2,460-2,580	3,600M‡	84-24-15	N-N	189.0†	243.6†	5-2422 1031
Bristol, Pa	12	9-..	2,118-2,118	785M	56- 8-14	Y-N	....	....	5-2177 294
Bristol t, R. I	11	0-250	None-None	300C	..-..-..	Y-N	....	....	not available
Brookfield, Ill	11	4-14	2,820-2,820	3,600C	84-24-15	N-Y	H	16.8	6-2616 1106
Brownwood, Tex	13	10-53	1,584-1,584	2,314C	SP-15	N-Y	F	20.1†	31-note 1
Brunswick, Ga	15	25-0	1,710-1,800	2,820..	72-24-15	Y-N	53.8	64.8	6-2565 792
Burlingame, Calif	16	18-3	2,640-3,000	4,080C	72-24-14	Y-N	49.3	60.4	4-1795 674
Butler, Pa	24	22-0	1,950-2,040	2,556S‡	72-10-14	..-Y	45.7†	45.9†	not available
Cairo, Ill	14	13-20	1,920-1,920	2,100S‡	72-24- 7	Y-N	25.5U	35.5	6-2955 1033
Calumet City, Ill	13	7-3	2,400-2,400	2,640B	84-24-15	Y-N	16.9	18.7	6-2973 1181
Cambridge, Ohio	15	12-12	1,500-1,620	1,800S	74-24-14	Y-Y	15.0	....	7-3491 1329
Campbell, Ohio	14	8-10	2,520-2,520	2,760M	56- 8-15	Y-N	F	....	7-3220 1268
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	14-0	1,620-1,620	1,800S‡	72-24-15	Y-N	18.7	21.5	7-note 3
Carlisle, Pa	14	0-..	None-None	360C	..-..-..	Y-N	G	16.7	not available
Carnegie, Pa	13	9-0	2,049-2,250	2,610C	72-10-14	Y-Y	19.0	21.0	6-2895 1167
Carteret, N. J	12	7-..	2,500-2,500	75D	48- 8-14	N-N	26.8	30.5	D-note 2
Carthage, Mo	11	11-0	1,680-1,740	2,280M	84-24-14	Y-N	18.1	22.2	6-note 3
Casper, Wyo	18	21-0	1,980-2,400	3,120M	76-24-15	Y-N	....	....	5-2309 922
Centralia, Ill	16	11-1	1,800-2,496	2,724M‡	84-24-10	N-..	21.0	27.1	7-3343 1281
Chambersburg, Pa	15	14-..	1,950-1,950	None	84-24-15	N-N	29.1	38.9	not available
Champaign, Ill	23	21-0	2,100-2,100	3,000B‡	84-24-21	N-Y	29.6†	56.5†	5-2314 901
Chanute, Kan	10	9-10	1,680-1,740	2,400M‡	84-24-15	Y-Y	H	....	6-2751 996
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	0-360	None-None	None	..-..-..	Y-N	L	19.4	2407 747
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	38-0	1,980-2,400	3,060M‡	84-24-15	Y-Y	78.6	83.7	6-2569 994
Chickasha, Okla	14	16-0	1,800-1,800	2,100M	84-24-15	Y-Y	29.6	49.1	6-2771 792
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	19-30	1,740-1,860	2,640M	72-24-15	Y-Y	U	....	5-2405 970
Chippewa Falls, Wis	10	13-0	1,794-2,105	2,312B	84-24-11	Y-Y	27.3	30.2	6-2929 1021
Clairton, Pa	16	18-0	2,274-2,502	3,282M‡	3P-15	Y-N	48.2	62.0	6-2649 938
Claremont t, N. H	12	10-41	2,282-2,303	2,750E	SP-14	Y-Y	HS	....	A1-note 4
Clarksdale, Miss	12	21-0	1,500-2,168	3,000M‡	84-24- 0	Y-Y	40.2	43.4	5-2205 719
Clarksville, Tenn	12	10-25	1,800-1,800	2,100C	..-24-15	Y-N	H	22.4	6-2941 876
Clayton, Mo	13	13-0	2,334-2,568	3,900C	84-24-16	Y-N	35.1	37.3	6-note 3
Clearwater, Fla	10	17-0	1,980-2,160	3,000C	84-24-15	Y-N	24.6	27.9	5-2204 741
Cleburne, Tex	11	9-4	1,750-1,800	1,860M	84-24- 7	N-N	15.4	17.9	31-note 1
Cleveland, Tenn	11	3-16	1,800-2,040	960C‡	..-..- 7	Y-Y	F	8.9	6-2956 1250
ffside Park, N. J	17	12-45	2,450-2,450	3,250M	84-10-15	Y-N	S	34.6†	D-note 2
is, N. M	10	4-16	1,800-2,000	2,600C	SP-15	Y-N	F	12.9	7-3319 995

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho..	10	7–2	2,160–2,160	2,520M	SP–14	N-N	12.4	23.8	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan......	17	17–15	1,500–2,088	2,544M‡	72–24–15	Y-N	46.0	51.9	5–2275 585 38
Columbia, Pa........	12	0–200	None-None	50C	..–..– 0	Y-N	L	6.5	not available
Columbus, Ind.......	12	20–0	2,280–2,400	3,180M	84–24–15	N-N	45.0	53.0	6–2538 966 43
Columbus, Miss......	14	18–0	1,860–1,920	2,400C	..–24–10	Y-N	34.5	41.0	6–2982 1136 41
Compton, Calif......	16	22–0	2,580–2,880	3,980A	72–24–15	Y-N	54.4	67.8	6–2769 1093 41
Connellsville, Pa.....	14	7–50	2,040–2,040	2,400S	72–10–14	Y-N	G	....	not available
Connersville, Ind.....	13	15–0	2,184–2,292	3,000M‡	84–24–14	N-N	....	33.9	4–2050 620 42
Corning, N. Y.......	16	15–6	2,100–2,400	3,350B	72–10–15	Y-Y	40.9	46.2	4–1507 509
Corsicana, Tex.......	15	14–0	1,470–1,500	2,160M‡	SP–15	Y-N	....	....	23-note 1 38
Cortland, N. Y.......	16	5–164	2,481–2,481	300D	72–10–..	Y-N	G	....	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio......	12	10–30	2,160–2,220	2,520M	72–24–15	Y-Y	F	29.2	7–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N. J.....	13	9–22	2,300–2,500	3,800C	72–10–15	..–N	F	31.1	C-note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind...	11	..–..	2,076–....	3,216..	84–24–15	N-N	40.4	42.1	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis.........	11	4–21	2,370–2,650	1,020B	84–24–15	Y-NR	G	19.8	7–3200 988 37
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	21	17–2	2,520–2,940	3,420M	72–24–14	Y-Y	....	....	5–2447 668 43
Dalton, Ga..........	10	7–5	2,100–2,100	2,520C	..–10–15	N-Y	....	....	6–2951 1085 45
Danvers t, Mass......	14	15–31	2,400–2,400	3,500B	84–10–14	Y-N	S	....	5-note 3
Daytona Beach, Fla...	23	42–0	2,124–2,184	3,600C	84–24–15	Y-Y	78.6	90.1	5–2186 516 45
Decatur, Ala..........	17	9–0	1,976–2,059	2,750C	SP–7	N-N	20.2	....	7–3205 1214 43
Denison, Tex........	16	25–0	1,680–1,920	2,400C‡	84–24–15	Y-N	45.4	50.6	16-note 1
Denton, Tex.........	11	11–30	1,920–2,100	NoneM	84–24–10	Y-N	S	....	23-note 1
Derby, Conn.........	10	0–..	None-None	690S	..–..–..	Y-N	U	29.0†	5-note 3
Dickson City, Pa.....	12	0–56	None-None	NoneD	..–..– 0	N-N	U	....	not available
Dixon, Ill...........	11	9–0	2,280–2,280	2,472M	72–24–14	Y-Y	15.4	17.3	7–3286 1187 44
Dormont, Pa.........	13	4–20	2,274–2,670	....	48– 8–14	N-N	H	13.5	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala.........	17	24–0	2,100–2,340	3,600C‡	84–24–10	Y-N	35.1	43.7	6–2762 1016 44
Dover, N. J.........	10	4–120	....–2,600	3,000M	48– 8–14	Y-N	S	....	D-note 2
Du Bois, Pa.........	12	0–1200	None-None	65D‡	..–..–..	Y-Y	G	....	not available
Dunkirk, N. Y.......	18	19–200	2,140–2,340	2,720C	72–10–14	Y-N	44.2U	56.2	4–1998 788 34
Dunmore, Pa........	23	19–0	1,920–1,920	2,100C	72–10–15	N-N	31.8†	35.1†	not available
Duquesne, Pa........	21	19–0	2,160–2,460	3,300..	3P–14	Y-N	49.4	50.3	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla........	10	9–0	1,800–1,980	2,520M	84–24–15	Y-N	15.2	17.3	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn.....	10	15–4	1,328–1,456	1,860C	..–11– 0	N-N	22.4	32.6	6–2763 969 35
E. Hartford t, Conn..	19	33–52	2,821–2,821	4,250B	77–..–14	Y-Y	H	100.8	6-note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio..	24	22–0	2,610–2,610	2,880S	72–24–14	Y-Y	51.9	61.7	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill......	12	9–0	1,800–2,280	2,700B	84–24–15	N-..	21.9	23.8	6–2861 910 44
East Point, Ga.......	12	17–0	2,010–2,508	3,696C	84–10–15	Y-Y	40.1	44.4	6–2598 1041 45
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	11–26	2,000–2,500	3,225C	72–10–14	Y-N	S	46.8	5-note 3
El Centro, Calif......	10	11–8	2,400–2,800	4,032C	84–24–15	Y-N	23.6	28.9	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Kan......	10	9–0	1,584–1,968	2,580A	72–10–15	N-..	17.8	19.4	6–2708 861 44
El Reno, Okla.......	10	8–11	1,800–1,920	2,700A	84–24–15	Y-Y	H	....	6–2727 1072 43
Elizabeth City, N. C..	12	12–32	1,800–1,920	NoneB	84–24–10	Y-N	G	26.3	5–2437 888 46
Ellwood City, Pa.....	12	4–36	2,400–2,400	2,760A	48– 8–14	Y-Y	H	13.6	not available
Elmhurst, Ill.........	15	4–18	2,340–2,340	360M	..–24–15	Y-Y	F	19.0†	6–2777 1061 42
Elmwood Park, Ill....	14	7–10	2,100–2,412	2,820C	84–24–21	Y-N	F	....	6–2504 882 39
Elwood, Ind.........	11	15–0	2,508–2,508	3,000M	84–24–15	Y-Y	27.2†	28.1†	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan.......	13	11–0	1,840–1,980	2,220C	..–10–15	Y-Y	21.1	23.8	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N. Y.......	18	32–0	2,574–2,860	4,345B	84–24–15	Y-Y	66.5	75.5	4–1955 820 38
Escanaba, Mich......	15	19–0	1,716–1,896	2,676A	73–24–14	Y-Y	34.6	37.8	6–2716 885 27
Eugene, Ore.........	21	..–..	2,160–2,580	3,600A	..–24–14	N-..	45.3	50.1	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif........	17	17–200	2,400–2,520	....D	72–10–14	Y-Y	U	43.0	7–3266 919 35
Fairhaven t, Mass....	11	5–47	1,820–1,872	2,960C	SP–24	Y-N	H	20.2	5-note 3
Fairmont, W. Va.....	23	22–0	2,220–2,220	2,940C‡	78–24–15	Y-N	46.4	57.7	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn......	15	14–0	1,980–1,980	2,376C‡	84–24–14	N-N	21.7	24.5	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa..........	14	8–60	2,400–2,400	2,940C‡	72–10–14	Y-N	21.1U	21.5	not available
Fayetteville, N. C....	17	19–38	1,980–2,400	3,600C	84–24–10	Y-Y	S	57.1	5–2355 725 46
Fergus Falls, Minn...	11	0–27	None-None	360D	..–..–..	N-Y	H	5.3	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich.......	23	27–0	3,000–3,300	4,400C	73–24–10	Y-Y	81.2	86.8	6–2704 865 30

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Findlay, Ohio	20	23–0	1,920–2,340	2,880M	72–24–14	N–N	49.5	57.4	6–2825 1102 37
Florence, S. C.	16	30–23	1,800–2,280	1,200B	84–12–15	..–Y	....	23.2	6–2988 1291 44
Forest Park, Ill	15	9–2	2,490–2,490	3,250B‡	72–24–17	N–N	20.0	22.2	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo	12	15–1	1,734–1,848	2,244M	96–24–15	Y–N	22.6	26.1	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	23–0	1,920–2,220	2,940S‡	84–24–14	N–Y	52.5	55.0	4–1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	27–0	2,178–2,594	3,549A	72–24–14	Y–Y	60.1	69.0	5–2022 777 43
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	13–0	1,920–1,920	2,400M	72–24–14	N–N	23.2	26.0	6–2834 1038 37
Fort Scott, Kan	11	12–10	1,620–1,620	2,100M‡	..–..–15	N–N	20.3	22.7	6–2962 1089 44
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	6–12	2,100–2,400	2,800C	78–24–15	Y–N	12.5U	14.6	6–2903 996 40
Fostoria, Ohio	13	11–0	2,160–2,280	2,520M	72–24–14	Y–Y	24.0	27.5	6–2805 888 42
Frankfort, Ind	14	6–14	2,117–2,117	3,000M	84–24–15	Y–N	43.8U	45.3	6–2750 873 38
Frankfort, Ky	11	11–0	1,860–1,860	2,100C	84–12–14	N–..	16.9†	18.2†	7–3237 1357 43
Frederick, Md	16	12–0	1,886–1,886	NoneD	84–24– 7	N–Y	20.2†	29.6†	not graded
Freeport, Ill	22	23–0	2,100–2,100	2,760B	72–24–15	N–N	47.3	70.1	5–2420 979 39
Freeport, N. Y	20	0–0	None-None	None	..–..–..	Y–N	....	34.3	6–2615 842 34
Fremont, Neb	12	6–84	2,040–2,040	2,400M	72–24– 7	Y–N	G	26.5	6–2995 1126 37
Fremont, Ohio	15	15–2	2,046–2,310	2,666M	72–24–14	Y–Y	32.2	35.4	6–2968 1010 39
Fullerton, Calif	10	7–24	2,850–3,173	3,849C	70–24–15	Y–N	F	28.1	6–2613 917 39
Fulton, N. Y	13	14–19	2,188–2,545	3,260B	72–24–14	..–..	H	46.2	4–1919 700 39
Gainesville, Fla	14	24–0	1,980–2,208	4,184A	84–24–15	Y–N	44.6	52.4	4–1669 608 42
Gainesville, Ga	10	12–0	1,950–2,184	2,574A	84–12–15	Y–Y	20.6†	23.1†	6–2527 919 42
Garden City, N. Y	11	16–60	2,200–2,800	NoneD	70–10–14	Y–Y	38.2U	46.7	5–2190 811 34
Gardner, Mass	20	21–48	2,425–2,425	3,450M	72–10–14	Y–N	S	78.5	5-note 3
Gastonia, N. C	21	32–0	1,827–2,016	3,150A	72–24–10	..–Y	52.1	56.9	5–2117 863 43
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	0–140	None-None	NoneS‡	..–..–..	Y–N	U	36.1	6–2812 850 34
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	27–0	1,967–2,275	3,000B	84–24–14	N–N	60.7	68.2	4–1600 553 42
Gloucester, Mass	24	45–30	2,158–2,238	3,150C‡	84–12–16	Y–N	108.0	116.0	4-note 3
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	7–80	1,680–....	300C	48– 8–..	N–N	S	24.8	E-note 2
Gloversville, N. Y	23	17–13	2,090–2,420	3,575C	84–24–17	Y–N	58.3	70.0	4–1695 464 41
Goldsboro, N. C	17	16–0	1,720–1,958	2,894A	SP–14	Y–N	28.3	30.5	4–1941 683 45
Goshen, Ind	11	13–0	....–2,340	3,000M	84–24–14	Y–N	....	....	6–2619 952 41
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	24–5	1,980–2,190	2,700C	76–10–14	Y–Y	47.4	102.5	5–2284 763 27
Grand Island, Neb	19	25–0	1,860–2,160	2,640M	84–24–11	Y–N	46.9	55.4	6–2769 1078 39
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	13–0	1,920–2,280	3,120A	84–24–15	Y–N	26.2	31.9	6–3019 1203 28
Greeley, Colo	16	15–0	1,949–2,172	2,774C	84–24–15	Y–Y	22.0†	23.5†	6–2824 1170 35
Greenfield t, Mass	16	17–37	2,145–2,536	3,600C	72–10–16	Y–Y	S	59.4	4-note 3
Greenville, Miss	21	22–0	2,100–2,100	3,600C	84–12–15	Y–N	44.3	48.9	5–2124 775 38
Greenville, N. C	13	7–36	1,890–2,136	2,700C	84–24–14	Y–N	H	....	5–2224 775 42
Greenville, Tex	14	18–0	1,695–1,800	2,820C‡	84–24–10	Y–Y	41.2	61.4	26-note 1
Greenwood, Miss	15	15–0	1,995–2,040	3,000M‡	84–24– 7	N–N	....	....	6–2570 990 43
Gretna, La	11	2–100	1,560–1,560	NoneD	..–..– 7	Y–N	U	3.7	7–3446 829 32
Griffin, Ga	13	18–0	1,620–1,920	3,060A	84–24–10	Y–Y	29.7	34.5	5–2219 755 43
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	27–0	3,000–3,240	4,300C	72–24–20	Y–N	65.5	83.3	4–1863 720 43
Guthrie, Okla	10	14–0	1,680–1,800	2,520A	84–10–15	Y–N	19.0†	20.9†	6–2871 651 40
Hannibal, Mo	21	24–0	1,680–1,800	2,088C	72–24–15	Y–N	42.6	48.7	6-note 3
Hanover tp, Pa	16	18–350	1,920–1,920	540C	56–..–14	Y–Y	H	46.0	not available
Harrisburg, Ill	11	3–6	2,040–2,040	2,220S‡	56–..– 7	N–N	F	4.5	8–3847 1468 39
Harrison, N. J.	14	60–49	2,000–3,000	4,400C	72–10–19	Y–N	130.0	145.0	D-note 2
Harvey, Ill	18	11–17	2,476–2,476	3,132M‡	84–24–21	Y–N	F	35.5	5–2122 888 38
Hastings, Neb	15	19–14	1,934–2,112	2,970M	84–24–15	N–N	31.3	37.8	6–2672 956 41
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	33–0	1,800–1,800	2,400C‡	76–24–10	Y–N	46.0†	51.0†	6–2687 726 39
Helena, Mont	15	19–0	2,268–2,376	2,970C‡	3P–14	Y–N	39.8†	47.8†	6–2791 1143 42
Hempstead, N. Y	21	1–458	None-None	3,400D	..–..–14	N–N	18.3	38.6	5–2420 937 34
Henderson, Ky	13	26–0	1,596–1,596	1,752C‡	84–24–15	Y–N	41.2†	43.1†	6–2937 1077 43
Hibbing, Minn	16	42–0	1,620–2,076	3,060C	3P–14	N–Y	92.6	112.7	5–2145 629 41
Highland Park, Ill	14	14–0	2,400–2,400	3,740C‡	84–24–14	Y–Y	34.8	37.9	not available
Highland Park, Tex.	10	21–0	2,390–2,588	2,310M	78–10–12	Y–N	42.2	43.2	19-note 1
Hillside tp, N. J	19	26–0	2,200–3,000	4,200C	70–10–..	..–..	79.6	82.2	C-note 2
Hobbs, N. M	11	3–26	2,400–2,700	3,000M	72–12–15	Y–N	U	10.4	8–3724 1092 39

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Holland, Mich	15	7–26	....–2,718	1,640B	72–24–14	..–Y	S	41.6	6–2600 910 30
Homestead, Pa	19	15–0	2,500–2,500	3,600C	84–..–12	Y–N	52.5	65.7	5–2313 956 24
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	14–8	1,620–1,620	1,980C‡	96–24–14	Y–N	....	....	6–2894 843 43
Hornell, N. Y	16	13–10	2,046–2,244	3,300S	70–10–15	N–N	36.8	47.5	5–2142 835 37
Hot Springs, Ark	21	47–0	1,740–2,160	3,744C	84–24–15	N–N	75.6	82.0	5–2323 740 36
Hudson, N. Y	12	0–600	None-None	200D	..–..–..	Y–Y	U	13.3†	5–2263 925 42
Huntington, Ind	14	23–0	2,160–2,160	3,000M	84–24–14	Y–N	51.4	54.7	6–2954 971 42
Huntsville, Ala	13	18–0	1,680–1,980	3,600C	84–24–15	Y–N	34.8	68.4	7–3052 1143 43
Huron, S. D	11	5–40	2,010–2,160	2,820D	84–24–14	Y–Y	H	15.8†	7–3449 1330 45
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	13–14	2,220–2,460	3,120M	78–24–15	Y–Y	H	49.8	7–3204 1066 38
Independence, Kan	12	13–0	1,515–1,590	2,040C	84–24–14	..–Y	21.4	23.0	6–2628 880 40
Independence, Mo	16	13–0	2,160–2,160	2,500M	70–..–14	N–N	....	29.8	7-note 3
Iowa City, Iowa	17	13–..	1,890–2,130	2,490M	84–24–15	N–N	23.5	25.9	6–2857 1096 46
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	11–0	1,620–2,000	2,580B	72–24–15	N–Y	19.6†	20.2†	6–2843 1072 27
Ironwood, Mich	13	15–25	1,980–1,980	2,400A	73–24–20	N–Y	H	40.3	6–2841 1036 27
Ithaca, N. Y	20	25–300	2,040–2,400	3,360B	84–10–14	Y–Y	G	75.3	4–1597 567 37
Jackson, Tenn	24	31–0	1,860–1,920	3,000M‡	84–12–10	N–Y	....	....	5–2466 973 37
Jacksonville, Ill	20	14–0	1,920–1,920	2,520M	72–24–15	N–Y	....	30.0	7–3006 1066 41
Janesville, Wis	23	27–0	2,220–2,520	3,780B	84–24–15	Y–Y	56.7	64.1	5–2319 895 34
Jeannette, Pa	16	6–25	2,040–2,400	2,760S‡	72–10–14	N–N	HF	18.4	not available
Jefferson City, Mo	24	21–0	1,980–2,100	2,508M	84–24–15	Y–N	38.3	42.2	6-note 3
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	12–0	1,980–....	3,000S	84–24–10	Y–N	24.9	37.5	5–2379 782 40
Johnson City, N. Y	18	23–0	1,976–2,600	3,700C	84–24–14	Y–Y	63.2	67.9	4–1965 799 38
Johnstown, N. Y	11	14–6	1,870–2,090	2,400M	84–24–15	Y–N	30.4	39.7	4–1953 783 41
Jonesboro, Ark	12	7–..	1,680–1,764	2,520M	SP–15	N–N	F	13.0†	6–2540 916 45
Kankakee, Ill	22	23–0	2,028–2,131	2,640M	84–24–14	Y–N	43.7	....	7–2684 1080 37
Keene, N. H	14	9–51	2,132–2,369	2,750C	SP–14	N–Y	S	32.7	A1-note 4
Kenmore, N. Y	19	8–85	2,803–2,803	3,744M	48– 8–14	Y–Y	....	30.3	4–1903 761 31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	20–0	1,920–2,040	2,400C‡	..–24–14	Y–N	....	....	7–2676 1056 39
Kewanee, Ill	17	13–3	2,000–2,100	2,340M‡	..–24–15	Y–N	25.4	27.4	7–3414 1276 42
Key West, Fla	13	21–175	2,100–2,100	3,000D	84–..–15	Y–..	....	....	6–2927 857 43
Kingsport, Tenn	14	14–16	1,890–2,280	2,700A	72–10–14	Y–Y	H	33.1	5–2330 740 42
Kingston, Pa	21	9–63	2,040–2,040	1,200C	56– 8–10	Y–N	H	28.4†	not available
Kinston, N. C	15	33–15	1,644–2,156	3,000..	84–24– 7	Y–Y	....	......	5–2340 786 43
Kirkwood, Mo	12	18–0	....–2,220	3,000C‡	..–24–15	Y–Y	35.0	37.5	6-note 3
La Grange, Ga	22	16–0	1,716–1,956	3,300B	84–24–15	Y–N	28.0	34.3	6–2915 1134 37
La Grange, Ill	10	2–20	2,244–2,332	1,200M	..–24–15	N–..	H	7.9	5–2347 872 44
La Porte, Ind	16	24–0	2,385–2,460	3,600M	84–24–15	Y–N	60.2	65.5	5–2120 711 40
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	63–0	2,600–2,600	3,650M	3P–17	Y–Y	171.2	184.2	4–1998 683 32
Laconia, N. H	13	9–50	2,088–2,236	2,706C	SP–7	Y–N	G	35.6	A1-note 4
Lafayette, La	19	14–0	1,500–1,716	2,400M‡	84–10–15	Y–N	....	....	5–2452 788 38
Lake Charles, La	21	19–3	1,740–1,740	2,400M	72–24–15	Y–N	35.7	36.8	5–2450 920 39
Lakeland, Fla	22	24–11	2,260–2,400	3,900A	84–24–15	N–N	44.7	65.3	5–2099 793 43
Lansdowne, Pa	11	0–110	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	5.9†	5–2043 612 27
Laramie, Wyo	11	13–15	1,620–2,400	2,860A	72–24–15	Y–N	H	28.6	6–2613 967 38
Laurel, Miss	21	23–0	2,010–2,094	2,580C‡	84–10–14	Y–Y	41.0†	44.0†	7–3240 964 38
Lawrence, Kan	14	21–0	1,860–....	2,220M	..–11–14	Y–Y	36.5	39.5	5–2276 743 38
Lawton, Okla	18	25–0	1,880–1,880	2,640M	84–24–15	Y–N	46.7	54.2	6–2951 840 34
Leavenworth, Kan	19	18–0	1,860–1,860	2,520M‡	84–10–15	N–Y	....	....	5–2479 867 44
Lewiston, Idaho	11	17–6	2,220–2,400	3,200C‡	84–24–14	Y–N	36.3	39.7	5–2060 642 40
Lewistown, Pa	13	..–..	None-None	50..	..–..–..	Y–N	....	8.8	not available
Lexington t, Mass	13	17–22	2,566–2,855	3,798C	SP–14	Y–N	F	40.8†	5-note 3
Lexington, N. C	11	9–18	1,920–2,160	3,000A	SP–10	Y–Y	S	22.7	6–2658 936 41
Lincoln, Ill	13	6–4	1,920–1,920	2,100A	72–24– 7	Y–Y	11.4	12.1	6–2951 1059 32
Lincoln Park, Mich	15	13–0	2,800–3,228	3,900B	73–24–14	Y–Y	33.9	42.6	6–2646 971 28
Linden, N. J	24	56–0	2,350–3,000	4,800C	72–11–15	Y–N	141.8†	161.3†	C-note 2
Little Falls, N. Y	10	12–25	2,220–2,300	2,850..	..–24–14	Y–N	H	19.8	5–2114 829 41
Lockport, N. Y	24	41–0	2,260–2,590	3,360B	72–11–15	Y–N	83.8†	89.3†	4–1874 681 32
Lodi, Calif	11	10–23	2,500–3,000	4,800C	72–10–15	N–N	HF	31.7	5–2134 454 40

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Lodi, N. J.	12	0–60	None-None	100D	..–..– 0	Y–N	S	....	E-note 2		
Logan, Utah	12	22–0	2,040–2,340	3,180M‡	72–10–15	..–Y	47.3	52.6	4–1965	472	41
Logansport, Ind	20	42–0	2,190–2,280	3,500M	72–24–15	Y–Y	98.1	105.5	5–2083	798	35
Longview, Tex	14	20–0	....–1,900	2,880A	..–24–14	Y–N	43.0	48.8	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash	12	30–0	2,640–2,880	4,080M	73–24–17	N–N	41.1	46.1	4–1963	673	46
Lynbrook, N. Y	15	0–250	None-....	None	..–..–..	Y–N	U	21.0†	5–2181	874	33
Lynwood, Calif	11	12–0	2,456–2,810	3,600C	..–24–15	Y–Y	26.5	28.2	6–2582	992	41
McAlester, Okla	12	18–0	1,625–1,800	2,400A	84–24–15	Y–Y	28.0	43.1	6–2910	874	33
McAllen, Tex	12	1–52	None-None	3,600	..–..–..	..–N	U	9.5	28-note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa	17	9–9	1,980–2,040	2,400C	78–10– 7	Y–Y	19.7	23.8	6–2667	956	31
Mahanoy City, Pa	13	0–..	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–Y	....	13.6†	not available		
Mamaroneck, N. Y	13	0–300	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	16.9	4–1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan	12	6–6	1,590–1,860	2,340M‡	84–24–15	Y–Y	13.2	15.1	6–2753	944	42
Manitowoc, Wis	24	36–0	2,250–2,370	3,170B	84–24–15	Y–Y	88.5	89.4	4–1960	648	41
Mankato, Minn	16	23–12	2,070–2,343	3,432C‡	84–24–14	Y–N	47.4	78.7	5–3424	835	37
Maplewood, Mo	13	9–0	2,250–2,250	3,036C‡	..–24–14	Y–Y	....	22.3†	6-note 3		
Marietta, Ohio	15	12–..	2,100–2,100	2,480S	72–24–12	Y–Y	23.5†	25.9†	6–2882	937	28
Marquette, Mich	16	21–0	2,160–2,340	2,820C‡	73–24–14	N–N	44.1	59.2	6–2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex	18	24–25	1,800–2,016	2,820A	..–24–14	Y–Y	F	39.7	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	16–16	1,980–2,310	3,096M	84–24–15	Y–Y	28.1	33.5	5–2466	902	38
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	0–100	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	F	4.2	6–2907	1117	38
Martinsburg, W. Va	15	13–25	1,848–1,848	2,280C	84–24–15	Y–N	U	21.5	6–2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va	10	11–8	1,560–1,980	2,640B	84–24–12	N–Y	17.6	23.2	8–3666	1357	44
Mattoon, Ill	16	13–0	2,100–2,280	2,820C‡	84–24–10	N–Y	24.8	29.2	7–3361	1142	44
Maywood, Calif	11	8–0	2,460–3,000	3,720C	72–24–15	Y–N	18.5	20.3	7–3321	1143	33
Meadville, Pa	19	16–100	2,047–2,180	2,778S‡	72–10–14	Y–Y	S	37.8†	not available		
Medford, Ore	11	13–24	2,436–2,508	3,000M	84–24–14	..–N	H	33.5	5–2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill	11	5–15	2,460–2,460	2,160M	72–24–15	N–Y	H	9.2†	6–2869	1031	44
Menasha, Wis	10	11–0	2,175–2,175	2,500B	84–24–10	N–..	17.2†	33.7†	6–2770	1024	39
Menominee, Mich	10	17–0	1,679–1,827	2,340C	72–24–15	N–Y	30.4	33.5	6–2768	699	28
Merced, Calif	10	8–25	2,640–2,640	3,200C	72–24–15	Y–N	18.4U	20.1	5–2443	944	40
Methuen t, Mass	22	32–12	2,592–2,592	3,269C	72–10–14	Y–N	97.1	111.4	4-note 3		
Middlesborough, Ky	12	5–0	1,920–1,920	2,100C‡	SP–10	Y–N	9.6	....	7–3417	1317	42
Midland, Mich	10	15–10	2,580–2,760	3,800A	73–24–10	N–..	25.1	38.7	7–3473	1262	30
Milford t, Mass	15	14–40	2,184–2,496	3,000C	72–10– 0	Y–N	HS	48.4	5-note 3		
Millburn tp, N. J	12	10–40	1,800–2,600	3,750C	84–10–21	Y–N	F	32.4	......		
Millville, N. J	15	3–38	2,184–2,392	200D‡	56– 8–14	N–N	FS	12.5†	E-note 2		
Milton t, Mass	19	33–10	2,325–2,700	3,900C	70–10–14	Y–N	59.0†	69.0†	4-note 3		
Mineola, N. Y	10	0–120	None-None	NoneD	..–..–..	Y–N	U	3.7	6–2822	892	34
Minot, N. D	17	15–35	1,980–2,172	3,000A	72–24–12	Y–Y	H	30.5	6–2892	1049	39
Missoula, Mont	18	20–0	2,117–2,448	2,820C‡	3P–15	N–Y	44.6	46.2	6–2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D	11	7–28	1,680–1,680	1,980M	84–24–10	Y–N	....	15.4	7–3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo	13	14–0	1,865–1,980	3,000A	72–24–14	Y–Y	20.5	22.4	8-note 3		
Modesto, Calif	16	23–24	2,640–3,000	5,400C	74–11–15	Y–Y	F	69.5	3–1465	419	42
Monroe, Mich	18	33–0	2,475–2,580	3,240C	73–24–14	..–Y	78.7	94.7	5–2414	624	30
Monrovia, Calif	13	13–8	2,250–2,460	3,600C	70–24–15	Y–N	25.9	31.2	5–2458	811	37
Monterey, Calif	10	15–8	2,520–2,850	3,840A	72–24–14	Y–N	45.1	85.2	5–2338	936	35
Morgantown, W. Va	17	14–8	1,755–2,280	3,060A	72–24–14	Y–Y	26.3†	29.8†	6–2688	1096	35
Morristown, N. J	15	12–200	2,000–2,700	3,440M	84–10–12	Y–N	G	....	C-note 2		
Moultrie, Ga	10	17–0	2,080–2,080	3,120A	84–24–10	Y–Y	36.5	43.7	6–2741	854	44
Moundsville, W. Va	14	8–0	1,800–2,100	2,300C	90–24–15	Y–N	11.2	12.5	6–2990	1140	24
Mt. Clemens, Mich	14	18–25	2,460–2,850	3,300S‡	73–24–15	Y–Y	G	57.5	6–2882	920	29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	6–32	2,178–2,688	3,262C	48– 8–14	Y–N	S	20.6	4–1971	747	33
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	10–6	2,220–2,220	2,340B	84–24–11	Y–N	22.4	25.4	8–3810	1499	39
Muscatine, Iowa	18	19–5	1,816–1,981	2,642M	84–24–14	Y–Y	32.7	69.9	5–2481	874	37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	15–0	2,400–2,600	3,260M	72–24–14	Y–Y	42.4	46.2	6–2658	866	30
Nampa, Idaho	12	17–0	2,040–2,280	3,600M‡	84–10–14	N–Y	....	51.0	6–2658	603	30
Natchez, Miss	15	6–0	2,100–2,100	None	84–12– 0	N–N	....	14.0†	7–3409	1020	37
Natick t, Mass	14	23–15	2,600–2,600	3,600C	72–..–14	Y–N	....	....	4-note 3		

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands) Total for Department	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Naugatuck, Conn	15	9–81	2,545–2,545	2,970C	84– 9–14	Y-N	G	26.2	6-note 3
Needham t, Mass	12	20–18	2,450–2,750	3,850C	72–10–16	Y-N	....	71.9	4-note 3
Neenah, Wis	11	13–0	2,250–2,400	2,940B	84–24–14	Y-NR	29.9	33.0	6–2628 962 37
New Bern, N. C	12	12–150	2,004–2,244	600B	84–..–20	Y-Y	G	21.9	5–2436 784 45
New Castle, Ind	17	17–0	2,228–2,280	3,120M	84–24–13	Y-Y	42.8	45.9	6–2814 1029 38
New Kensington, Pa	24	6–125	2,520–2,520	3,300C‡	72–12–14	Y-N	G	19.6	4–1743 536 41
New Philadelphia, O	12	4–20	2,100–2,100	2,340S	72–24–14	Y-Y	H	16.9	8–3515 1427 38
Newton, Iowa	10	7–7	1,980–2,220	2,520M	84–24–14	Y-Y	15.2	17.7	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan	11	10–0	1,596–2,100	2,940A	84–24–14	N-Y	19.9	23.3	6–2941 1058 45
Niles, Mich	11	15–0	2,604–2,904	3,480B	73–24–14	Y-N	46.4	53.4	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	14–0	2,424–2,544	3,131S	72–24–15	Y-Y	....	....	7–3406 1393 25
Norfolk, Neb	10	10–80	....–1,860	2,400D	72–24–24	Y-N	G	17.9	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla	11	16–11	1,500–1,980	3,000A	84–24–15	Y-N	27.5	31.7	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass	22	30–0	1,916–2,190	3,075M	72–10–14	Y-N	71.3	75.9	4-note 3
N. Attleboro t, Mass	10	11–22	2,210–2,366	3,250C	84–10–14	Y-N	S	36.4	5-note 3
N. Little Rock, Ark	21	48–0	2,040–2,400	3,480	84–12–15	N-N	....	....	5–2291 769 39
North Platte, Neb	12	8–38	1,890–1,890	2,571M	84–24–14	Y-N	F	....	6–2994 1149 38
N. Providence t, R. I	12	0–125	....–....	....	..–..–..	Y-N	U	8.9†	not available
N. Tonawanda, N. Y	20	22–600	2,769–2,969	5,089C	..–10–15	Y-Y	H	72.8	4–1776 393 24
Northampton, Mass	25	37–4	2,242–2,516	3,199M	72–10–14	Y-N	115.8	124.2	5-note 3
Northbridge t, Mass	10			(no town fire department)					
Norwich, Conn	24	43–10	2,079–2,578	3,568C	72–10–16	N–..	102.2	119.1	4-note 3
Norwood t, Mass	15	22–14	2,300–2,600	3,700C	70–10–15	Y-N	47.4†	54.4†	4-note 3
Nutley, N. J	22	13–65	2,300–3,000	300S‡	..–24–12	Y-N	S	42.1	C-note 2
Okmulgee, Okla	16	14–0	1,680–1,680	2,220M‡	84–24–14	Y-Y	27.0	....	6–2683 1092 36
Olean, N. Y	22	23–0	2,160–2,340	2,595M	72–10–14	Y-N	53.5	58.5	4–1713 634 39
Olympia, Wash	13	16–0	2,400–2,400	3,300M‡	84–10–14	N–..	42.1	48.0	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y	10	11–60	1,575–2,070	2,908S	84–24–14	N-N	HS	29.6	4–1859 619 39
Oneonta, N. Y	12	9–22	2,080–2,320	2,843C	84–24–14	Y-Y	H	26.2	4–1854 724 41
Ontario, Calif	14	12–18	2,481–2,760	4,140C	72–24–15	Y-N	F	32.5	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C	11	12–13	1,800–2,059	3,036C‡	84–24–15	Y-N	S	32.5	5–2368 704 42
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	10–6	1,920–1,920	2,160M	..–24–15	Y-Y	19.3	22.1	6–2827 960 40
Oswego, N. Y	22	33–0	1,720–1,800	2,800S	72–10–15	N-N	63.4	70.7	5–2087 834 39
Ottawa, Ill	16	12–10	2,340–2,340	2,580B‡	78–24–15	Y-Y	25.1†	29.9†	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan	10	7–0	1,740–1,740	2,580	..–..–14	Y-Y	13.3	14.8	6–2963 1187 44
Owosso, Mich	14	21–0	2,040–2,160	2,500M‡	73–24–14	Y-Y	44.1†	49.5†	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12	12–8	2,508–2,772	3,564A	72–24–14	N-Y	33.6	35.9	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex	12	9–0	1,944–1,944	2,160M‡	SP–..	N-N	16.1	16.5	23-note 1
Palo Alto, Calif	17	24–8	2,400–2,880	4,300B	72–10–28	Y-N	65.9	76.7	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex	13	9–21	1,896–2,112	2,520A	96–24–15	Y-Y	F	19.3†	24-note 1
Panama City, Fla	12	14–13	1,770–1,800	2,400A	78–12– 7	..–N	24.0	36.0	7–3087 1034 45
Paris, Tex	19	29–0	1,845–1,985	2,400M	72–24–10	Y-N	40.8	44.8	21-note 1
Parma, Ohio	16	11–0	2,453–2,676	....M	72–24–..	N-N	19.5†	20.6†	8-note 5
Parsons, Kan	14	17–0	1,770–1,800	2,340M‡	84–24–15	Y-Y	31.9	33.2	5–2276 845 40
Peabody, Mass	22	40–8	2,451–2,451	3,500M	67–10–17	Y-N	....	....	5-note 3
Peekskill, N. Y	17	18–400	2,300–3,000	750D	72–10–14	Y-Y	U	70.1†	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill	19	11–0	2,160–2,160	2,340B‡	84–24–14	Y-N	23.5	25.2	6–2889 1244 38
Peru, Ind	12	22–0	2,160–2,160	3,000M	84–24–15	N-N	53.9	....	5–2174 770 41
Pine Bluff, Ark	21	25–0	1,620–1,740	2,700C	84–11–15	N-N	43.9	56.0	5–2493 823 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	17–2	2,315–2,592	3,493A	72–24–15	Y-Y	46.8	62.4	5–2165 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan	18	18–0	1,680–1,860	2,700M‡	84–10–10	N-N	32.0	36.8	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa	18	10–60	1,920–1,920	550C‡	..–12–15	Y-N	H	23.0	not available
Plains tp, Pa	16	7–25	1,739–1,739	1,824S‡	56– 8–15	N-N	H	....	not available
Plattsburgh, N. Y	16	11–6	2,000–2,200	2,650M	84–24–15	Y-N	20.4†	26.0†	6–2362 966 40
Plymouth t, Mass	13	21–35	2,180–2,560	3,649S	72–10–14	Y-N	....	65.0	5-note 3
Plymouth, Pa	16	22–25	2,180–2,560	3,649D	70–10–14	Y-N	S	....	not available
Ponca City, Okla	17	19–0	1,770–2,100	3,000M‡	72–10–14	Y-N	40.4	43.9	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo	11	9–2	1,716–1,980	2,112E	..–24–14	N-N	14.1†	15.6†	7-note 3
Portsmouth, N. H	15	17–44	2,400–2,400	2,800C	84–24–15	Y-N	S	38.6†	A1-note 4

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Pottstown, Pa	20	9-0	....-3,600	400D	..-..-14	Y-N	17.1	22.2	not available
Pottsville, Pa	25	1-9	None-None	2,760B‡	..-..-..	Y-N	GS	21.8	not available
Provo, Utah	18	0-16	....-....	600M‡	..-..-..	N-Y	S	5.5	6-2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J	17	48-0	2,350-2,800	4,050C	..-..-15	Y-N	....	84.4	B-note 2
Rapid City, S. D	14	11-24	2,075-2,220	2,820A	..-24-14	..-Y	U	25.5	6-2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass	11	12-45	2,200-2,550	3,413C	72-10-14	Y-N	S	42.8	5-note 3
Red Bank, N. J	11	0-245	None-None	None	..-..-..	Y-N	U	13.8	D-note 2
Redlands, Calif	14	12-10	2,340-2,772	3,960B	77-24-15	Y-N	28.6	31.5	5-2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Cal	13	10-12	2,460-2,580	3,880C	72-24-15	..-NR	H	21.2†	7-3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif	12	16-13	2,880-3,300	4,500A	72-10-14	Y-N	....	43.2	4-1729 494 41
Reno, Nev	21	71-0	2,580-2,760	4,500M	84-24-15	N-N	158.2	183.9	4-1980 605 45
Rensselaer, N. Y	11	10-200	2,200-2,200	470B	84-24-14	Y-N	29.4U	48.4	4-2086 830 41
Richmond, Calif	24	151-0	3,060-3,300	6,000A	66-10-15	Y-N	473.3	487.0	5-2054 628 43
Richmond Hghts., Mo	13	7-0	1,950-2,190	2,850C‡	SP-15	Y-N	16.5	19.5	6-note 3
Ridgefield Park, N. J	11	0-116	None-None	NoneD‡	..-..-..	Y-..	S	12.6	C-note 2
Ridgewood, N. J	15	12-36	2,050-2,800	....C‡	84-24-15	N-..	S	31.5†	C-note 2
River Rouge, Mich	17	20-0	3,153-3,273	4,424B	72-24-10	Y-Y	....	70.5†	6-2959 1192 30
Rochester, N. H	12	10-80	2,093-2,093	2,704C	SP-7	Y-N	S	33.2	A1-note 4
Rockville Centre, N. Y	19	0-340	None-None	NoneD	..-..-..	Y-N	U	38.1	5-2076 804 33
Roselle, N. J	14	8-20	2,200-3,000	3,500M	68-10-14	Y-N	S	23.4†	C-note 2
Roswell, N. M	13	11-3	1,632-1,740	2,784M	72-24-15	N-N	14.5	16.9	7-3592 1340 32
Rutland, Vt	17	23-12	2,087-2,525	3,810M	SP-14	Y-Y	62.0	78.6	not available
St. Augustine, Fla	12	12-0	2,160-2,230	3,012A	..-24-15	N-N	26.7	30.9	5-2300 698 45
St. Charles, Mo	11	6-12	1,620-1,680	1,920M	..-24-12	N-N	F	13.0	7-note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich	10	15-10	2,647-3,120	3,720M‡	73-24-19	Y-N	46.8	61.6	7-3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn	24	25-0	1,920-2,160	2,700M	84-24-15	Y-Y	48.4	59.9	5-2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	12	11-..	2,280-2,460	2,856S	..-24-14	Y-Y	25.3†	36.0†	7-3128 1042 31
Salinas, Calif	12	11-19	2,760-3,000	4,800C	84-24-14	Y-N	H	32.6	5-2285 808 44
Salisbury, Md	13	5-..	....-....	200D	..-..-14	Y-N	G	10.0†	not graded
San Buenaventura, Cal	13	17-1	2,460-2,760	4,116A	72-24-12	Y-N	....	....	5-2220 492 42
San Leandro, Calif	15	16-0	2,640-2,820	3,420A	72-24-15	Y-N	43.0†	43.9†	6-2514 964 42
San Mateo, Calif	19	27-3	2,544-3,024	4,740A	70-24-14	Y-N	86.8	101.4	4-1794 709 46
Sandusky, Ohio	25	27-0	2,340-2,580	3,120A	72-24-14	Y-N	65.7	76.8	5-2337 875 45
Sanford, Fla	10	12-0	1,716-1,848	2,838C	84-24-15	Y-N	20.6	27.5	6-2768 1044 46
Santa Cruz, Calif	17	17-1	2,340-2,520	3,420C‡	72-24-12	N-N	37.1	41.0	6-2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M	20	2-22	1,500-2,400	NoneD	72-..-14	Y-N	U	....	7-3422 1311 42
Santa Rosa, Calif	13	23-0	2,220-2,700	4,200A	84-24-14	N-N	50.8	57.0	5-2051 558 46
Sapulpa, Okla	12	9-0	1,920-1,920	2,400A	84-24-15	Y-..	17.8	19.2	7-3083 1102 40
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y	14	26-0	....-1,980	2,700S‡	84-24-17	Y-N	....	....	5-2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass	15	17-12	2,602-2,602	3,319C	72-10-16	N-N	....	....	5-note 3
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich	16	14-16	2,435-2,662	3,804A	..-24-15	Y-N	F	43.4	7-3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N. Y	13	17-110	2,412-3,012	4,830C	84-10-18	Y-N	48.9U	54.1	4-1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb	12	7-30	1,770-1,860	2,580M	84-24-14	Y-N	11.8U	16.6	7-3470 1327 40
Selma, Ala	20	24-0	1,740-1,800	2,880C	84-24-10	Y-Y	44.3	50.4	5-2254 624 43
Seminole, Okla	12	9-6	1,980-2,040	2,400M	84-24-15	Y-Y	....	....	8-3923 1179 35
Shaker Hghts., Ohio	23	37-0	2,560-2,980	4,320M	72-24-14	Y-N	113.0	130.0	6-note 5
Shawnee, Okla	22	23-0	1,740-1,860	2,700M	84-12-15	N-N	44.2†	46.8†	6-2542 968 36
Shelbyville, Ind	11	11-6	2,040-2,040	3,000M	84-24-14	Y-Y	24.2	27.0	5-2352 758 40
Sherman, Tex	17	30-0	1,525-1,920	2,520A	84-24-14	Y-N	45.9	53.1	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis	15	19-4	2,460-2,820	3,780B	84-24-15	Y-N	41.5	46.0	5-2299 1001 38
S. Charleston, W. Va	10	8-20	1,920-1,920	2,400C	48- 8- 7	Y-N	F	24.0†	7-3490 1115 31
South Orange, N. J	14	19-0	2,200-2,835	4,500C	72-10-14	Y-N	59.4	63.9	D-note 2
S. Pasadena, Calif	14	14-0	2,556-3,060	3,684A	72-24-15	Y-N	31.1	33.6	6-2679 946 39
South Portland, Me	16	19-110	2,059-2,265	3,150A	..-24-16	Y-N	H	69.0	not available
South River, N. J	11	0-70	None-None	25D	..-..-..	N-N	S	3.1	E-note 2
S. St. Paul, Minn	12	9-8	2,210-2,370	3,060B	80-24-14	N-Y	....	22.7†	7-3370 854 36
Southbridge t, Mass	17	15-34	2,605-2,605	3,080C	84-10-14	Y-Y	S	50.0†	4-note 3
Stevens Point, Wis	16	17-0	2,240-2,240	2,520B	72-24-15	N-Y	35.5	75.4	6-3796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla	10	14-4	1,680-1,680	3,180M	84-24-15	Y-N	28.1	29.0	6-2824 728 34

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Stowe tp, Pa	13	9-0	1,980-....	2,460C	..-10- 7	Y-Y	....	....	6-2555 932 31
Stratford t, Conn	23	25-0	1,960-2,860	4,100A	72-10-14	Y-N	52.5	63.9	6-note 3
Streator, Ill	15	32-20	2,400-2,400	2,650B‡	84-24-14	N-N	20.3	21.2	7-3034 1285 37
Struthers, Ohio	12	3-16	2,310-2,310	2,740M	72-24-14	Y-N	H	11.2	7-note 5
Suffolk, Va	11	17-22	1,968-2,148	2,748A	..-24-15	Y-N	G	39.3	5-2099 771 41
Summit, N. J	16	12-50	2,276-2,750	3,700C	84-24-16	Y-N	GF	44.4	D-note 2
Swampscott t, Mass	11	25-..	....-2,770	3,795C	75-24-16	Y-N	66.8	75.0	4-note 3
Sweetwater, Tex	10	13-8	1,880-2,160	2,880A	84-24-15	N-N	26.2	30.3	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa	16	6-90	2,448-2,448	2,820C	84-24-14	Y-N	G	18.6	4-1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla	16	25-0	1,914-2,682	3,772A	84-24-14	Y-N	40.4	46.1	6-2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa	12	0-..	None-None	360C	..-..-..	Y-Y	U	....	not available
Temple, Tex	15	24-0	1,710-1,800	2,280A	84-24-10	Y-N	40.4	47.0	19-note 1
Texarkana, Ark	12	19-0	1,812-2,016	3,258..	84-10-15	Y-Y	39.4	52.7	4-1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex	17	36-0	1,590-1,800	3,000C	72-12-14	Y-Y	66.7†	74.8†	14-note 1
Thomasville, N. C	11	6-13	1,800-2,040	300A	..-24-10	Y-N	F	10.4†	6-2659 952 46
Tiffin, Ohio	16	19-0	1,920-2,100	2,730M	72-24-15	Y-N	40.3	42.3	5-2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y	13	18-750	2,300-2,600	3,100C	86-10-14	Y-Y	G	58.7	5-2282 641 40
Traverse City, Mich	14	11-10	1,860-2,100	2,580A	73-24-14	N-Y	23.3	25.6	6-2756 740 28
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	17-4	1,890-2,100	2,580C‡	84-24-14	N-N	36.7	54.6	6-2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis	10	11-0	2,060-2,340	2,910B	84-24-15	N-Y	25.5	28.8	5-2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J	25	24-54	2,325-2,520	4,200C	72-10-15	Y-N	F	87.8	D-note 2
Urbana, Ill	14	10-0	1,860-2,100	2,430M	84-24-15	Y-..	21.2	23.1	6-2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga	16	19-0	1,680-2,100	2,820C	84-24-10	Y-N	....	....	7-3346 1390 43
Valley Stream, N. Y	17	1-250	None-None	NoneD	..-..-..	Y-Y	U	10.0	5-2201 886 33
Vancouver, Wash	19	42-0	2,520-2,640	3,600M‡	72-24-14	Y-Y	125.0†	142.6†	5-2305 821 39
Vicksburg, Miss	24	34-0	1,720-2,100	3,000C‡	72-24-10	Y-N	65.0†	69.6†	5-2144 807 45
Vincennes, Ind	18	23-0	1,980-1,980	3,000M	84-24-14	Y-Y	45.6	49.8	5-2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn	12	35-0	1,980-1,980	3,300B	3P-14	Y-Y	75.0	81.0	5-2245 780 37
Wallingford, Conn	11	14-26	2,496-2,496	3,120C	72-10- 7	Y-N	S	45.4	6-note 3
Warren, Pa	15	18-0	1,735-1,944	2,898M	84-24-14	N-Y	37.4	39.1	not available
Watertown, S. D	11	11-0	1,800-2,160	2,700M	84-24-15	N-..	17.9	22.5	7-3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis	11	8-9	1,758-1,836	2,400B	87-24-14	Y-N	S	24.6†	6-2408 1014 39
Waterville, Me	17	10-68	1,932-2,080	440C	84-12-14	Y-Y	FS	31.6	not available
Watervliet, N. Y	16	22-0	1,800-2,000	2,450C	84-24-15	..-..	44.8	....	5-2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis	19	26-0	2,250-2,580	3,360B	84-24-15	Y-Y	....	....	5-2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga	17	16-0	1,740-2,040	2,784A	..-24-15	Y-N	29.2	32.1	6-2754 1010 44
Waynesboro, Pa	10	3-2	1,625-1,625	2,160C	SP-7	Y-N	....	8.5	not available
Webster t, Mass	13	0-57	None-None	500C	..-..-..	Y-N	....	....	6-note 3
Webster Groves, Mo	18	14-4	1,920-2,280	3,900C‡	84-24-14	Y-Y	33.3	39.4	6-note 3
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	54-0	2,600-3,000	4,500C	84-10-..	Y-N	125.0†	129.9†	D-note 2
Wellesley t, Mass	15	30-20	2,504-2,504	4,000B	70-..-15	Y-N	81.2	93.6	4-note 3
Wenatchee, Wash	12	18-6	2,520-2,750	3,900M	72-24-12	N-Y	45.0	48.7	4-1807 724 31
West Frankfort, Ill	12	3-9	1,980-1,980	2,280M‡	56- 8- 7	N-Y	F	10.5	8-3849 1490 46
W. Springfield, Mass	17	33-6	2,301-2,509	3,916B	72-10-14	Y-N	80.3	88.6	5-note 3
Westbrook, Me	11	5-72	2,184-2,184	365M	SP-..	Y-N	S	27.3	not available
Westerly t, R. I	11	2-135	None-None	2,700D	..-..-..	Y-N	G	32.4†	......
Westfield, Mass	19	30-29	2,600-2,600	3,700M	72-10-14	Y-N	79.4	86.6	5-note 3
Westfield, N. J	18	16-43	2,300-2,500	3,800M	84-10-14	Y-N	S	48.7†	C-note 2
Wewoka, Okla	10	5-15	1,800-1,800	2,220M‡	84-10- 0	Y-N	F	....	7-3458 899 39
Weymouth t, Mass	24	40-30	2,000-2,500	3,650C	84-..-14	Y-N	....	....	4-note 3
Whiting, Ind	10	15-0	2,580-2,880	3,420M	84-24-15	Y-..	....	....	4-1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif	16	23-0	2,340-2,808	4,608C	72-24-15	Y-N	51.0	56.1	6-2608 758 30
Willimantic, Conn	12	12-29	2,368-2,557	3,879M	84-10-15	Y-N	F	38.4†	6-note 3
Wilmette, Ill	17	15-0	2,280-2,640	3,600C	84-24-15	Y-N	35.1	40.7	5-2086 888 46
Wilson, N. C	19	15-30	2,112-2,323	3,523A	..-24-14	Y-N	S	35.6	5-2401 905 43
Winchester t, Mass	15	23-18	2,290-2,590	3,700C	72-10-14	Y-N	59.2	89.5	4-note 3
Winchester, Va	12	4-36	1,200-1,800	NoneC	SP-..	N-Y	U	12.3†	7-3035 863 43
Winnetka, Ill	12	12-14	2,460-2,820	4,500A	84-24-15	Y-Y	F	34.8	5-2205 826 40
Winona, Minn	22	34-0	2,070-2,280	3,480B	84-24-15	Y-Y	71.7	81.8	5-2148 646 28

TABLE XVII-B.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employes—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift, Vacation	Mutual Aid, Charge for Outside Service	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)		Tota Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department	
Winthrop t, Mass. . . .	17	13–35	2,300–2,300	1,200B	84–. .–21	Y–N	HS	49.9	4-note 3
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	12–0	2,082–2,262	2,820B	. .–24–14	Y–Y	28.7	29.6	6–2919 956 45
Woburn, Mass.	20	16–16	2,190–2,190	2,865M	84–10–14	Y–N	41.2	65.5	4-note 3
Wooster, Ohio.	12	11–21	1,850–2,100	2,700S	72–24–14	N–Y	H	28.1	6–2934 1051 34
Xenia, Ohio.	11	7–10	2,400–2,400	2,700A	72–24–14	N–Y	F	20.9	6–2999 1107 30
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	19–0	2,934–3,024	3,672B	73–24–14	N–Y	52.0	57.7	7–3150 1130 32

Omitted from Table XVII-B are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which did not report: Abington tp, Pa.; Ada, Okla.; Adams t, Mass.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Athens, Ga.; Beacon, N.Y.; Beatrice, Neb.; Beaver Dam, Wis.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Beckley, W. Va.; Bellevue, Pa.; Bergenfield, N.J.; Berlin, N.H.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Blytheville, Ark.; Borger, Tex.; Braddock, Pa.; Bridgeton, N.J.; Bristol, Tenn.; Brownsville, Tex.; Bryan, Tex.; Burlington, N.J.; Burlington, N.C.; Cambridge, Md.; Canonsburg, Pa.; Canton, Ill.; Carbondale, Pa.; Charleroi, Pa.; Charlottesville, Va.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Clinton t, Mass.; Coatesville, Pa.; Cohoes, N.Y.; Collingswood, N.J.; Columbia, Mo.; Columbia, Tenn.; Concord, N.C.; Conshohocken, Pa.; Coraopolis, Pa.; Cumberland t, R.I.; Danbury, Conn.; Darby, Pa.; Decatur, Ga.; Dedham t, Mass.; Del Rio, Tex.; Donora, Pa.; Dover, N.H.; Ecorse, Mich.; El Dorado, Ark.; Englewood, N.J.; Euclid, Ohio; Fairfield, Ala.; Floral Park, N.Y.; Florence, Ala.; Fort Myers, Fla.; Framingham t, Mass.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Garfield Heights, Ohio; Geneva, N.Y.; Granite City, Ill.; Greensburg, Pa.; Greenwood, S.C.; Gulfport, Miss.; Hanover, Pa.; Harlingen, Tex.; Harrison tp, Pa.; Hawthorne, N.J.; Hickory, N.C.; Hoquiam, Wash.; Indiana, Pa.; Irondequoit t, N.Y.; Ironton, Ohio; Johnston t, R.I.; Kirksville, Mo.; Klamath Falls, Ore.; La Salle, Ill.; Lancaster, Ohio; Latrobe, Pa.; Leominster, Mass.; Lincoln t, R.I.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Long Branch, N.J.; Lyndhurst tp, N.J.; Maplewood tp, N.J.; Marblehead t, Mass.; Marinette, Wis.; Marlborough, Mass.; Marshfield, Wis.; Massena, N.Y.; Middletown, N.Y.; Monessen, Pa.; Mount Carmel, Pa.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Munhall, Pa.; Nanticoke, Pa.; National City, Calif.; Neptune tp, N.J.; New Iberia, La.; Newburyport, Mass.; North Braddock, Pa.; North Plainfield, N.J.; Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Oil City, Pa.; Old Forge, Pa.; Ossining, N.Y.; Park Ridge, Ill.; Pennsauken tp, N.J.; Phenix City, Ala.; Phillipsburg, N.J.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Pleasantville, N.J.; Pocatello, Idaho; Pomona, Calif.; Port Chester, N.Y.; Reidsville, N.C.; Rock Hill, S.C.; Rutherford, N.J.; Salina, Kan.; Salisbury, N.C.; San Gabriel, Calif.; Sarasota, Fla.; Sedalia, Mo.; Shaler tp, Pa.; Shamokin, Pa.; Shelby, N.C.; Shelton, Conn.; Shenandoah, Pa.; Sheridan, Wyo.; South Milwaukee, Wis.; Statesville, N.C.; Staunton, Va.; Steelton, Pa.; Sterling, Ill.; Stoneham t, Mass.; Sumter, S.C.; Sunbury, Pa.; Terrell, Tex.; Thomasville, Ga.; Trinidad, Colo.; Uniontown, Pa.; University Park, Tex.; Vallejo, Calif.; Vandergrift, Pa.; Victoria, Tex.; Wakefield t, Mass.; Walla Walla, Wash.; West Chester, Pa.; and West Warwick t, R.I.

[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XVII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of five Ohio cities because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

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Sources of Statistics: Fire

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Police Administration

Developments in 1946

By J. D. Holstrom

Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

In 1946 police were reverting to normal operations. During the war police were charged with internal security and the military with external security. The national welfare demanded that the latter receive precedence and police had often been in direct competition for qualified personnel and equipment. At the year's end shortages of all kinds were being overcome. Principal problems of 1946 were a continued rising crime rate, severe traffic problems, strikes, and the increased need for juvenile control. There was a continued trend toward shorter hours and improved working conditions. The police realized more and more that improvement of police standards must come from the police themselves.

Crime Rates. Major crime which had increased steadily during the war, continued to increase in 1946. However, it is anticipated that final reports for the last six months of the year will show less increase than the first six months. According to *Uniform Crime Reports,* during the first six months of 1946 there was a 13 per cent increase in cities in Part I crimes over the first six months of 1945. For a similar period in 1945 there was a 8.4 per cent increase over 1944. Increases in Part I crimes ranged from 31.8 per cent in robbery and 28.5 per cent in murder to 9.8 per cent in larceny. The only classification in which the increase was not substantial was rape, in which there was a rise of 1.6 per cent. Average figures this year again indicate that the larger cities experienced more offenses per unit of population; however, the smaller cities reported greater increases of crime than did the larger cities.

The value of property stolen per offense increased again, ranging from 27 per cent increase in burglary losses to a 12.6 per cent loss increase in auto theft. In the last six months of the year, the auto theft rate will undoubtedly show a downward trend.

The number of persons arrested and fingerprinted increased 14.2 per cent, an increase identical with that noted last year. Persons under 21 years of age were 17.6 per cent of the total number, which was not as great as the 21.4 per cent increase reported last year. Age 21 predominated for male arrests (the 1945 level was age 17), while age 22 predominated for females, as it did in 1945.

Labor—Management Disputes. With the ending of wartime control there were many strikes. Wherever there were disturbances the police intervened to protect life and property. It was evident that strike tactics had changed materially from the prewar period and that different police methods were necessary. There was an absence of legislation which would clearly indicate police power or responsibility. Frequently the police were powerless to act until violence actually began. There was a considerable amount of mass picketing, which usually led to violence. But the major strikes in the motor, coal, steel, and some other industries were relatively free from violence.

Meantime, throughout the country, federal policing authority was limited to the use of troops, which were not called upon in any case. It seemed likely that the future need was for workable legislation to aid police where necessary, for mutual aid in agreements between law enforcement agencies, and in training of police in practical methods of civil disturbance control. Such training had only a bare beginning in 1946. Meanwhile the police received unfavorable publicity, and their methods were subject to considerable improvement.

Race Relations. The racial tensions of 1945 were much less evident during 1946. Some slight attention was given to training of peace officers in racial situations in a few institute-type courses. Two good police handbooks were published on the subject.

Prevention. There was a growing recognition of the basic police responsibility to prevent crime. The most noticeable police operation in prevention work was in juvenile control. Juvenile control units were extended in many cities, the impetus having been given by publicity to juvenile problems. Such units were initiated or reorganized in Buffalo, McKeesport, (Pennsylvania), Milwaukee, New Haven, New Orleans, and the Chicago Park District. The most significant development in this respect was the opening of the Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Sixteen-week semesters are designed to train juvenile officers.

Another phase of prevention was the action of the social protection division of the Federal Security Agency in appointing nine well-known police administrators to act as occasional advisors in the field of social protection.

One aspect of prevention was the control of firearms imported by returning servicemen. The Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue was charged with enforcement of the Federal Firearms Act. In cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, thousands of automatic weapons in the prohibited classes were seized or registered. Connecticut and Illinois conducted particularly successful voluntary registration of firearms. New York, through a public appeal, succeeded early in the year in impounding thousands of souvenir weapons.

Legislation. Upon recommendation of law enforcement agencies, the Michigan legislature passed three laws of nationwide interest. One act provides that in times of emergency the governor may so proclaim and designate the area involved. Thereafter he may promulgate such rules and orders, violations of which are misdemeanors. The necessity for this act arose out of the 1943 Detroit riots where practical difficulties were evident in use of the military. Another act requires state police to record all stolen property with value in excess of $25. The effect of this act will be to facilitate investigations and recovery of property on a statewide basis. A third act requires central state records of all articles pawned or sold in secondhand shops, because of the practice of inter-city sales. It also requires a description and a thumb print of the seller.

Court Decisions. The District of Columbia Municipal Court of Appeals ruled that urinalysis tests are proper evidence in cases of drunkenness. The Colorado Supreme Court ruled that blood tests for alcoholism can be conclusive evidence. The New Jersey Supreme Court upheld a Trenton anti-noise ordinance. The court held that freedom of speech was not infringed upon by prohibiting or curtailing use of amplifiers under reasonable exercise of police control. The decision affects use of sound amplifiers by leaders in civil disturbances.

Personnel. At the close of the year many departments had recovered personnel strength lost during the war years. Some had been unable to recruit to normal levels in comparison with authorized strength. Recruits, the majority of whom were veterans, were of favorable quality in comparison with prewar recruiting. Some departments, finding it difficult to attract the desired quality of men within their own city limits, relaxed residence restrictions for applicants. Recruiting procedures were continuing to improve. In many cities where central personnel agencies perform the personnel service for police, there was a growing realization for the need of counsel by police administrators in selection and promotion.

Police Unions. The best reference on police unions is *Police Unions and Other Police Organizations,* published in 1944 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The United States Supreme Court in *McLeod* vs. *City of Jackson,* 24 So. (2nd) 319, in effect upheld the decision of the supreme court of Mississippi that refusal of city policemen to renounce their intention of joining a labor union, in line with a city regulation prohibiting such membership, was an act of insubordination and valid cause for dismissal.

According to *Public Management,* police affiliating with labor unions followed the lead of such cities as Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, and Jackson, Mississippi. The Wichita, Kansas, city council adopted the policy that no recognition would be given a police union, declared membership prejudicial to public interest, and considered conditions under which dismissed police officers would be reinstated. The police board in Los Angeles issued an order prohibiting police employees from joining any labor union. The Toledo city manager issued an order prohibiting affiliation. The St. Louis police department dismissed five policemen who refused to resign from a union. Macon, Georgia, issued a notice that affiliation made policemen liable to dismissal. Many other cities issued or reaffirmed orders prohibiting policemen from joining unions.

The California Supreme Court denied a petition compelling the city of Santa Monica to deal with unions. The Florida Supreme Court ruled that Miami need not bargain collectively with unions. In Dallas the district appellate court ruled that the city had the right to dismiss employees who joined unions in violation of a 1942 ordinance. The Los Angeles prohibition was upheld by the California Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

A survey conducted by the IACP revealed police unions have become the exception rather than the rule in 77 cities of over 100,000. In 10 of these cities there are police unions. In four of the 10, dues are deducted from pay checks of members. There were 67 cities in this population group which reported no police unions.

Training. Scores of cities reported the establishment of recruit training schools, made necessary by resumption of recruiting programs. In addition, some cities held short retraining courses to aid in reorientation of returning veterans. In almost all instances the duration of such schools ranged from a few hours to about two weeks of classroom instruction for recruits.

Sponsored variously by individual departments, or groups of small departments, by police associations, or by the FBI in departmental or zone schools, a number of in-service training schools were held. These ranged in time from a few hours per day lasting a week or two, to a few hours per week spread over a period of one or two years. Some departments, assisted by training benefits for veterans, established in-service schools for veterans which extended over several months.

The colleges and universities extended their assistance in in-service training. Among them were Fordham, New York University, and Brooklyn College which cooperated with the New York police department in providing training for persons interested in youth aid and juvenile work. The University of Houston conducted in-service courses for the Houston police department. The University of Iowa aided in a recruit training course. The second annual institute which included arson investigation was conducted by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University. The second Indiana police training school was sponsored by the FBI, and the universities of Purdue and Indiana. Fordham and Syracuse conducted an administrators' institute. The University of Tennessee and the FBI conducted an annual police training institute, a pattern which was followed on a number of other campuses.

A number of colleges and universities re-established or instituted pre-service training as a part of the regular curriculum. One type offered is a broad undergraduate program with emphasis upon subjects allied with police administration. Another kind of training typified by Washington State College and San Jose College, California, consisted of two-year courses leading to certificates and four-year courses leading to degrees which would especially fit selected students to enter the police field. Both types of programs are firmly established in American colleges and universities.

The number of honor graduates of the Central Police College, Nanking, China, in this country for advanced police training in American universities, grew to 17. They were studying in a dozen different universities, and applications for additional numbers were received for the ensuing year.

With the completion of the 32nd session in the fall, the FBI National Academy had graduated from its three-month courses more than 1,300 police officers from all states of the union and some foreign countries. The Academy, established primarily for police executives and police instructors, has an outstanding international reputation in its field.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute, which operated continuously throughout the war, continued and expanded its training considerably in the field of traffic administration and procedures. The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, sponsored by the International City Managers'

Association, had 60 enrollments during the year in the course in municipal police administration. This well-established correspondence course is the only such course available in the country.

The need for police training is more apparent today than ever before. The necessity is so great, both for in-service and pre-service training, that it seems likely that there is sufficient room in the entire field for the best efforts of all of the agencies which are able to offer various aspects of training.

Equipment. Late in 1946 most items of police equipment, many of which were unavailable during the war years, again became available. Three-way radio, making car-to-car conversations possible was being extended. Such installations were made by New York City and the Indiana State Patrol. In various jurisdictions FM radio was replacing the earlier type of equipment. The FCC allocated definite bands, including FM bands for police use, thus clarifying to great extent a very uncertain situation which existed at the close of last year in police radio.

Police viewed with interest the commercial installations by telephone companies of car-to-station telephone facilities. At present this equipment is not as well suited to emergency use as police radio. However, some small cities and towns are experimenting in its use where previously they relied upon land line telephone connections to regional radio stations, with resultant difficulty in two-way contacts.

In automobile purchases, law enforcement agencies were favored by dealers in the interest of public safety. Lincoln, Nebraska, experimented with jeeps for some police use; Long Beach, New York, operated with a small fleet upon a rental basis from dealers; and New York City purchased especially designed vans primarily for the transportation of prisoners. One or two large jurisdictions continued experimental use of planes in specialized types of enforcement.

The trend toward the use of one-man cars continued with a number of the large cities using one man cars in all or certain sections or during certain hours. During the year a number of cities changed to some measure of one-man car operation including Beverly Hills, California; Ogden, Utah; Phoenix, Arizona; and St. Petersburg, Florida.

New police buildings were being planned in such cities as Dayton, Ohio; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Richmond and Oakland, California; and Walla Walla, Washington. The IACP has established a committee on model police buildings, and the FBI gathered plans of a number of modern police buildings in the country. In Omaha and Wichita bond issues for police buildings failed to pass. At the same time recommendations were made for consolidation of police precincts and abandonment of some precinct buildings in Quebec City, Quebec; Seattle; and New Orleans.

Surveys. The Report on the California Highway Patrol by Franklin M. Kreml is of general interest because of its broad administrative phases. In addition to the cities in which traffic surveys were made (as listed in the Traffic Section of the YEAR BOOK), many officials recognized the practical value of seeking expert assistance in meeting administrative problems.

The FBI, through its record consulting service, assisted in establishing police record units in a number of cities including Aberdeen, South Dakota;

Anderson, Indiana; El Dorado, Kansas; Enid, Oklahoma; Dearborn, Michigan; Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Nampa, Idaho.

A survey was made of the Boone, Iowa, police department by Richard L. Holcomb of the Bureau of Public Affairs of the State University of Iowa under the direction of Rollin M. Perkins. A detailed survey of the Seattle police department was completed by V. A. Leonard, Washington State College, in the capacity of a consultant. Public Administration Service, Chicago, made general administrative surveys of the police departments of Phoenix, Arizona, and San Diego, California, in connection with municipal surveys of those cities. Bruce Smith, of the Institute of Public Administration, New York, completed a survey of the New Orleans Police Department.

A number of departments initiated organizational readjustments to meet postwar problems. Important installations included a division of personnel and public relations in Milwaukee, and divisions of personnel and training in Oakland, California, and Providence, Rhode Island. Large cities are placing more emphasis upon the importance of quality and training of police personnel.

Professional Organization. Many state police associations were able during 1946 to meet more often to coordinate local law enforcement. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (1011 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 7, D.C.) grew to more than 1,800 members, and at the year's end a membership drive promised to increase the number substantially. The 53rd annual conference of the IACP was held in Mexico City in September and was attended by some 500 police executives and their guests. The proceedings are published in the *Police Yearbook*.

Police Department Statistics

A DETAILED picture of police administration in 1946 is presented in Table XVIII for cities over 10,000 population. In this table is reported the number of police employees and motor vehicles, the extent of patrol motorization, the use of one-man patrol cars, the use of foot patrols in residential areas, the extent to which patrol cars are radio equipped, and the extent to which motor patrol officers park cars and patrol on foot. There are also personnel data covering work hours, vacations, sick leave, salaries, and expenditures. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVIII shows for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police employees reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1946 and early in 1947. A total of 865 cities over 10,000 have an average of 1.81 police employees per 1,000 population which is the highest average in six years. During the war the average decreased steadily to 1945 when a low of 1.58 was reached. However, the 1946 average of 1.65 and the 1947 average of 1.81 seem to indicate the return of veterans and the enlargement generally of municipal police forces. The 1947 average represents a 10 per cent increase over that for 1946. Every city-size group re-

TABLE 1

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1942–1947*

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
Cities over 500,000	2.33	2.28	2.11	2.16	2.36
250,000 to 500,000	1.50	1.46	1.33	1.43	1.58
100,000 to 250,000	1.50	1.46	1.41	1.46	1.58
50,000 to 100,000	1.40	1.38	1.34	1.37	1.53
25,000 to 50,000	1.25	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.40
10,000 to 25,000	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.15	1.29
All Cities over 10,000	1.70	1.66	1.58	1.65	1.81
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$1,880	$2,130	$2,164	$2,300	$2,500
250,000 to 500,000	1,763	1,920	2,004	2,100	2,197
100,000 to 250,000	1,800	1,920	1,980	2,097	2,190
50,000 to 100,000	1,773	1,890	1,980	2,080	2,205
25,000 to 50,000	1,785	1,920	1,980	2,100	2,163
10,000 to 25,000	1,680	1,800	1,825	1,945	2,100
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$2,413	$2,618	$2,648	$2,700	$3,180
250,000 to 500,000	2,100	2,250	2,340	2,400	2,512
100,000 to 250,000	2,160	2,221	2,280	2,400	2,476
50,000 to 100,000	2,030	2,100	2,169	2,281	2,460
25,000 to 50,000	2,008	2,100	2,160	2,278	2,400
10,000 to 25,000	1,800	1,980	2,040	2,100	2,340
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN					
Cities over 500,000	$7,200	$7,350	$7,750	$7,500	$8,400
250,000 to 500,000	5,000	5,085	5,100	5,384	5,700
100,000 to 250,000	4,200	4,310	4,320	4,500	4,800
50,000 to 100,000	3,600	3,682	3,900	4,020	4,500
25,000 to 50,000	3,000	3,182	3,252	3,400	3,745
10,000 to 25,000	2,400	2,580	2,700	2,880	3,000
	1942	**1943**	**1944**	**1945**	**1946**
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$5.91	$6.13	$6.36	$6.39	$6.98
250,000 to 500,000	3.05	3.15	3.26	2.98	3.98
100,000 to 250,000	3.16	3.22	3.36	3.46	3.87
50,000 to 100,000	2.89	3.02	3.37	2.87	3.61
25,000 to 50,000	2.55	2.72	2.84	2.88	3.36
10,000 to 25,000	2.06	2.14	2.32	2.43	2.94
All Cities over 10,000	3.90	4.07	4.24	4.17	4.80
	1942	**1943**	**1944**	**1945**	**1946**
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA*					
Cities over 500,000	$6.21	$6.81	$7.08	$7.25	$7.25
250,000 to 500,000	3.42	3.52	3.65	3.51	4.44
100,000 to 250,000	3.53	3.59	3.68	3.87	4.47
50,000 to 100,000	3.32	3.43	3.79	3.25	4.58
25,000 to 50,000	2.98	3.11	3.29	3.33	3.89
10,000 to 25,000	2.47	2.55	2.78	2.87	3.51
All Cities over 10,000	4.27	4.57	4.76	4.77	5.30

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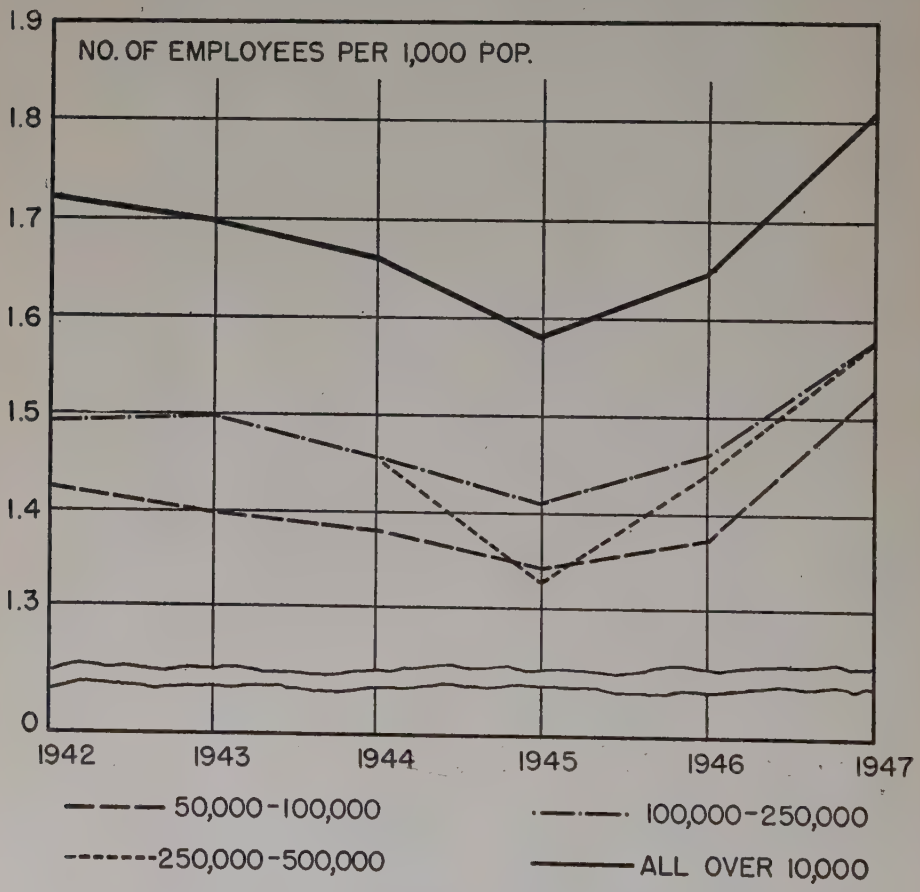
* These data are summarized from "Police Department Statistics," in the 1943–1946 editions of the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1942–1946.

ported a higher average in 1947 than in 1946 with the largest increase of 12 per cent, from 1.15 in 1946 to 1.29 in 1947, occurring in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Police employees in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group increased from 1.46 to 1.58 employees per 1,000 population, or 8 per cent, which is the smallest percentage increase; the cities over 500,000 showed an increase of 9 per cent with an average of 2.36 employees in 1947 (see Table 1).

The number of police employees per 1,000 population is further analyzed in Table 2, which shows the range, quartiles, and median for each population group. As in previous years, the median number of employees is over two per 1,000 population in cities over 500,000; while the medians for cities under 500,000 ranged from 1.53 to 1.17 per 1,000 population. Table 2 shows a wide variation in number of employees among the cities within each population group; in the cities over 500,000 the city with the highest number of employees



Trends in the Average Number of Police Department Employees per 1,000 Population

See Table 2 for number of employees per 1,000 population and for all groups.

has twice as many in relation to population as the city with the lowest number, and in the 10,000-to-25,000 group approximately 25 times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and radio system; or a heavy volume of traffic in a city may require a larger-than-average proportion of the force on traffic duty. Furthermore, some cities reported personnel quotas rather than the actual number of employees on active duty.

Police Salaries. Table XVIII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1946 and early in 1947. The entrance salary shown is the total amount paid a patrolman during his first year on the force, although the monthly rate may

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1947)[2]						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	22	52	92	172	513
Lowest	1.67	.67	.85	.85	.68	.18
Lower Quartile	2.10	1.16	1.26	1.24	1.12	.97
Median	2.31	1.46	1.53	1.47	1.32	1.17
Upper Quartile	2.58	1.78	1.95	1.81	1.66	1.48
Highest	3.22	2.78	2.83	3.89	3.57	4.57
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1947)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	22	51	92	172	511
Lowest	$2,000	$1,740	$1,700	$1,575	$1,500	$1,160
Lower Quartile	2,187	2,069	2,040	2,051	2,040	1,900
Median	2,500	2,197	2,190	2,205	2,163	2,100
Upper Quartile	2,750	2,280	2,376	2,433	2,400	2,340
Highest	2,880	3,000	2,856	3,319	3,174	3,172
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1947)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	22	51	92	172	510
Lowest	$2,500	$2,190	$2,023	$1,920	$1,860	$1,440
Lower Quartile	2,756	2,340	2,400	2,312	2,251	2,100
Median	3,180	2,512	2,476	2,460	2,400	2,340
Upper Quartile	3,439	2,712	2,700	2,758	2,688	2,580
Highest	3,500	3,312	3,384	3,471	3,962	3,480
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1947)						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	22	52	91	172	509
Lowest	$6,283	$4,484	$2,743	$2,850	$2,520	$1,739
Lower Quartile	7,126	4,943	4,406	3,840	3,300	2,700
Median	8,400	5,700	4,800	4,500	3,745	3,000
Upper Quartile	10,250	6,248	5,219	4,950	4,398	3,600
Highest	10,788	7,980	7,000	6,300	6,392	6,000

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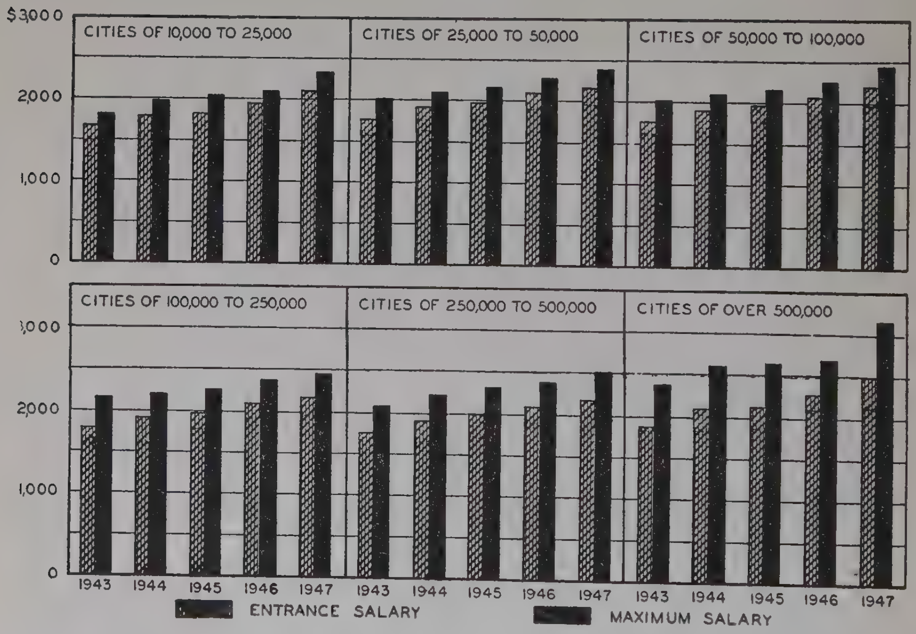
[1] For explanation of quartiles and medians see p. 10.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating ratios.

vary during a probationary period. Table 1 shows that uniformed policemen have received steady increases in salary for the five years for which comparable information was reported to the YEAR BOOK. The median entrance salary paid patrolmen at the start of 1947 is at least 21 per cent higher than it was in 1943. The greatest increases in entrance salaries were received by patrolmen in cities over 500,000 and totaled $620, or 33 per cent, of the 1943 salary. Median maximum salaries increased at least 15 per cent during the five-year period. The greatest increases occurred in the cities over 500,000 and totaled $767, or 32 per cent.

While salaries are generally higher now than they were in 1946, the one-year increases are only a small part of the total five-year increase. Increases in median entrance salaries range from $63, or 3 per cent, in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population to $200, or 9 per cent, in cities over 500,000. Increases in median maximum salaries range from $76, or 3 per cent, in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population to $480, or 18 per cent, in cities over 500,000. Table 2 shows the wide range between the lowest and highest salaries paid in each population group and the chart below shows the upward trend in entrance and maximum salaries.

As shown in Table 1 the salary medians for police chief have shown a marked increase for 1947 in all population groups. The largest increase of



TRENDS IN MEDIAN SALARIES OF PATROLMEN, 1943 TO 1947

The entrance salary is the total salary paid to uniformed patrolmen during the first 12 months on the force; the maximum salary is the highest salary paid patrolmen. See Table 2 for exact median salaries for each population group.

12 per cent was in cities over 500,000 while the lowest, 5.9 per cent, occurred in the cities between 250,000 to 500,000.

Hours of Work. All cities were asked to report the regular work week for patrolmen in hours, the average number of hours in a single shift or tour of duty, the days annual vacation with pay for uniformed employees. These data are presented for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 3. The number of hours in the regular work week is the number of hours worked in seven calendar days; variations in the hours worked per week will depend on the hours in the regular shift and the days off per week or month. The median hours of work per week is 48 for every population group and for all cities over 10,000. The hours of work per shift is the average of the day and night shift to the nearest hour; it does not include overtime. The eight-hour day is in effect in 88 per cent of all city police departments. All but one of the cities over 100,000 have an eight-hour day or less. In the smaller cities, with their lower average police employees per 1,000 population, the effective size of police departments is sometimes increased by lengthening the work day. The average shift is 10 hours or more per day in 61, or 12 per cent, of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 for which information is available. In one-half of these cities the police work 12 hours or more per day.

TABLE 3

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, PER SHIFT, DAYS ANNUAL PAID VACATION, AND DAYS ANNUAL SICK LEAVE FOR UNIFORMED POLICE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

Population Group	Hours Worked Per Week		Cities With Average Shift of:						Days Annual Paid Vacations		Days Annual Sick Leave	
	Range	Median	7 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	9 Hrs.	10 Hrs.	11 Hrs.	12 Hrs.	Range	Median	Range	Median
Cities over 500,000	41–56	48	0	12	1	0	0	0	12–26	15	14–30	15
250,000 to 500,000	44–58	48	0	22	0	0	0	0	7–20	15	12–90	20
100,000 to 250,000	40–56	48	0	52	0	0	0	0	10–21	14	10–90	15
50,000 to 100,000	40–56	48	0	89	2	0	0	0	10–27	15	6–79	15
25,000 to 50,000	40–76	48	0	167	3	1	0	0	10–30	14	15–90	14
10,000 to 25,000	40–85	48	1	411	38	24	5	32	0–64	14	3–90	15
All Over 10,000	40–85	48	1	753	44	25	5	32	0–64	14	3–90	15

Vacations. The median vacation with pay is 14 or 15 days in all cities; all cities over 25,000 reported some vacation. Of the 512 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that reported on days paid annual vacation, only two reported no paid vacation, 391 reported either 14 or 15 days paid vacation; 13 reported 20 or more paid vacation days; and the remaining 106 cities reported between one and 20 days vacation. Regular days off each month or week were not considered as days annual paid vacation.

Sick Leave. Of the 801 cities reporting their sick leave policies for police department employees, 748 cities permit police personnel to take sick leaves while 53 municipalities do not have any sick leave policy. Of the 748 cities permitting sick leave, 513 cities have established definite sick-leave schedules, eight additional cities have schedules graduated according to the employee's length of service, and 227 cities permit sick leaves for indefinite periods which often may be limited by the department head. The median sick leave allowance for the 513 municipalities with definite sick leave schedules is 15 days with individual cities ranging from three to 90 days (Table 3).

Overtime Payment. The cities paying policemen for overtime work and the method of payment are shown in Table XVIII. Of the 866 cities reporting, only 191 cities indicated that policemen were paid for overtime work. Of these 191 cities, 69 pay straight time for extra hours worked, 57 permit compensatory time off, 38 pay a flat hourly rate unrelated to the regular salary, eight grant time and one-half, and eight pay an hourly rate fixed at some percentage of the salary. Eleven additional cities use combinations of overtime payment methods, the most popular of which is straight time and compensatory time off. No precise definition of overtime work was presented in the questionnaire but not shown in the tabulation are those cities whose policemen may receive compensation from private individuals for policing public events, dance halls, and the like during off hours. Furthermore, some of these cities do not grant overtime wages if the extra hours of duty are caused by an emergency such as a riot or a fire.

Police Training. A total of 718 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 responded to the question on their 1946 training program. Of the 718 cities, 389 trained both recruits and regular members, 83 trained recruits only, 22 trained only regular officers, and 145 cities reported no training was undertaken in 1946. In addition, 62 cities reported a recruit training program but did not respond on regular training while another 17 cities indicated training for the regular force but did not reply on recruit training. On the whole, training programs received more emphasis in the larger cities. Training programs were given recruits, members of the regular force, or both classes of personnel during 1946 in 100 per cent of the cities above 500,000, in 91 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000, and in 73 per cent of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000; 75 per cent of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 68 per cent of those from 25,000 to 50,000, while only 54 per cent of the cities between 10,000 to 25,000 had training programs for all or part of their police personnel.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVIII shows for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of any requirement of confirmation by other authorities. These data were obtained from city officials early in 1947. In 30 per cent of the reporting cities (889 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported), the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 30 per cent by the council, in 13 per cent by a police of safety board, in 17 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety of police director or commissioner; in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people. In two cities (Baltimore and Boston) the chief is selected by the governor.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, more than three-fourths have some kind of retirement plan for police employees. Information on retirement systems for police department employees is contained in the Personnel section elsewhere in this Year Book.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1946 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; and (2) all other police expenditures including new equipment but excluding pension payments to retirement fund and to former employees. These figures are reported for individual cities in Table XVIII and in summary form in Table 4.

As shown in Table 4, total police department expenditures not including retirement for the 696 cities reporting was $5.30 per capita for the year 1946, an increase of 53 cents per capita over the previous year. Total expenditures increased in 1946 in five of the six city-size groups while the amount for the remaining group was the same as in 1945. The increases ranging from 56 cents in cities from 25,000 to 50,000 to $1.33 in cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 group.

TABLE 4

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1946

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1946				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	11	17,420	$121,505	$6.98	$126,378	$7.25	96.1
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,221	28,768	3.98	32,025	4.44	89.8
100,000 to 250,000	47	6,721	26,006	3.87	30,059	4.47	86.5
50,000 to 100,000	84	5,785	20,885	3.61	26,480	4.58	78.9
25,000 to 50,000	169	5,914	19,875	3.36	23,030	3.89	86.3
10,000 to 25,000	364	5,473	16,077	2.94	19,235	3.51	83.6
All Cities over 10,000	696	48,534	$233,116	$4.80	$257,207	$5.30	90.6

While average total police department expenditures have inceased $1.03 in the five years 1942 to 1946, expenditures for salaries and wages have increased 90 cents. Average salary expenditures continued to increase in 1946 for all six city-size groups, raising the national average from $4.17 per capita in 1945 to $4.80 in 1946. Higher salary expenditures continued to push total expenditures upward but apparently outlays for equipment now available and other non-salary items are also factors in the increase in total expenditures.

Salaries and wages comprise almost 91 per cent of total police expenditures, excluding retirement payments, this ratio generally showing a small decrease from the largest to the smallest cities (Table 4). Per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are much greater than in the other groups, and are a little more than two times as great as those in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Since total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels it is to be expected that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries than the small cities will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Number of Motor Vehicles. In Table XVIII is shown the number of motor vehicles—motorcycles and others—in all cities over 10,000 as reported early in 1947. The number of motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, is 20.0 per

100,000 population, an increase over that for 1946 (Table 5). Because the number of employees increased during the year 1946 there was a slight decrease in number of motor vehicles per 100 employees—from 11.4 in 1946 to 11.0 in 1947. The number of motorcycles per 100,000 population increased somewhat from 7.3 in 1946 to 8.1 in 1947, and the number per 100 employees remained the same as 1946—4.4.

The typical city has approximately 33 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it has all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees. In relation to the number of employees, cities under 500,000 are much more highly motorized than cities over 500,000. The number of automobiles per 100 employees and the number of motorcycles per 100 employees in the small cities is double that of the large cities.

Police Radio Facilities. The extent to which police patrol vehicles are equipped with radios is shown in Table XVIII. Information was not obtained on motorcycle radio equipment. All patrol vehicles were radio equipped in 1946 in 88 per cent of the 858 reporting cities above 10,000. Some patrol vehicles were equipped with radios in 5 per cent of these cities while none had radios in the remaining 7 per cent of these cities. All but one of the cities above 25,000 population had at least some radio-equipped patrol cars, and nearly 96 per cent of these municipalities had all their cars radio equipped. With the one exception all the non-radio equipped vehicles are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group where 11.6 per cent of the cities have no radio equipment.

Table 5

Number of Police Motor Vehicles in Cities Over 10,000: 1947

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Motor Vehicles			Motorcycles		
			Total Number			Total Number	
		Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees	Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per 100 Employees
Cities over 500,000	13	3,819	17.7	7.5	1,283	6.0	2.5
250,000 to 500,000	22	1,756	23.3	14.8	729	9.7	6.1
100,000 to 250,000	51	1,618	22.0	13.9	748	10.2	6.4
50,000 to 100,000	92	1,347	21.2	13.9	666	10.5	6.9
25,000 to 50,000	171	1,179	19.9	14.2	543	9.2	6.6
10,000 to 25,000	498	1,502	20.0	15.4	564	7.5	5.9
All Cities over 10,000	847	11,221	20.0	11.0	4,533	8.1	4.4

Information was not obtained this year on use of radios on motorcycles, but according to the 1945 YEAR BOOK, of 727 cities which reported that they used motorcycles, 46 per cent had radio equipment on some of their cycles. Radio equipment for motorcycles was most common for cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 and 250,000 to 500,000 population groups, and least common for the cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Yet there is an upward trend, for according to the 1945 YEAR BOOK, 47 per cent of all motorcycles had some radio equipment, as compared with 44 per cent in 1944, 42 per cent in 1943, and 38 per cent in 1942.

Police Methods. Of the 855 cities reporting the extent to which the police force was motorized, 38 cities do all police patrol work with motor vehicles, 813 use both motor vehicles and patrolmen on foot, while four cities (all below 25,000 population) do not use any motor vehicles for patrolling. Ninety-five per cent of the 38 cities using completely motorized patrols are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Every city above 100,000 uses both men on foot and men in patrol cars. Only one city between 50,000 and 100,000 uses completely motorized patrols.

A total of 151 cities over 10,000 population, or 18 per cent, of the 840 cities whose police chiefs reported to the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1946, use one-man cars exclusively; 384 cities, or nearly 46 per cent of the reporting cities, use both one and two-man patrol cars; while 305 cities, or 36 per cent, use only two-man patrol cars (see Table 6). Three-fourths of the 151 cities using one man cars exclusively are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, four use one-man cars exclusively, 34 use both one- and two-man cars, 48 use only two-man cars, and the practice of six cities is unknown.

Table 6

Manning of Police Patrol Cars in Cities Over 10,000: 1947

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000...	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	0	0
250,000 to 500,000....	21	10	47.6	10	47.6	1	4.8
100,000 to 250,000....	52	30	57.7	19	36.5	3	5.8
50,000 to 100,000.....	90	48	53.3	35	38.9	7	7.8
25,000 to 50,000......	171	69	40.4	77	45.0	25	14.6
10,000 to 25,000......	493	140	28.4	238	48.3	115	23.3
All Cities over 10,000.	840	305	36.3	384	45.7	151	18.0

Thus a comparatively small number of cities use one man police cars exclusively but it is interesting to note that nearly 64 per cent of the 840 reporting cities make use of some one-man patrol cars.

There were 840 cities which reported on both the use of one-man patrol cars and the extent of motorization. Of the 38 cities indicating complete motorization, 19 use some one-man cars, 14 use no one-man cars, and five use all one-man cars (three of the five are between 10,000 and 25,000 population). The largest single number of cities, 364, are partially motorized and use both one- and two-man vehicles. The second largest group, 291 cities, is also partially motorized and employs only two-man vehicles. There are 147 other municipalities using one-man cars on a partially motorized force. Four cities have no motor vehicles for patrol purposes.

Only 4 per cent of the 860 cities reporting on the extent of foot patrol in residential areas indicated that all their patrol work in residential areas was done on foot. Thirty-four per cent of the cities reported some foot patrols in residential areas and 62 per cent indicated none. Five cities between 50,000 and

100,000 population, six cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group, and three cities between 10,000 and 25,000 reported all their residential patrolling was done on foot. Only one city over 500,000 reported having no foot patrols in residential areas. At the other extreme, 338 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, or 51 per cent of the cities in that city-size group, reported having no foot patrols in residential areas.

Of the 852 cities responding on the question of whether motor patrol officers park their patrol cars and patrol on foot, 37 per cent of the police chiefs reported "yes" and 63 per cent answered "no." The percentage of cities which use this method range from 9 per cent in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 to 22 per cent in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 while the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are evenly divided on the question.

TABLE XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1947

This table includes all the 410 incorporated municipalities over 25,000 population and all but 144 of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1940 census. The cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that did not report are listed at the end of the table. All these data were reported to the YEAR BOOK late in 1946 or early in 1947 by city officials. ¶Under **Number of Employees** is shown the number of full-time paid officers and civilians. ¶**Work Hours Per Week** shows the average number of hours worked in seven days; **Hours Per Day** shows the average of day and night shifts to the nearest full hour; **Overtime,** shown by alphabetical symbols after Hours Per Day, signifies that policemen are paid for work in excess of the normal work week (see preceding article). ¶**Days Annual Paid Vacation** shows minimum vacation and does not include regular days off each week; **Days Annual Sick Leave** shows minimum sick leave allowed yearly, except in those cities where the amount of leave is indefinite or discretionary with chief officer in which case **In** is shown, or where amount of leave increases with the length of service in which case **Gr** is shown. ¶Under **Patrol Methods: Motorized, One-man,** the first letter shows the extent to which the patrol force is motorized, **A** (all), **S** (some), **N** (none); the second letter shows with the same symbols the extent to which patrol cars are manned by one man. Under **Patrol Methods: Residential Area, Park Car,** the first letter shows the extent to which foot patrols are used in residential areas: **A** (entirely), **S** (to some extent), **N** (not at all); the second letter, **Y** (yes) and **N** (no) shows whether officers on car patrol park their cars and patrol on foot some of the time. ¶**Total Expenditures for Department** include new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A dagger (†) indicates 1946 figures. Leaders (...) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (used with C, M, and S)

RADIO IN PATROL CARS

A—all patrol vehicles
S—some patrol vehicles
N—none

OVERTIME PAY

F—flat hourly rate, regardless of salary
H—time-and-one-half in excess of normal work week
P—hourly rate at percentage of salary
S—straight time pay for extra hours worked
T—compensatory time off

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	6,778	48–8	20–In	$2,778–3,210	$10,788M	SN	SN	265A	100	$19,826†	$20,667†
Detroit, Mich.	3,926	48–8	20–15	2,778–3,492	9,670S	SS	SN	499S	60	12,633	12,978
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,699	41–8T	14–16	2,880–3,480	10,500B	SN	NN	473A	241	9,408	9,927
New York, N.Y.	18,036	48–8	19–In	2,500–3,500	10,500M	SN	SN	988A	300	53,569	54,744
Philadelphia, Pa.	5,297	48–8	14–30	2,625–2,990	8,400S	SS	SN	315A	71	13,366	13,862

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.......	1,964	56–8	20–In	$2,210–2,704	$6,283G	SS	SN	187A	97	$6,018	$6,371
Boston, Mass........	2,480	48–8	16–..	2,000–2,500	7,500G	SN	SN	131A	25	5,835	6,411
Buffalo, N.Y.........	1,329	48–8	14–In	2,300–2,600	7,500M	SN	SN	129A	54	3,420	3,614
Cleveland, Ohio......	1,888	48–8	12–In	2,163–3,186	6,912S	SN	SY	352A	46	4,703†	5,261†
Milwaukee, Wis......	1,240	48–8T	15–15	2,477–2,837	7,277B	SS	SN	87A	59	3,445	3,765
Pittsburgh, Pa.......	1,123	54–9	14–14	2,042–2,807	6,975M	SN	SN	67A	40	2,619†	2,715†
St. Louis, Mo........	2,251†	56–8†	14–In†	1,980–2,400†	6,500†B	SN†	..	225A†	951	4,786	5,093
San Francisco, Calif..	1,327	48–8ST	14–14	2,700–3,180	9,000B	SS	SY	132A	85	3,944	4,336
Washington, D.C.....	1,790	48–8P	26–30	2,721–3,398	10,000	SN	SN	134A	105	5,081	5,277
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.........	465	56–8	20–30	2,132–2,573	6,000C	SN	NN	60A	51	1,139	1,297
Birmingham, Ala.....	318	48–8	14–12	2,280–2,520	5,000C‡	SS	NN	56A	27	742	817
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	752	48–8T	15–12	2,204–2,746	6,807A	SS	SN	144A	30	1,894	1,924
Columbus, Ohio.....	342	48–8T	15–90	2,112–2,376	4,830S	SS	SN	60A	36	707†	744†
Dallas, Tex..........	388	48–8	15–30	2,280–2,496	6,500A	SS	NN	122A	29	852	1,044
Denver, Colo.........	488	48–8	15–In	2,001–2,208	4,830M	SS	NN	85A	22	1,042	1,312
Houston, Tex.........	456	48–8ST	15–15	2,400–2,640	6,000A	SS	NN	123A	28	1,394	1,426
Indianapolis, Ind.....	689	56–8	14–In	2,100–2,400	6,000B	SN	NN	85A	42	1,472	1,599
Jersey City, N.J.....	(Not reporting)										
Kansas City, Mo.....	716	48–8	7–30	1,740–2,280	6,240B	SN	NN	115A	44	1,300	1,490
Louisville, Ky........	450	56–8	12–18	1,815–2,190	5,000S	SN	NN	62A	37	902	1,086
Memphis, Tenn......	326	58–8	10–In	2,070–2,340	4,980C‡	SN	NN	72A	0	784	910
Minneapolis, Minn...	531	48–8	15–12	2,184–2,664	5,384M	SN	SY	62A	39	1,488	1,605
Newark, N. J........	1,194	48–8T	14–In	2,350–3,250	6,250S‡	SN	SN	75A	45	3,903	4,208
New Orleans, La.....	902	48–8	15–24	2,280–2,400	6,000	SN	SN	79A	67	1,884	2,077
Oakland, Calif.......	607	44–8S	15–60	3,000–3,312	7,980A	SS	SN	106A	72	1,709	1,980
Portland, Ore........	638	48–8	15–30	2,250–2,800	4,484M‡	...	NY	96A	35	1,552	1,824
Providence, R. I.....	463	48–8	..–15	2,067–2,340	5,200B	SN	SN	40A	24	1,189	1,369
Rochester, N. Y......	508	48–8	15–In	2,200–2,700	5,400S	SS	SN	40A	21	1,270	1,364
St. Paul, Minn.......	326	48–8	15–15	2,193–2,503	6,000B‡	SS	NN	42A	12	828	869
San Antonio, Tex.....	296	48–8	15–21	2,040–2,220	4,800S‡	SA	NN	81A	18	598	683
Seattle, Wash........	649	44–8	16–In	2,520–2,760	7,500M	SS	NN	92A	38	1,666	1,907
Toledo, Ohio........	391	48–8F	12–12	2,280–2,700	4,800S	SN	NN	60A	12	1,160	1,234
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio.........	248	48–8	12–12	2,100–2,460	4,680M	SN	NN	51A	50	622	725
Albany, N. Y........	369	48–8	16–In	1,980–2,310	5,225B	SN	SN	26A	12	823	899
Bridgeport, Conn.....	254	56–8	10–12	1,920–2,460	5,820B	SN	AY	25A	14	575	641
Cambridge, Mass.....	230	45–8T	14–60	2,428–3,000	5,410A	SN	AN	15A	5	536	585
Camden, N. J........	231	48–8	14–14	1,950–2,700	4,425	SN	SN	18A	14	517	574
Canton, Ohio........	133	48–8	14–15	2,310–2,700	4,140M	SN	NN	..A	13	324	389
Charlotte, N. C......	135	48–8	15–12	2,222–2,484	5,000C	SN	SN	17A	14	281	323
Chattanooga, Tenn...	137	48–8	15–..	2,325–2,400	3,900S‡	SS	NN	25A	4	...	...
Dayton, Ohio.......	220	48–8	12–16	2,550–2,700	4,800A	SN	NN	50A	8	591	682
Des Moines, Iowa....	176	50–8	15–In	2,094–2,328	4,168C‡	SN	NN	35A	17	379	408
Duluth, Minn........	139	48–8T	14–Gr	2,040–2,400	4,440S‡	SS	NN	27A	1	292†	334†
Elizabeth, N. J.......	223	48–8	14–In	2,780–3,000	5,200B	SN	SN	18A	17	679	732
Erie, Pa.............	137	48–8	14–In	2,220–2,520	3,960M‡	SS	SN	14A	16	347	382
Fall River, Mass.....	199	56–8	14–In	2,428–2,428	4,500B	SS	SN	7A	4	497	601
Flint, Mich..........	129	48–8S	12–12	2,534–2,614	5,200A	SN	NN	46A	17	545	652
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	133	48–8	15–10	2,370–2,460	4,500M	SS	NN	19A	7	343	389
Fort Worth, Tex.....	303	48–8	14–12	2,022–2,520	5,100A	SN	NN	56A	28	628	726
Gary, Ind...........	182	48–8	15–90	2,400–2,580	4,500M	SN	SN	34A	15	445	488
Grand Rapids, Mich..	208	48–8	14–14	2,308–2,708	5,130A	SS	NN	30A	23	463	538
Hartford, Conn......	362	48–8ST	12–12	2,400–2,579	5,380B	SA	SY	31A	10	891	966
Jacksonville, Fla.....	275	56–8P	12– 0	2,153–2,806	5,131C	SN	NN	50A	13	693	804

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Kansas City, Kan....	122†	56–8†	14–15†	$2,100–2,280†	$4,140†M	SN†	...	17A†	15†	$ 327	$ 368
Knoxville, Tenn......	171	56–8S	15– 0	1,920–2,280	4,500A	SS	NN	41A	8	344†	404†
Long Beach, Calif....	340	46–8	12–12	2,856–3,156	6,600A	SS	NN	42A	28	906	1,018
Lowell, Mass........	175	48–8F	14–12	2,409–2,409	3,850A	SS	SN	8A	2	472	495
Miami, Fla..........	365	48–8	15–21	2,604–3,126	6,054A	SN	NN	52A	31	892	1,148
Nashville, Tenn......	211	48–8	20–..	2,280–2,280	5,000M	SN	NN	40A	13	488	532
New Bedford, Mass...	203	48–8	14–12	1,868–2,077	3,850M	SS	..N	15A	2	477	497
New Haven, Conn....	336	48–8S	14–15	2,135–2,466	6,000M	SS	SY	27A	12	1,012	1,896
Norfolk, Va..........	319	48–8	15–In	2,100–2,460	5,100A	SS	SN	68A	22	659	737
Oklahoma City, Okla..	235	56–8	15–15	2,170–2,220	5,400A	SN	NN	40A	13	501	535
Omaha, Neb.........	276	48–8T	14–10	2,160–2,400	4,740C‡	SN	SN	53A	20	584	706
Paterson, N. J.......	239	48–8	15–..	2,300–2,700	4,400B	SN	SN	21A	12	663	722
Peoria, Ill...........	141	48–8	14–14	2,190–2,400	3,600M	SN	NY	17A	6	330	381
Reading, Pa.........	154	40–8	14–30	1,783–2,023	2,743C‡	SA	SN	13A	4	325	337
Richmond, Va.......	342	48–8	14–12	2,076–2,396	5,000S	SS	NY	69A	13	799	886
Sacramento, Calif....	180	48–8T	21–15	2,460–2,820	5,100A	SN	NN	26A	22	474	524
Salt Lake City, Utah.	167	48–8	14–15	2,310–2,550	4,950S‡	SN	NN	38A	13	378†	456†
San Diego, Calif......	416	48–8	18–15	2,586–3,384	6,384A	SS	NY	87A	57	1,185	1,351
Scranton, Pa.........	182	48–8	15–..	2,120–2,480	3,200M	SN	SN	7A	8	463	469
Somerville, Mass.....	155	56–8	21–20	2,037–2,519	4,375M	SN	AY	9A	0	...	...
South Bend, Ind.....	140	48–8	15–30	2,376–....	4,500M	SS	NN	32A	7	321	362
Spokane, Wash......	170	48–8	14–In	2,400–2,760	4,140S‡	SS	SN	15A	17	447	547
Springfield, Mass.....	321	40–8S	14–In	2,363–2,600	5,928B	SN	SN	20A	22	806	869
Syracuse, N. Y.......	276	48–8	15–In	1,800–2,160	6,000M	SS	SN	37A	12	666	735
Tacoma, Wash.......	142†	47–8†	14–In†	2,240–2,580†	3,900†S‡	SN†	...	26S†	16	454	527
Tampa, Fla..........	157	56–8	14–14	2,178–2,412	4,620M	SS	NN	30A	14	279	352
Trenton, N. J........	248	48–8	21–In	2,250–2,700	4,700S‡	SN	AN	30A	5	666	713
Tulsa, Okla..........	190	48–8	..–..	.....–2,476	4,800M‡	SN	NN	31A	15	404†	455†
Utica, N. Y..........	171	48–8	16–60	1,700–2,150	4,150S	SS	SN	14A	7	377	401
Wichita, Kan........	164	48–8	14–12	2,010–2,400	4,800B	SA	NY	28A	20	364	432
Wilmington, Del.....	208	56–8	14–15	2,247–2,431	4,615B	SN	SN	20A	21	448	480
Worcester, Mass.....	425	40–8	14–15	2,190–2,464	6,000M	SN	AN	21A	12	943†	1,028†
Yonkers, N. Y.......	270	48–8	19–In	1,940–3,000	7,000A	SN	SN	40A	15	674†	712†
Youngstown, Ohio...	201	48–8	14–30	2,160–2,460	4,240M	SS	SN	41S	8	442	535
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa.......	101	48–8	14–30	2,190–2,340	3,240M‡	SS	SN	12A	2	226	264
Altoona, Pa..........	82	48–8	14–12	1,920–2,340	3,000C‡	SN	SY	5A	3	176†	195†
Amarillo, Tex........	84	48–8	15–12	2,160–2,160	4,500A	SN	NN	9A	14	143	189
Asheville, N. C.......	74	56–8	10–30	2,080–2,226	3,800A	SS	NN	9A	4	130	167
Atlantic City, N. J...	225†	48–8†	21–In†	2,050–2,550†	5,000†S‡	SN†	...	15A†	15†	612	654
Augusta, Ga.........	124	48–8	10–12	2,346–2,346	4,020B	SS	NN	23A	11	295	347
Austin, Tex..........	121	48–8F	15–15	2,064–2,280	4,500A	SA	NN	28A	9	270	339
Bayonne, N. J.......	..	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	...	.	684	712
Beaumont, Tex.......	79	48–8H	15–In	1,988–2,100	5,400A	SS	NN	15A	5	164	196
Berkeley, Calif.......	110	44–8ST	14–12	2,880–3,180	6,000A	AA	NY	91A	0	307	419
Bethlehem, Pa.......	(Not reporting)										
Binghamton, N. Y....	115	48–8	14–12	2,255–2,710	4,700M	SN	SY	13A	6	241†	256†
Brockton, Mass......	100	48–..	14–30	1,950–2,550	3,850M	...	AN	8A	4	229†	247†
Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	72	48–8	14–In	2,103–2,400	3,600C‡	SN	NN	8A	6	1,451	1,611
Charleston, S. C.....	145	56–8	10– 0	1,842–2,158	4,258M	SN	AN	23A	18	284	346
Charleston, W. Va....	..	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	190	205
Chester, Pa..........	70†	48–8†	15–15†	1,944–2,355†	3,750M‡	SN†	...	17A†	2†	...	...
Cicero, Ill............	75	56–8	21–21	2,408–2,873	4,752M	SN	NY	9A	4	...	...
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	69	48–8T	14–In	2,215–3,000	4,800A	SN	NY	10S	4	174	200
Columbia, S. C.......	136	48–8H	15–In	1,920–2,220	4,140M‡	SN	SN	22A	16	298	346
Columbus, Ga.......	110	48–8S	14–In	2,175–2,428	5,808C	SN	SN	14A	22	215	282

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex...	110	48–8S	14–14	$2,160–2,700	$4,200C	SN	NN	23A	15	$220	$288
Covington, Ky.......	72	48–8T	15–10	2,100–2,400	3,540A	SS	SN	9A	4	169	195
Davenport, Iowa....	69	54–8	15–In	2,100–2,340	3,825M	SN	NN	11A	5	154	170
Dearborn, Mich......	175	40–8	22–15	2,909–3,333	6,250M	SS	NN	40A	6	518	540
Decatur, Ill..........	56	48–8	14–14	2,130–2,400	3,330B‡	SN	SN	11A	4	120	157
Durham, N. C.......	88	48–8	12–12	1,800–2,430	4,650A	SN	NN	18A	5	184	225
East Chicago, Ind....	88	48–8	15–In	2,280–2,580	4,500M	SS	SN	15A	8	238	260
East Orange, N. J.....	114	48–8	16–..	2,450–3,000	5,500M	SN	AY	5A	5	331	351
East St. Louis, Ill.....	85†	56–8†	15–15†	2,100–2,100†	3,300†B‡	SN†	...	13A†	2†	197	257
El Paso, Tex.........	125	48–8	15–15	1,980–2,100	3,960C‡	SN	NN	18A	8	222	274
Evanston, Ill.........	97	48–8	21–30	2,520–2,772	5,100M	SS	SN	12S	12	292	312
Evansville, Ind......	171	56–8	15– 0	2,100–2,280	4,500M	SN	SN	24A	19	387	437
Fresno, Calif.........	118	40–8	15–15	2,520–3,000	4,800M‡	SS	NN	26A	10	262	294
Galveston, Tex.......	...	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	191	224
Glendale, Calif.......	105	48–8T	15–14	2,772–3,096	5,736A	SS	NN	15A	3	313	367
Greensboro, N. C.....	106	48–8	12–In	2,212–2,400	5,000A	SN	NN	19A	7	218	258
Hamilton, Ohio......	58	48–8	14–30	2,009–2,340	3,720A	SS	SN	9A	4	134	147
Hammond, Ind.......	110	48–8	15–In	2,400–2,580	4,500M	SS	NY	18S	13	266	298
Harrisburg, Pa.......	142	48–8	14–14	2,220–2,340	3,682M‡	SN	SN	6A	10	323	354
Highland Park, Mich..	94	48–8	20–In	3,319–3,471	4,846B‡	SS	SN	16A	4	302	330
Hoboken, N. J........	195	48–8	16–..	2,125–2,500	6,250	SN	AN	9A	6	...	...
Holyoke, Mass........	(Not reporting)										
Huntington, W. Va...	85	48–8S	15–30	2,430–2,490	4,290M	SN	NN	13A	10	184	239
Irvington, N. J.......	...	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	238†	261†
Jackson, Miss.........	107	48–8T	14– 7	1,980–2,220	4,020C‡	SN	NN	18A	8	193	232
Johnstown, Pa........	64	48–8	15–30	2,077–2,442	3,300M‡	SN	S..	5..	9	143	164
Kalamazoo, Mich....	77	48–8S	12–14	2,300–2,600	5,200A	SS	NN	10A	7	190	243
Lakewood, Ohio......	63	48–8	12–In	2,430–3,000	4,640M	SN	NY	10S	2	223	243
Lancaster, Pa.........	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	...	.	141	165
Lansing, Mich........	99	48–8	15–60	2,743–3,093	5,220B	SS	NY	10A	12	290	326
Lawrence, Mass......	130	48–8	14–12	2,548–2,548	3,700S‡	SN	AN	7A	4	330	350
Lincoln, Neb..........	96	48–8	14–12	1,950–2,310	3,840C	SN	NN	14A	11	184	232
Little Rock, Ark.....	113	48–8S	15–..	2,124–2,358	3,871B	SS	NN	12A	13	194†	215†
Lynn, Mass...........	182	48–8T	14–15	2,535–2,760	4,040M	SN	SY	16A	7	340†	365†
McKeesport, Pa......	73	48–8S	14–14	2,316–2,316	3,480C‡	SA	SY	6A	3	190	191
Macon, Ga...........	75	56–8	15–15	1,858–2,173	4,770C	SN	NN	9A	10	170	191
Madison, Wis........	104	48–8	12–12	2,327–2,586	4,653C	SS	SN	14A	8	261	317
Malden, Mass........	100	54–9	14–30	2,449–2,449	.....S	SN	AN	11A	1	238	269
Manchester, N. H....	110	48–8	14–15	2,391–2,482	6,000B	SA	SN	12A	1	216†	249†
Medford, Mass.......	100	49–8	17–60	2,300–2,600	3,950M	SN	SN	10A	0	259	269
Mobile, Ala..........	149	52–8	14–12	2,046–2,112	4,620C‡	SN	NN	16A	2	361	419
Montgomery, Ala.....	141	48–8	10–In	1,860–2,040	4,320M‡	SS	NN	26A	11	205	265
Mount Vernon, N. Y..	134	48–8	20–30	2,250–3,450	6,150	SS	SN	20A	8	388	434
New Britain, Conn...	114	48–8T	14–In	2,597–2,727	4,700B	SA	SN	14A	2	312	399
New Rochelle, N. Y...	133	48–8	18–In	2,000–3,000	6,000S	SS	NN	17A	11	450	498
Newton, Mass.......	134	51–9	14–In	1,840–2,240	4,500M	SN	SN	14A	4	343	374
Niagara Falls, N. Y...	138	48–8	12–12	2,340–3,110	4,782A	SA	NN	13A	8	446	477
Oak Park, Ill.........	82	48–8	20-Gr	2,676–2,802	6,000M	SN	NN	10A	9	217	233
Pasadena, Calif......	116	48–8S	15-Gr	2,694–2,976	5,712A	SS	NY	22A	19	307	359
Passaic, N. J.........	122	48–8	15–..	2,400–2,800	3,900S	SN	SY	12A	8	308	410
Pawtucket, R. I......	(Not reporting)										
Phoenix, Ariz........	145	48–8T	15–15	2,397–2,907	5,100A	SS	NN	19S	9	310	367
Pontiac, Mich........	83	48–8	14–In	2,658–2,874	4,530A	SS	NY	15A	6	222	248
Portland, Me.........	119	48–8S	14– 6	2,139–2,245	3,940A	SA	SY	11A	5	230†	260†
Portsmouth, Va......	64	56–8	14–In	2,134–2,520	4,000A	SN	SN	11A	8	151	183
Pueblo, Colo.........	56	56–8S	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,880C‡	SN	N..	10A	3	120	139
Quincy, Mass.........	138	48–8F	16–In	2,200–2,400	4,000M	SS	SN	13A	5	...	...

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Racine, Wis	84	48–8	15–10	$2,232–2,592	$4,212B	SN	SN	10A	7	$222	$243
Roanoke, Va	112	56–8	15–Gr	2,160–2,460	4,320A	SN	NN	15A	6	249	263
Rockford, Ill	98	48–8	14–In	2,580–2,760	4,480B	S..	NY	12A	5	232†	259†
Saginaw, Mich	106	48–8	12–10	2,430–2,670	4,950A	SN	NN	30A	4	230	282
St. Joseph, Mo	95	56–8	15–15	1,575–1,920	3,060B	SN	NN	13A	6	152	171
St. Petersburg, Fla	67	48–8	14–12	2,040–2,400	4,800A	SS	NN	15A	5	143	169
San Jose, Calif	95	48–8	15–10	2,580–2,820	4,800A	SS	NN	18A	11	214	255
Santa Monica, Calif	129	44–8	14–12	2,676–3,144	5,436M‡	SS	SN	14A	13	311	363
Savannah, Ga	164	56–8	15–15	2,218–2,496	4,685M	SN	NN	15A	12	286†	346†
Schenectady, N. Y	179	48–8	18–In	2,350–2,650	5,000A	SN	SN	10A	16	423	483
Shreveport, La	145	48–8	15–15	1,895–2,172	5,400S‡	SN	NY	18A	12	328	392
Sioux City, Iowa	92	56–8	16–15	1,920–2,340	3,360S‡	SN	SN	14A	7	167	208
Springfield, Ill	123	48–8	14–In	2,520–2,520	3,720M‡	SN	NN	11A	9	250	282
Springfield, Mo	76	48–8	10–30	1,860–2,280	3,300M‡	SS	NN	17A	4	157	184
Springfield, Ohio	60	48–8	27–In	2,190–2,460	4,500A	SS	NY	11A	2	...	...
Stockton, Calif	92	48–8T	15–15	2,616–2,928	5,112A	SS	NN	19A	10	267	321
Terre Haute, Ind	79	49–8	15–In	2,280–2,520	4,500M	SN	NN	8A	5	178†	192†
Topeka, Kan	74	56–8	14–14	2,124–2,376	3,564S‡	SN	NN	12A	7	152	474
Troy, N. Y	163	48–8	15–In	2,200–2,365	3,350S	SN	SN	8A	10	358	398
Union City, N. J	114	48–8	17–In	2,350–2,750	4,620S‡	SN	SN	11A	0	326	350
Upper Darby tp, Pa	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	230†	258†
Waco, Tex	66	48–8	15–15	2,130–2,130	3,900C	SN	NN	8A	6	104†	119†
Waterbury, Conn	205	56–8S	..–In	2,210–2,493	6,300B	SS	SN	23A	0	505	566
Waterloo, Iowa	52	48–8	15–15	2,100–2,220	3,360M	SS	NN	5A	4	117	134
Wheeling, W. Va	73	48–8	15–60	1,800–2,364	3,484A	SS	SN	7A	5	141	158
Wilkes Barre, Pa	88	48–8	14–In	2,280–2,280	3,890C‡	SS	SN	6A	8	207	233
Winston Salem, N. C	120	56–8	14–15	1,980–2,460	6,060C	SS	SN	17A	5	254	300
York, Pa	59	48–8S	15– 0	1,910–2,310	2,850C‡	SN	SN	4A	3	121†	134†
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex	42	72–8	7–..	2,070–.....	3,000E‡	SN	NN	6A	4	72	94
Alameda, Calif	64	40–8T	14–14	2,760–3,240	5,412A	SN	NN	13A	1	183	215
Albuquerque, N. M	53	48–8	0–In	2,100–2,346	4,512A	SS	NN	6A	6	119	143
Alexandria, La	51	48–8	15–In	2,087–2,254	4,200M‡	SS	AN	13A	3	...	...
Alexandria, Va	65	56–8	14–In	2,160–2,860	4,560A	SS	SN	13A	7	163	182
Alhambra, Calif	48	48–8T	15–14	2,556–3,192	4,452A	SN	NN	8A	10	116	148
Aliquippa, Pa	22†	54–9†	14–In†	2,199–2,358†	3,360†B	SS†	...	2A†	1†	61	74
Alton, Ill	23†	70–10†	7–10†	1,920–2,100†	2,940†M	SN†	...	4A†	2†	57†	62†
Amsterdam, N. Y	(Not reporting)										
Anderson, Ind	73	48–8	14–..	2,520–2,580	5,000M	SN	NY	13A	3	189	223
Ann Arbor, Mich	44	48–8	14–12	2,532–2,868	4,440B	SS	NN	4A	4	98	111
Anniston, Ala	36	52–8	10–12	2,040–2,160	3,600	SN	NN	4A	5	98	120
Appleton, Wis	28	52–8T	15–0	2,115–2,355	3,100B	SS	NN	3A	6	61	68
Arlington t, Mass	68	48–8F	14–30	2,450–2,724	4,460M	SS	SN	6A	2	173	191
Ashland, Ky	30	48–8	15– 7	2,340–2,340	3,492C	SN	NN	3A	0	74	91
Auburn, N. Y	46	48–8	15–In	2,200–2,300	3,606A	SS	NN	3A	3	109	121
Aurora, Ill	45	48–8	14–In	1,800–2,400	3,600M	SN	NN	3A	2	117	132
Bakersfield, Calif	68	48–8	12–12	2,760–3,040	5,240A	SS	NN	13A	14	162	196
Bangor, Me	46	48–8S	12–In	2,184–2,184	3,870A	SA	NY	5A	1	105	112
Baton Rouge, La	41	48–8	15–12	1,680–1,920	4,200C‡	SN	NY	6A	8	88	113
Battle Creek, Mich	51	48–8S	14– 7	2,340–2,652	5,000C‡	SS	NN	11A	3	...	...
Bay City, Mich	71	48–8H	18–10	2,610–2,610	3,744C	SS	...	9A	1	173	200
Belleville, Ill	27	56–8	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,700M	SN	NY	3A	3	54†	57†
Belleville, N. J	41	48–8S	16–12	2,300–3,000	4,400S‡	SS	SN	7S	2	...	...
Bellingham, Wash	35	40–8	15–In	2,205–2,394	3,150M	SN	NN	8A	2	81	101
Belmont t, Mass	42	48–8	14–30	2,400–2,600	4,900C	SS	SN	6A	1	119	134
Beloit, Wis	40	52–..	15–..	2,280–2,580	3,480B	SN	NY	5.	3	97	117

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Berwyn, Ill.	..	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	$104	$123
Beverly, Mass.	43	48–8F	14–In	.....–2,353	$3,260M	SS	SN	5A	0	116	128
Beverly Hills, Calif.	55	48–8	15– 5	$2,760–3,300	6,075C	SA	NY	14A	12	...	...
Bloomfield, N. J.	76	48–8	21–..	2,300–3,000	4,800C	SS	SY	8A	3	219	230
Bloomington, Ill.	36	48–8	14–30	2,460–2,460	3,000M	SN	NN	4A	3	73	82
Boise City, Idaho	40	48–8	15–30	2,025–2,160	3,300M	SS	NN	7A	3	71	92
Bristol, Conn.	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	116	131
Brookline t, Mass.	114	48–8T	14–14	2,600–2,600	5,000C	SS	SY	16A	1	321	365
Burbank, Calif.	62	48–8	12–12	3,228–3,780	6,096A	SS	NN	13A	11	226	255
Burlington, Iowa	36	48–8	11–..	2,136–2,220	2,580A	SS	NN	5A	2	69	83
Burlington, Vt.	32	48–8	14–In	2,096–2,096	3,300C‡	SS	SN	5A	1	68	75
Butte, Mont.	27†	..–8†	14–10†	2,400–2,520†	3,600†M	SN†	...	4A†	2†	64	...
Central Falls, R. I.	33	48–8	10–36	2,002–2,002	4,400	SS	AN	4A	0	...	...
Chelsea, Mass.	71	48–8F	21–In	2,555–2,555	3,965M	SN	SN	5A	..	171	179
Chicopee, Mass.	62	40–8	16–60	2,519–2,519	4,000M	SA	SN	6A	0	158	174
Clarksburg, W. Va.	24	48–8	14–15	2,160–2,220	3,480	SN	SN	3A	0	54	59
Clifton, N. J.	43	48–8	14–..	2,100–3,080	4,955A	SN	SN	9A	1	140	161
Clinton, Iowa	25	56–8	15–14	2,013–2,277	3,000M	SN	NY	3A	0	41	44
Colorado Sprgs, Colo.	42	56–8	14–14	2,100–2,280	4,800A	SA	NY	9A	2	94	114
Concord, N. H.	32	48–8S	15–15	2,165–2,385	3,950B	SS	NN	6A	1	79	122
Council Bluffs, Iowa	33	56–8	15–Gr	1,860–2,100	2,520M	SN	NN	5A	4	63	76
Cranston, R. I.	54	48–8	12–30	2,293–2,293	4,500C	SA	SN	14A	4	125	145
Cumberland, Md.	48	48–8T	15–15	1,824–2,186	3,192C‡	SA	SN	6A	2	97	111
Danville, Ill.	29	60–10	15–In	2,100–2,220	2,652B‡	SS	NN	4A	2	51	58
Danville, Va.	54	56–8	15–In	1,890–2,400	4,000S	SN	NN	7A	3	103	116
Dubuque, Iowa	39	48–8S	15–15	2,082–2,447	3,544A	SS	NN	4A	3	78	88
E. Cleveland, Ohio	56	48–8	12–In	1,920–2,916	4,300A	SS	NN	9A	1	114	126
Easton, Pa.	40†	48–8†	14–15†	1,940–2,160†	3,390†M‡	SS†	...	5N†	0†	90	105
E. Providence t, R. I.	37	48–8S	13– 0	2,095–2,307	3,658C	SA	SN	11A	6	92	106
Eau Claire, Wis.	38	46–8T	15–In	1,980–2,280	3,300B‡	SN	SY	4A	2	...	...
Elgin, Ill.	36	48–8F	15–10	2,610–2,610	3,378	SN	NY	4A	3	91	112
Elkhart, Ind.	48	48–8	15–10	2,400–2,400	3,500M	SS	NN	5A	1	121	128
Elmira, N. Y.	79	48–8	14–60	2,310–2,475	3,975A	SA	SN	5A	0	190	214
Elyria, Ohio	30	48–8	14–30	2,448–.....	3,240M	SS	NN	4A	2	73	78
Enid, Okla.	21	56–8	15–15	2,100–2,100	2,700M‡	SS	NN	4A	1	44	53
Everett, Mass.	88	48–8	14–In	2,400–2,600	3,600M	SN	SN	9A	2	230	246
Everett, Wash.	45	48–8	15–In	2,797–2,997	4,129S‡	SS	NN	11A	3	122	145
Fargo, N. D.	42	48–8	14–14	2,040–2,460	4,200C‡	SN	NN	5A	0	79†	88†
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	48–8	14–15	2,507–2,623	4,055M	SA	SN	9A	0	114	123
Fond du Lac, Wis.	33	48–8	15–15	1,938–2,196	2,820B‡	SA	NN	5A	3	79	84
Fort Smith, Ark.	36	56–8	15–..	1,902–2,100	3,156M‡	SS	NN	4A	2	74	86
Gadsden, Ala.	63	48–8	10–In	2,090–2,220	3,750C‡	SN	NN	5A	3	..	..
Galesburg, Ill.	32	48–8	14–In	2,385–2,385	2,740M	SN	NN	3A	3	68	75
Garfield, N. J.	28	48–8	15–..	2,100–2,500	3,500M	SS	NN	3A	0	81	88
Great Falls, Mont.	32	48–8	15–14	2,622–2,728	3,531M	SS	NN	6A	3	75	96
Green Bay, Wis.	61	56–8F	15–In	2,040–2,340	3,960B	SS	SN	6A	7	120	139
Greenville, S. C.	69	56–8T	15–In	2,079–2,301	3,564C	SS	NN	10A	12	150	178
Hackensack, N. J.	47	48–..	15– 0	2,200–2,800	4,000A	SA	SN	5A	4	149	171
Hagerstown, Md.	40†	56–8S†	14–20†	1,800–1,920†	2,700†B	SN†	...	4A†	3†	88	105
Hamtramck, Mich.	94	48–8	30–15	2,940–3,320	4,420S	SN	NY	22A	5	356	369
Haverford tp, Pa.	46	48–8	15–12	2,364–2,700	6,100C	SN	SY	8A	1	114	141
Haverhill, Mass.	61	48–8S	14–12	2,410–2,410	3,600C‡	SS	SN	5A	3	151	164
Hazleton, Pa.	26	48–8	14– 7	2,160–2,160	2,580C‡	SA	NY	2N	2	59	66
High Point, N. C.	55	48–8	12–12	1,950–2,220	4,200A	SN	NN	6A	6	97	114
Huntington Pk, Calif.	35	48–8S	15–15	1,503–3,018	4,470C	SN	NN	5A	11	103	116
Hutchinson, Kan.	26	48–8	14–..	2,040–2,040	3,420M‡	SS	SN	6A	5	...	...
Inglewood, Calif.	40	44–8	15–..	2,739–2,904	4,224C	SN	NN	5A	7	96	114

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Jackson, Mich.	66	48–8	12–12	$2,609–2,820	$4,578C	SN	NN	9A	3	$160	$186
Jamestown, N. Y.	63	48–8	14–12	2,497–2,634	3,765M	SS	NY	10A	4	155	176
Johnson City, Tenn.	22†	56–8†	10– 5†	1,358†–....	2,250†A	SN†	...	3A†	1†	35	46
Joliet, Ill.	55	48–8	15–In	2,400–2,400	3,450B‡	SN	NN	6A	4	122†	130†
Joplin, Mo.	38	60–8	24–14	1,880–1,920	2,795M‡	SS	NN	5A	3	68	81
Kearny, N. J.	89	44–8	15–In	2,500–3,000	5,000M	SS	SN	13A	2	290	333
Kenosha, Wis.	63	48–8	14–In	2,673–2,799	4,600B	SN	NN	10A	7	184	204
Kingston, N. Y.	40	48–8F	14–15	2,040–2,400	3,610B	SN	SN	4A	2	89	95
Kokomo, Ind.	43	56–8	14–In	2,200–2,400	3,500B	SN	NN	5A	2	107	118
La Crosse, Wis.	53	56–8T	14–In	2,246–2,386	3,240B	SS	NN	10A	4	123	131
La Fayette, Ind.	48	48–8	14–30	2,160–2,280	.....M	SN	NY	5A	3	113	136
Laredo, Tex.	30†	48–8T†	15–15†	1,440–1,500†	3,000†E	SA†	...	4N†	4†	64	69
Lebanon, Pa.	26†	48–8†	14–30†	1,800–1,920†	2,520†M‡	SN†	...	3S†	1†	59	64
Lewiston, Me.	52	47–8T	14–14	2,100–2,200	3,600B	SS	NN	7A	1	118	140
Lexington, Ky.	89	48–8	15–In	1,900–2,040	3,804A	SN	NN	11A	8	188	207
Lima, Ohio	47	48–8	14–30	2,288–2,460	3,300M	SN	NN	7A	3	117	139
Lorain, Ohio	44	48–8	14–30	2,816–2,816	3,778S	SS	NY	8A	2	80†	92†
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	118	48–8	12–In	2,230–2,750	6,392C	SS	SN	18A	6	307	378
Lubbock, Tex.	72	48–8	15–12	2,367–2,412	4,392C	SS	NN	13S	3	127	154
Lynchburg, Va.	58	56–8	14–30	1,680–2,283	4,741A	SS	NN	10A	5	122	150
Mansfield, Ohio	42	48–8	14–90	2,325–2,460	3,000S	SN	NY	4A	2	74†	91†
Marion, Ind.	36	56–8	15– 0	2,040–2,160	3,500M	SN	SN	4A	0	89	101
Marion, Ohio	26	48–8	14–12	2,010–2,310	2,970S	SN	NN	3A	3	..	..
Mason City, Iowa	29	48–8	15–In	2,070–2,250	3,600A	SA	SY	7A	2	50	57
Massillon, Ohio	22	48–8	14–In	2,246–2,400	2,880S	SN	NN	2A	2	..	57
Maywood, Ill.	..	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	54	66
Melrose, Mass.	33	45–9	14–15	2,300–2,600	3,700M	SN	SN	4A	0	84	91
Meriden, Conn.	49	48–8F	14–In	2,555–2,555	3,640B	SA	NY	4A	0	142	152
Meridian, Miss.	53	56–8	15–12	2,112–2,112	2,566M‡	SN	SN	7A	2	103	141
Miami Beach, Fla.	100	48–8T	14–14	3,174–3,962	6,200A	SS	SN	20A	13	254	312
Michigan City, Ind.	37	48–8	15– 0	2,400–2,400	3,500M	SN	SY	4A	2	88†	100†
Middletown, Conn.	29	63–9F	..–14	2,530–2,530	3,500C	SS	SY	2A	1	72	87
Middletown, Ohio	36	48–8F	14–10	1,778–2,328	3,300C‡	SS	SN	6A	6	96	114
Mishawaka, Ind.	36	48–8	15–60	2,220–2,280	3,500M	SS	NN	7A	2	83	95
Moline, Ill.	..	56–8	15–..	2,100–2,448	3,204M	SN	NS	4A	4	58	65
Monroe, La.	41	56–8	15–..	1,804–2,064	3,480C‡	SS	NN	6A	3	..	..
Montclair, N. J.	72	48–8T	15–..	2,100–3,000	5,000S‡	SN	SN	10A	7	240	276
Muncie, Ind.	56	48–8	15–30	2,640–2,640	4,500M	SN	NN	7A	2	140†	153†
Muskegon, Mich.	57	48–8H	12–12	2,490–2,820	4,640A	SS	NY	11A	7	137†	184†
Muskogee, Okla.	42	48–8	14–10	2,070–2,100	3,600A	SN	NN	5A	2	88	111
Nashua, N. H.	46	48–8F	14– 0	2,106–2,496	4,224B	SS	NN	7A	0	80†	92†
New Albany, Ind.	22	48–8	15–In	2,040–2,040	3,500M	SN	SY	3A	1	49†	49†
Newark, Ohio	29	48–8T	14–In	1,980–2,220	2,940S	SN	NN	4A	1	63	67
New Brunswick, N. J.	40	48–8†	15–In†	2,100–2,700†	4,300†C‡	SN†	...	6A†	2†	125	139
Newburgh, N. Y.	53	48–8	14–In	2,300–2,700	3,900A	SS	NN	3A	4	129	142
New Castle, Pa.	49	48–8T	14–30	2,270–2,520	2,780C‡	SN	NN	5A	0	115	140
New London, Conn.	60	48–8	14–10	2,050–2,640	3,900A	SS	NN	4A	1	139	151
Newport, Ky.	52	48–8ST	14–..	2,190–2,190	2,582A	SN	SN	6A	0	109	140
Newport, R. I.	..	..–.	..–..	....–....	.....	...	...	..	.	139†	151†
Newport News, Va.	79	48–8	12–30	2,106–2,430	4,650A	SA	SN	9A	8	180	211
Norristown, Pa.	33	48–8	14–In	2,200–2,280	3,620C	SA	SY	5A	0	78	92
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	80	48–8	16–In	2,100–2,700	5,100S‡	SS	SN	11S	0	...	...
Norwalk, Conn.	..	..–.	..–..	....–....	.....	...	...	..	.	144	163
Norwood, Ohio	42	48–8	15–In	2,120–2,294	3,110M	SS	NN	8A	2	81†	91†
Ogden, Utah	61	48–8	15–In	2,364–2,604	4,680M‡	SS	NN	11A	3	144	182
Orange, N. J.	65	48–8	17–In	2,100–3,000	5,100S‡	SN	SN	6A	3	190	203
Orlando, Fla.	76	56–8	21–15	2,160–2,400	4,200C	SS	NN	12A	4	129†	148†

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Oshkosh, Wis.	54	56–8	15–30	$1,680–1,860	$2,880B	SS	SN	5A	4	$129	$145
Ottumwa, Iowa	23	48–8S	14–In	2,400–2,400	2,820S‡	SS	NN	2A	2	67	82
Owensboro, Ky.	41	48–8	15–12	1,860–1,920	3,600C‡	SN	NN	6A	3	70†	85†
Paducah, Ky.	42	48–8	15–12	1,800–1,950	3,000A	SS	NN	5A	2	78	93
Parkersburg, W. Va.	23	52–8	15–10	1,890–2,280	2,760C‡	SN	SN	3A	1	46	59
Pensacola, Fla.	68	56–8	15–15	2,069–2,389	4,439A	SN	NN	7A	6	120	152
Perth Amboy, N. J.	62†	48–8†	16–15†	2,250–2,650†	4,400†S‡	SS†	...	9.†	.	..	..
Petersburg, Va.	45	48–8	15–In	1,800–2,040	3,120A	SN	NN	6A	4	98	115
Pittsfield, Mass.	57	48–8	14– 7	2,336–2,519	4,000M	SA	SY	8A	0	153	163
Plainfield, N. J.	58	48–8	14–15	2,000–2,750	4,500M	SN	SN	6A	4	171	187
Port Arthur, Tex.	39	48–8T	15–..	2,040–2,280	4,200A	SS	NN	9A	7	80	106
Port Huron, Mich.	42	48–8	20–12	2,544–2,724	3,798A	SS	NY	6A	6	114	135
Portsmouth, Ohio	39	48–8	15–12	1,920–2,220	3,300A	SN	SN	10A	4	83	96
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	66	48–8	15–In	2,255–2,575	3,740S	SA	SY	6A	7	169	189
Quincy, Ill.	48	56–8	10– 0	2,100–2,100	2,600M	SN	SN	8S	3	92	105
Raleigh, N. C.	68	48–8S	10–10	1,896–2,112	3,960S‡	...	...	9A	5	125	146
Revere, Mass.	63	48–8	14–In	2,350–2,350	3,050M	SN	SY	4A	2	...	...
Richmond, Ind.	43	52–..	14–In	2,490–2,520	4,500	SS	NN	6A	3	95	112
Riverside, Calif.	61	48–8	14–12	2,556–3,000	4,900B	SS	NY	10A	11	121	151
Rochester, Minn.	30	48–8	14–15	2,130–2,400	3,900B	SS	NN	4A	2	56	64
Rock Island, Ill.	48	56–8	15–In	2,100–2,400	3,240B	SN	NY	5A	4	89†	107†
Rocky Mount, N. C.	35	56–8	14–In	2,310–2,508	3,960A	SN	NN	3A	2	70†	85†
Rome, Ga.	36	56–8	14–In	1,716–1,944	3,120C	SN	NN	4A	0	76	98
Rome, N. Y.	42	48–8	14–..	2,100–2,500	3,800S	SS	SN	3A	3	107	117
Royal Oak, Mich.	30	48–8	20–12	2,400–3,175	4,075A	SS	NY	6S	1	81	93
Salem, Mass.	90	48–8	16–30	2,402–2,402	2,900M	SN	SN	6A	4	175	190
Salem, Ore.	43	48–8	14– 0	2,382–2,520	3,480A	SS	NY	7A	3	85	96
San Angelo, Tex.	34	48–8	15–..	1,920–1,920	3,000E	SS	SN	6A	3	71	80
San Bernardino, Cal.	72	50–8	12–12	2,340–2,736	4,020M	AS	NN	12A	12	160	194
Santa Ana, Calif.	53	48–8	15–15	2,280–2,460	4,200E	SS	NN	6A	10	118	132
Santa Barbara, Calif.	54	48–8T	14–14	2,430–2,760	4,620B	SS	NY	9A	7	119	153
Sharon, Pa.	24	48–..	14– 8	2,595–2,640	3,960C‡	S..	NN	3A	0	61	67
Sheboygan, Wis.	43	49–8	15–In	2,370–2,460	3,540B	SS	SN	9A	3	102	120
Sioux Falls, S. D.	54†	48–8S†	12–12†	1,680–1,920†	3,120†M‡	SS†	...	5A†	4†	116	137
South Gate, Calif.	28	48–8	15–..	2,640–3,000	4,800C	SS	NN	5A	2	87	108
Spartanburg, S. C.	58	56–8	15–In	1,968–2,137	3,042A	SN	NN	4A	0	122	158
Stamford, Conn.	113	48–8	14–..	2,600–3,000	5,625	SN	YN	9A	5	306	346
Steubenville, Ohio	36	48–8	15–15	2,199–2,280	2,664S	SN	NN	2A	1	...	...
Superior, Wis.	51	56–8	14–10	1,978–2,210	3,350B	SS	NY	6A	2	121	137
Taunton, Mass.	54†	48–8S†	14– 0†	2,008–2,208†	3,000†M	SN†	...	5A†	.	...	...
Teaneck tp, N. J.	33	48–8S	15–15	1,500–2,875	4,270A	SA	NY	16A	0	105	145
Torrington, Conn.	35	56–8	14–10	2,480–2,738	4,111M	SS	SY	4A	0	97	112
Tucson, Ariz.	52	48–8T	15–15	2,316–2,996	4,800A	SA	NN	11A	6	125	157
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	30	48–8ST	15–15	2,040–2,388	3,540C‡	SN	SN	5S	2	58	71
Tyler, Tex.	30	48–8	14–12	1,800–2,112	3,458A	SA	NN	3A	5	67	81
University City, Mo.	37	48–8	15–15	2,025–2,249	3,000E	SN	SN	4A	6	84	88
Waltham, Mass.	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	126	137
Warren, Ohio	46†	48–8†	14–21†	2,270–2,724†	3,900†S	SN†	...	3A†	1†	123	143
Warwick, R. I.	38	76–9	14–In	1,820–2,132	3,500B	SA	SY	18A	3	81	88
Washington, Pa.	24	48–8	14–10	2,400–2,400	2,730C‡	SA	SN	2A	0	...	...
Watertown t, Mass.	60	48–8	16–In	2,400–2,600	4,000C	SS	AN	9S	3	158	174
Watertown, N. Y.	38	48–8	14–12	2,170–2,470	3,600A	SA	NN	4A	2	91	104
Waukegan, Ill.	30	38–8	14–10	2,440–2,700	3,720M	SN	SN	5A	3	77	115
Wausau, Wis.	26†	56–8S†	15–12†	1,740–1,920†	2,800†B	SA†	...	4A†	2†	65	81
Wauwatosa, Wis.	37	48–8	15– 0	2,190–2,700	3,960B	SN	SN	4A	4	95†	107†
West Allis, Wis.	51	48–8	15–30	2,538–2,778	4,038B	SS	SN	9A	2	149	160
W. Hartford t, Conn.	60	48–8S	12– 7	2,584–2,843	4,686A	SA	SN	9A	0	192	205
West Haven t, Conn.	31	48–8	..– 0	2,350–2,570	3,750B	SA	SY	3A	0	...	...

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
West New York, N. J.	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	$ 224†	$ 238†
West Orange, N. J....	46	48–8	17–In	$2,050–2,800	$45,00S‡	SN	SN	8A	0	139	154
West Palm Beach, Fla.	48	48–8	15–21	2,160–2,400	3,900E	SS	NN	8A	5	...	...
White Plains, N. Y....	98	48–8	18–In	2,150–2,956	5,000S	SS	SN	11A	11	283	323
Wichita Falls, Tex....	57	48–8	15–21	2,070–2,280	3,795A	SN	NN	9A	2	116	152
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	26	48–8H	14–30	2,220–2,520	3,286C	SN	NN	3A	0	65	73
Williamsport, Pa.....	44	48–8	14– 7	1,944–1,944	2,806M‡	SS	NN	4A	3	81	90
Wilmington, N. C....	75	48–8	14–12	2,175–2,400	4,200A	SS	NN	8A	3	153	196
Woodbridge tp, N. J...	..	..–.	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	..	.	106†	117†
Woonsocket, R. I.....	80†	48–8†	12–In	1,720–2,004†	4,000†B	AS†	...	9S†	2†	176†	192†
Wyandotte, Mich....	51	48–8	17–30	2,933–3,322	5,168B	SN	NN	9A	2	166	191
Yakima, Wash.......	39	48–8	14–..	2,400–2,640	3,600C‡	SS	NY	8A	2	89	120
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30	48–8	14–30	1,940–2,180	2,794S	SN	NN	4A	1	...	...
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen S. D.........	18	48–8	14–14	1,860–2,040	2,640S‡	SN	NN	2A	2	35.6	41.1
Abington tp, Pa........	29	48–8	10–In	2,040–2,364	4,590B	SA	NN	10A	2	69.6	83.4
Ada, Okla..............	14	56–8	14–14	1,500–2,100	2,400M‡	SA	SY	2A	1	20.8	24.7
Adrian, Mich...........	15	45–9	14– 7	1,800–2,200	2,400S‡	SS	NY	2A	2	27.7	47.6
Albany, Calif...........	15	44–8	15– 5	2,700–3,000	3,600E	AA	...	5A	0	37.7†	54.0†
Albert Lea, Minn.......	13	48–8	14–30	2,100–2,100	2,700A	SN	SY	1N	0	25.4	30.6
Alliance Ohio..........	26	48–8	14–..	2,310–2,400	3,000M	SN	SN	3A	2	45.0†	52.0†
Alpena, Mich...........	12	48–8S	15–10	2,872–2,328	2,820A	SA	NN	2A	0	26.7	30.3
Ambridge, Pa..........	14	63–10	15–30	2,160–2,700	3,240C	SS	AN	2A	0	29.9	39.9
Ames, Iowa............	13	54–9	14–14	1,980–2,340	3,000M	SA	NY	3A	0	23.2	29.8
Anaconda, Mont........	7	50–8	14– 0	2,448–2,568	2,928M	SN	NY	2S	0	11.3†	13.4†
Anaheim, Calif.........	17	48–8	15–In	2,280–2,460	3,600C	SS	NN	5A	2	28.2	39.2
Anderson, S. C..........	33	56–8	14–30	2,016–2,016	2,700C	SN	NN	3A	2	58.9†	67.4†
Andover t, Mass........	12	48–8S	14–21	2,184–2,444	3,120C	SA	NY	3A	3	30.2	34.4
Ansonia, Conn..........	17	48–8PS	7– 7	2,028–2,496	3,000M	SS	SN	3S	0	52.0	59.0
Ardmore, Okla.........	20	56–8	15–15	1,800–1,800	2,700A	SS	NN	2A	0	40.3	42.0
Arkansas City, Kan.....	12	70–10	14–In	1,829–2,180	2,735A	SS	NY	3N	0	24.8	32.0
Arnold, Pa.............	11	48–8	14–In	2,280–2,280	2,520C‡	SS	NY	1N	1	13.7	18.1
Asbury Park, N. J......	38	48–8T	14–15	2,484–3,000	4,000A	SS	SN	5A	3	141.8	174.3
Ashland, Ohio..........	14	40–8	14–..	2,412–2,592	2,724M	SN	NY	2A	1	18.5	22.9
Ashland, Wis...........	11	56–8	15–60	1,710–2,019	2,378B	SN	SY	1N	0	22.0	24.0
Ashtabula, Ohio........	19	48–8	14–21	2,300–2,600	3,500A	SS	NY	4A	1	45.1	55.3
Astoria, Ore............	19	48–8H	16–10	2,644–2,764	3,699A	SA	NN	2A	0	45.8	52.9
Atchison, Kan..........	14	56–8S	15–15	1,680–1,860	2,220A	SN	NN	3A	0	28.7	34.3
Athol t, Mass..........	11	63–9H	16– 0	2,415–2,415	2,922C	SA	AY	3A	0	23.7†	28.4†
Attleboro, Mass........	28	48–8F	14–In	2,227–2,227	2,900M	SS	NN	4A	3	64.6	78.7
Auburn, Me............	21	56–9	14–14	1,908–2,121	2,650A	SS	SY	3A	0	40.8	46.7
Augusta, Me...........	19	48–8S	14– 0	1,976–2,080	2,708B	SA	NN	1A	0	42.2	45.5
Austin, Minn...........	23	48–8S	14–10	2,460–2,580	.....M	SN	SN	2A	1	39.2	44.8
Barberton, Ohio........	18	48–8	14– 0	2,336–2,574	3,300M	SN	NN	4A	3	46.5	52.6
Bartlesville, Okla.......	13	72–12	15–15	1,980–2,180	2,820A	SS	NY	2A	0	22.7†	24.5†
Batavia, N. Y..........	20	48–8T	12–12	1,800–2,150	2,800C	SA	SY	2A	1	42.2	61.4
Bath Me..............	13	60–10S	14– 0	2,184–2,184	2,650C	...	SY	3A	0	....	....
Beacon, N. Y..........	21	48–8	14–16	2,150–2,550	3,100M‡	SS	NY	2..	0	50.4	56.0
Beatrice, Neb..........	9	72–12	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,580M‡	SA	NY	2N	1	18.3	24.4
Beaver Dam, Wis.......	7	56–8	14– 0	1,860–2,160	2,676B	SA	NN	2A	0	18.1	21.0
Beaver Falls, Pa........	16	48–8F	14–10	2,470–2,470	3,108C‡	SA	SN	3A	1	....	....
Bedford, Ind...........	15	51–8	15–10	2,400–2,400	3,000M	SN	NY	2A	2	30.8	35.0
Bell, Calif..............	15	48–8	14–14	2,220–2,820	3,180C	AN	NY	3A	2	36.3	44.3
Bellevue, Pa...........	10	54–9	14–10	1,890–2,400	2,580C	SS	SN	1A	2	18.9	....
Bend, Ore..............	11	48–8	14– 0	2,790–2,880	3,540A	SS	NN	2A	1	20.4	27.4
Bergenfield, N. J........	13	48–8FT	14–In	2,450–2,650	3,500M	SA	NN	2A	0	....	....

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Berwick, Pa.	5	48–8	14– 7	$2,160–2,160	$2,400C	SS	SY	2A	0	$13.6	$ 17.9
Bessemer, Ala.	28	56–8	14–12	2,184–2,514	3,042C	SN	NN	4A	1	61.3	73.2
Big Spring, Tex.	16	72–12S	0– 0	1,935–2,220	3,180A	SS	SN	2A	0	34.9	40.7
Billings, Mont.	24	56–8	15– 0	2,280–2,580	3,600M	SS	NN	2A	4	50.9	56.8
Biloxi, Miss.	27	56–8S	15–15	1,928–2,016	3,096C‡	SN	NY	4S	1	45.5	62.6
Birmingham, Mich.	20	48–8	15–12	2,700–2,940	4,320A	SN	NN	4A	1	54.6	61.0
Bismarck, N. D.	17	48–8S	15–56	1,620–2,040	2,640C‡	SA	...	1A	1	25.3	29.1
Bloomington, Ind.	30	48–8	14– 6	2,136–2,280	3,500M	SS	NN	3A	3	55.3	63.0
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	48–8S	15–10	2,040–2,222	2,820A	SS	NN	3A	0	43.3	51.6
Bogalusa, La.	12	72–12	10–In	1,800–2,160	3,300C‡	AN	SY	3A	1	28.6	41.7
Boone, Iowa	17	48–8	14–14	1,980–2,280	2,580M	SS	NY	2A	0	21.7	23.9
Boulder, Colo.	13	65–10	15–In	1,863–1,983	2,430A	SS	NY	4A	1	21.6	27.0
Bowling Green, Ky.	24	56–8	14–14	1,800–1,800	2,400M	SS	NY	2A	1	....†	....†
Braddock, Pa.	25	48–8	14–12	2,280–2,500	2,800C	SS	NN	3N	0	50.9	57.7
Bradford, Pa.	22	48–8S	14–14	1,970–2,273	2,949M‡	SS	NN	3S	2	53.1	57.4
Brainerd, Minn.	10	48–8	12– 0	2,124–2,484	2,760B	SS	NY	1A	0	19.0	20.4
Braintree t, Mass.	27	48–8	14–14	2,050–2,350	3,300C	SS	NN	5A	2	....	....
Brawley, Calif.	14	..–9	15–..	2,640–3,120	4,500..	SS	NY	4A	1	37.9	40.7
Bremerton, Wash.	54	48–8	15–15	2,460–2,580	3,600M‡	SS	NY	15A	9	140.2†	198.4†
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	48–8	14–30	2,003–2,201	2,940..	SA	NN	3S	0	....	....
Bristol, Pa.	12	54–9	14–In	1,920–2,112	3,474M	SA	AY	1A	1	....†	....†
Bristol t, R. I.	10	..–9F	14–24	2,000–2,200	2,600C	SA	SY	2A	0	....	....
Bristol, Tenn.	16	56–8	15–15	1,860–2,570	2,820C‡	SS	NN	1A	2	26.9	32.9
Brookfield, Ill.	12	48–8	15–60	2,280–2,820	3,600B	SS	NN	2A	0	29.8	35.5
Brownwood, Tex.	14	..–12	0– 0	1,800–1,800	2,520E	SN	NN	2A	1	....	....
Brunswick, Ga.	31	56–8S	14–In	1,950–2,220	3,900A	SN	NN	6A	3	68.5	91.1
Bryan, Tex.	18	48–8	15–15	2,100–2,220	3,000C	SA	NN	2A	0	25.5	31.0
Burlingame, Calif.	25	48–8T	14–30	2,640–3,000	4,080C	AS	NN	5A	3	62.1	78.3
Burlington, N. J.	14	54–9ST	12–15	2,496–2,496	3,120E	SS	NN	3S	1	....	....
Burlington, N. C.	27	48–8	10–In	1,980–2,250	3,600C	SS	NY	4S	2	55.3	59.8
Butler, Pa.	25	48–8	14– 0	2,010–2,100	2,544M‡	SN	NN	2A	2	....	....
Cairo, Ill.	11	72–12	7–14	1,920–1,920	2,200S‡	SS	SN	3A	0	18.7	25.7
Calumet City, Ill.	12	48–8	15–15	2,400–2,400	3,000M	AS	NN	2A	1	27.6	32.7
Campbell, Ohio	15	48–8T	14–30	2,160–2,520	3,300M	SN	SN	2A	0	....	....
Canonsburg, Pa.	14	48–8	14–In	1,800–2,280	2,760C	SA	SY	1N	0	20.0	30.6
Canton, Ill.	8	48–8	15–30	1,980–1,980	2,112M	SN	NY	1A	..	18.9	22.3
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	56–8	1–In	1,620–1,620	1,800M‡	SA	NY	1A	1	....	27.2
Carteret, N. J.	23	48–8	14–In	2,609–2,938	4,700C	SA	SN	3S	0	71.0	78.0
Casper, Wyo.	20	42–8	15–..	1,980–2,400	3,000M	SA	NN	3A	0	37.4	46.6
Centralia, Ill.	14	48–8F	10– 7	1,800–2,496	2,700M‡	SS	NY	2TA	0	28.7	38.6
Chambersburg, Pa.	18	56–8F	12–15	1,965–2,010	3,270C	SS	SN	2A	2	36.2	48.6
Champaign, Ill.	28	48–8	15–10	2,010–2,100	2,600B‡	SS	SN	2A	2	43.8†	54.1†
Chanute, Kan.	10	48–8	14–14	1,800–1,920	2,700M‡	SN	NN	2A	0	....	....
Charlottesville, Va.	35	48–8	10–In	1,800–2,100	3,420C	SN	NN	4A	2	55.0†	64.3†
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	26	54–8	14–14	2,000–2,626	4,750C	SA	AN	10A	0	78.1	98.7
Cheyenne, Wyo.	24	56–8	15–15	1,920–.....	3,000M‡	S..	NN	5A	4	59.2	72.5
Chicago Heights, Ill.	29	48–8	20–In	2,292–2,484	3,690C‡	SN	NN	3A	3	59.8	67.0
Chickasha, Okla.	18	48–8	15– 6	1,800–1,800	2,220E	SA	NN	4A	1	31.7	37.7
Chillicothe, Ohio	16	48–8S	15– 0	1,680–2,240	2,160M	SS	NY	3A	1	....	....
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	12	48–8	10–10	1,965–2,275	2,551B	SN	NY	1A	0	25.3	34.4
Clairton, Pa.	22	44–8S	14–30	2,445–2,502	3,582M‡	SS	SN	2A	..	59.2	64.9
Claremont t, N. H.	9	70–10	14–In	2,373–2,372	2,800C	SS	SY	2A	0	....†	....†
Clarksdale, Miss.	15	72–12	62–In	1,800–2,220	3,000M‡	SS	NY	4N	0	35.9	43.8
Clayton, Mo.	23	48–8	15–..	1,980–2,574	3,900E	SN	NN	3A	3	59.5	63.6
Clearwater, Fla.	21	48–8	15–..	2,040–2,280	3,000C	SA	SY	3A	0	40.0	48.3
Cliffside Park, N. J.	25	48–8	16–14	2,000–2,750	4,000M	SA	SY	2A	..	67.1†	70.8†
Clinton t, Mass.	12	48–8S	10–30	2,377–2,377	2,984C	SS	SY	2A	0	....	....

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Clovis, N. M.	13	70–10	7–In	$2,100–2,400	$3,000C	SN	NY	3A	0	$ 35.1	$ 41.7
Coatesville, Pa.	21	48–8	14–30	1,800–2,160	2,460C‡	SS	SN	2A	0	40.1	46.6
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	48–8	15–15	2,160–2,160	2,460M	SS	NY	1A	1	23.1	27.8
Coffeyville, Kan.	23	48–8	14–30	.....–1,920	2,940M‡	SS	NN	3A	1	35.4	37.8
Cohoes, N. Y.	43	48–8	15–15	2,050–2,050	2,700S	SN	SY	3N	2	83.6†	94.6†
Collingswood, N. J.	15	48–8	14–In	1,800–2,350	3,200S‡	SN	NY	3A	0	39.9	52.5
Columbia, Pa.	6	48–8	14–14	1,800–1,800	1,920C	SA	SY	1N	0	10.9	14.7
Columbus, Miss.	16	56–8	10–15	1,980–1,980	2,400C	SN	NY	3N	0	34.5	46.0
Concord, N. C.	20	56–8	10–In	1,800–2,100	2,700C	SN	NN	3A	0	31.0†	36.0†
Connellsville, Pa.	4	46–8P	15–18	1,920–2,600	2,600M‡	SS	SY	2N	1	....†	....†
Connersville, Ind.	11	60–12	15–In	2,184–2,184	3,000M	SA	NY	12A	1	....	30.5
Corning, N. Y.	17	48– 8	15–In	2,100–2,400	3,350B	SS	NN	2A	0	42.6	46.8
Corsicana, Tex.	14	75–12	15–30	1,710–1,800	2,640M‡	SS	NN	2A	1	22.9†	25.0†
Cortland, N. Y.	17	48–8	14–In	2,112–2,482	3,300B	SA	NN	2A	1	....	....
Coshocton, Ohio	13	48–8	15– 7	2,160–2,220	2,520M	SS	NY	2N	1	26.4	30.5
Cranford tp, N. J.	19	48–8	15–30	2,645–2,875	4,250C	SA	SN	2A	0	49.5	61.5
Crawfordsville, Ind.	15	4 -8	14– 0	2,256–2,256	3,616M	SN	NN	2A	1	34.6	38.8
Cudahy, Wis.	12	56–8	14–30	2,100–2,400	3,000B	SN	SY	2A	0	33.0	38.3
Cumberland t, R. I.	6	48–8	7–10	1,749–1,749	2,324C	AS	NN	1A	0	....†	....†
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	24	48–8	14–12	2,520–2,940	3,420M	SN	N..	4A	3	....	....
Dalton, Ga.	18	56–8F	15–10	2,100–2,280	2,400E	SS	N..	2N	0	....	....
Danbury, Conn.	26	48–8	10–In	2,330–2,530	3,565M	SA	NN	3A	0	....	....
Daytona Beach, Fla.	41	48–8	14–30	2,256–2,328	3,600C	SA	NN	7A	2	69.9†	89.4†
Decatur, Ga.	18	56–8	15–In	1,920–2,460	2,820A	SS	NN	3A	2	37.6	48.3
Dedham t, Mass.	21	56–8	14–15	2,100–2,400	3,300B	SS	SN	4A	1	....†	....†
Denison, Tex.	16	48–8	14–30	1,590–1,920	2,400C‡	SN	NY	3A	1	26.3	32.2
Denton, Tex.	18	54–9	10–In	2,160–2,400	3,000E	SS	NY	3A	2	14.2†	19.7†
Derby, Conn.	10	..–9	7– 7	1,950–2,400	2,900B	SS	AN	...	0	....†	28.0†
Dickson City, Pa.	9	48–8	16–10	1,800–2,000	2,225C	SA	SY	4N	0	....	....
Dixon, Ill.	9	48–8	14– 0	2,280–2,280	2,700M‡	SS	NY	2N	1	19.0	20.8
Donora, Pa.	12	48–8	14–15	2,100–2,400	2,770C	SA	SY	1N	1	29.3†	30.9†
Dormont, Pa.	10	54–9	16–In	2,274–2,694	2,970C	SA	AN	1A	2	26.3	31.1
Dover, N. H.	18	48–8F	14–In	2,160–2,400	3,000B	SS	NN	1A	0	42.0	....
Du Bois, Pa.	8	48–8	14–In	2,100–2,100	2,400M‡	AN	NY	1N	0	....†	....†
Duquesne, Pa.	20	48–8	14–14	2,160–2,460	3,300C‡	SA	SY	2N	0	48.7	51.7
Durant, Okla.	7	..–12	14– 0	1,800–1,980	2,100E	SA	SY	1A	0	11.8	15.8
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18	56–8	14–30	1,695–1,740	2,400C	SN	NY	3A	0	31.3	43.2
E. Hartford t, Conn.	41	48–8P	14– 7	2,821–2,821	4,250B	SA	SY	8A	0	127.5	141.5
East Liverpool, Ohio	18	48–8	15–In	2,604–2,604	2,844S	SS	NY	4A	0	40.1	45.7
East Moline, Ill.	13	48–8	15–..	2,280–2,280	2,700M	SS	NN	2A	0	25.2	28.9
East Point, Ga.	20	56–8	15– 0	2,214–2,508	3,696C	SN	NY	3A	3	46.0	52.5
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	48–8	14–14	2,496–2,496	3,160C	SA	SY	2A	0	30.4	34.6
Ecorse, Mich.	32	48–8T	22–In	3,172–3,432	4,810S	SN	NY	6A	1	92.6	97.3
El Centro, Calif.	15	54–9S	15–12	2,400–3,300	4,000C	SS	NN	2A	2	25.7	35.7
El Dorado, Ark.	13	72–12	15–In	2,340–2,340	3,180M	SN	NY	2A	1	....	....
El Dorado, Kan.	13	48–8S	15–14	1,740–1,920	2,580A	SN	NY	2A	0	20.4	24.1
Elizabeth City, N. C.	20	54–9	10–In	1,950–2,040	3,000B	SS	NN	3A	2	35.5	47.8
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	48–..	14– 8	2,400–2,400	2,640M	SN	SY	2A	0	32.1	35.0
Elmhurst, Ill.	14	48–8	15–21	2,280–2,610	3,360M	SN	NY	3A	0	....	....
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13	48–8	15–In	2,100–2,415	3,105C	SN	NY	2A	0	....	....
Elwood, Ind.	11	72–12	15–In	2,070–2,070	3,000M	SS	NY	2A	1	....	....
Emporia, Kan.	14	56–9	14–..	1,800–1,980	2,220C‡	SA	NN	2A	1	27.1	34.1
Endicott, N. Y.	31	48–8	14–12	2,574–2,860	4,345C	SS	SY	4A	1	65.0	75.9
Englewood, N. J.	37	48–8	16–14	2,500–3,000	4,500M	SS	NN	6A	0	114.0	136.0
Escanaba, Mich.	15	48–8	12–12	1,800–2,160	2,800A	SS	SY	2A	1	28.2	33.6
Euclid, Ohio	29	48–8	64–..	2,202–3,000	3,900M	AS	NN	7A	2	....	....
Eugene, Ore.	32	44–8	12–12	2,160–2,460	3,600A	SA	NY	7A	2	54.6	62.3

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Eureka, Calif.	15	48-8F	15-30	$2,520-2,520	$3,300M	SS	NN	2A	1	$38.8	$ 46.3
Fairhaven t, Mass.	8	54-9F	14-In	1,825-1,825	2,607C	SS	NN	2A	0	20.3	24.3
Faribault, Minn.	12	48-8	14-21	1,845-1,980	2,276C‡	SS	NY	2A	0	18.9	21.4
Farrell, Pa.	15	48-8	14-30	2,280-2,400	3,000C‡	SN	NN	3A	...	34.0	39.5
Fayetteville, N. C.	45	56-8	10-10	2,040-2,100	3,600C	SN	NN	6A	3	89.4	119.0
Fergus Falls, Minn.	8	54-9	10-10	1,920-2,220	2,500B	SA	NY	1N	0	10.9	12.5
Ferndale, Mich.	29	48-8	20-16	3,100-3,300	4,400C	SS	NN	6S	0	83.4	95.1
Findlay, Ohio	22	48-8	14- 4	1,920-2,340	2,880M	SS	SY	3A	2	44.6	51.3
Floral Park, N. Y.	21	48-8	14-30	2,600-3,215	4,700M	SA	SY	5A	1	59.2	69.4
Florence, S. C.	32	60-10	15- 0	2,250-2,250	3,300C	SS	NY	5S	2	67.4	71.6
Forest Park, Ill.	17	48-8	15-In	2,490-2,490	3,250B‡	AN	NN	3A	2	39.7	44.6
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	54-9S	14-30	1,440-1,980	2,376M	SN	NY	2A	1	20.5	26.0
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	48-8	16-Gr	1,920-2,220	2,880S‡	SS	NN	3S	1	34.1†	41.1†
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	41	48-8	12-12	1,680-2,600	3,900C	SN	NN	5A	5	77.7	100.2
Fort Madison, Iowa	12	77-11	14-10	1,800-1,920	2,400M	AN	NN	2A	1	19.1	23.2
Fort Myers, Fla.	16	57-9	14-14	2,488-2,488	3,000M	SN	NN	2A	0	22.9†	29.2†
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	56-8	24- 0	1,620-1,800	1,980M‡	SS	NN	2N	0	17.2	24.2
Fort Thomas, Ky.	9	60-10	14-14	2,100-2,400	3,037C	AS	NN	3A	0	23.3	31.1
Fostoria, Ohio	14	48-8	14-In	2,220-2,340	....	SS	NY	2N	0	30.0	35.0
Framingham t, Mass.	26	48-8	14-30	2,600-2,600	3,600C	SS	SN	2A	0	81.1	82.5
Frankfort, Ky.	11	72-12	15-15	1,860-1,860	2,220M	SN	NY	2A	1	18.3†	20.5†
Frederick, Md.	25	60-10	7-30	1,953-1,887	2,340M	SA	SN	3A	1	....	....
Fredericksburg, Va.	20	50-8	15-In	1,890-1,890	3,000B	SA	SN	2A	0	39.4	51.0
Freeport, Ill.	20	48-8	15-12	1,890-2,100	2,760B	SA	NY	2A	2	38.6	44.3
Freeport, N. Y.	42	48-8	14-In	2,400-3,055	4,500C	SA	SN	6A	2	115.8	130.1
Fremont, Neb.	10	72-12	8-10	1,800-2,040	2,400M	SA	NY	2A	1	18.4	21.6
Fullerton, Calif.	13	48-8	15-18	2,669-2,909	4,200C	SA	AY	3A	0	37.4	47.2
Gainesville, Fla.	19	48-8	15-30	2,100-2,448	4,020A	SN	NY	3A	2	39.9	47.6
Garden City, N. Y.	27	48-8	16-In	2,400-3,000	4,600C	SA	NN	6A	2	85.9	101.6
Gardner, Mass.	21	47-8F	14-12	2,417-2,417	3,450M	SA	SN	2A	0	46.7	57.0
Garfield Heights, Ohio	16	48-8	14-In	2,300-2,500	3,096M	AN	NN	3A	1	....†	....†
Gastonia, N. C.	34	48-8	10-15	1,811-2,142	3,216A	SN	NN	3A	3	59.8	71.8
Geneva, N. Y.	23	48-8	14-In	1,800-2,508	3,630B	SA	N..	3S	3	53.0	59.2
Glen Cove, N. Y.	23	40-8	15-30	2,400-2,900	4,500S‡	SS	NN	5A	...	77.6	89.9
Glens Falls, N. Y.	34	48-8T	14-..	2,198-2,275	3,250B	SN	NN	2N	3	61.7	73.7
Gloucester City, N. J.	17	48-8	15-15	1,800-2,150	2,400C	SN	SN	1N	1	....	....
Goshen, Ind.	9	60-10	15-30	2,460-2,460	3,110M	SS	NY	2A	0	....	....
Grand Forks, N. D.	22	48-8	14-14	1,923-2,190	2,880C	SS	NN	3S	0	42.8	47.8
Grand Island, Neb.	21	48-8	10-In	2,160-2,340	3,000M	SS	NN	3A	0	47.8	59.1
Granite City, Ill.	14	48-8	10-30	2,520-2,520	2,880M	AN	SY	2A	1	38.0	44.1
Greeley, Colo.	14	54-9S	15-In	1,800-2,265	2,880C	SA	NN	3A	2	....	....
Greenfield t, Mass.	21	40-8T	14-15	2,300-2,540	3,600C	SN	NN	3A	0	55.4	60.2
Greensburg, Pa.	18	48-8F	14-..	2,172-2,424	2,796M‡	...	SY	1N	2	....	....
Greenville, N. C.	26	56-8	15-15	1,980-2,136	3,960C	SN	NN	2A	1	29.6†	38.5†
Greenville, Tex.	17	56-8	10-60	1,740-1,800	2,580E‡	SN	NY	3A	0	28.9	36.8
Greenwood, Miss.	16	72-12	14-..	1,800-2,100	3,000C‡	SS	NN	4A	0	....†	....†
Greenwood, S. C.	24	56-8	7- 7	1,860-1,860	2,280A	SS	NN	2A	2	....	....
Griffin, Ga.	28	56-8	15-In	1,560-2,040	3,600A	AN	NN	1A	1	50.0	63.4
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	28	48-8	21-In	2,785-3,145	4,259C	AS	NN	6A	0	85.8	92.3
Gulfport, Miss.	25	56-8	10-10	1,800-1,920	2,820C‡	SN	SY	4A	0	....	....
Guthrie, Okla.	9	72-12	15-15	1,800-2,040	2,520A	SS	NN	1A	0	....	....
Hannibal, Mo.	26	70-10	14-In	1,680-1,800	2,400E	SS	SN	4A	2	44.0	52.5
Hanover tp, Pa.	21	56-8	14-..	2,064-2,064	2,460C	SN	AY	...	0	43.9	46.0
Harlingen, Tex.	16	60-10	15-In	2,100-2,100	2,880M‡	SS	..Y	3N	1	18.4	22.2
Harrisburg, Ill.	5	72-12	7-..	2,040-2,040	2,220S‡	...	SN	1A	0	8.3	10.1
Harvey, Ill.	15	48-8F	13-15	2,346-2,472	3,132M‡	S..	NY	..A	0	29.5	34.5
Hastings, Neb.	20	48-8	15-12	2,140-2,160	2,970M	SS	NY	3A	0	44.3	54.4

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	48–8	14–In	$2,400–2,550	$3,150S‡	AS	NN	2A	1	$32.2	$ 43.9
Helena, Mont.	18	56–8	15– 0	1,960–2,508	3,060C‡	SS	NN	2A	1	29.5†	33.3†
Hempstead, N. Y.	39	48–8T	16–In	2,400–3,000	5,500C	SA	NN	7A	3	123.9	135.3
Henderson, Ky.	24	48–8	14–..	1,396–1,596	1,752C‡	SN	SN	2A	1	....	....
Hibbing, Minn.	28	48–8	14–20	1,740–2,136	3,060C	SS	SY	3A	4	66.0	73.9
Hickory, N. C.	19	56–8	7–28	1,980–2,280	2,940C	SN	NN	2A	2	38.3	48.8
Highland Park, Ill.	16	48–8	14–In	2,640–2,640	3,740C‡	...	NN	4A	0	31.2	37.9
Highland Park, Tex.	17	52–8	12–In	2,448–2,694	2,310M	AA	NN	5A	0	25.7	38.4
Hobbs, N. M.	12	56–8	15– 0	2,400–2,700	3,600M	AS	NY	2A	2	23.6	33.6
Hoquiam, Wash.	13	..–8	14–10	2,670–2,790	3,000M	SS	NY	3A	1	33.9	41.0
Hornell, N. Y.	21	48–8	14–10	2,046–2,310	3,300S	SS	NN	2A	1	48.4	52.7
Hot Springs, Ark.	24	84–12	15–In	1,440–1,440	3,900C	S..	SY	4A	1	49.7	62.9
Hudson, N. Y.	19	48–8	21–14	2,150–2,150	2,650B	SS	SN	1A	0	37.1	43.8
Huntington, Ind.	14	48–8	14–..	2,160–2,160	3,000M	SA	NY	2A	0	31.6	34.2
Huntsville, Ala.	33	56–8	12–In	2,000–2,250	3,600C	SS	SY	4A	3	50.0	62.4
Huron, S. D.	11	48–8S	14–14	.....–1,980	2,520C‡	SS	NN	1A	0	....	....
Idaho Falls, Idaho	22	48–8	15–30	2,250–2,460	3,060M	SA	NN	3A	1	55.3	65.7
Independence, Kan.	9	77–11	14–..	1,485–1,584	1,980C	...	NY	2N	0	14.0†	16.7†
Independence, Mo.	17	56–8S	14–In	1,890–2,160	2,880E	AN	NY	2A	3	....	40.7
Indiana, Pa.	9	54–9	14–14	2,309–.....	2,823C	SN	NY	1N	0	19.7	26.0
Iowa City, Iowa	20	48–8T	15–..	1,866–2,120	2,496M	SN	NN	2A	1	37.0	42.4
Iron Mountain, Mich.	7	48–8S	14– 6	1,620–2,000	2,580B	SS	SY	1N	0	10.7†	12.0†
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	18	48–8	14–30	2,500–2,700	3,300C	SS	NN	3A	4	27.6	32.2
Ironton, Ohio	18	48–8F	14–12	1,800–2,000	2,600A	SS	NY	3A	3	31.0	38.6
Ironwood, Mich.	16	48–8	12–10	1,920–1,920	2,460A	SS	SY	1N	1	35.0	38.5
Ithaca, N. Y.	25	48–8	14–14	2,040–2,400	3,570M	SA	SN	2A	2	57.1	64.0
Jackson, Tenn.	29	56–8	10–..	1,950–1,980	3,180M‡	SN	NN	3A	3	....	....
Janesville, Wis.	24	56–8	14–In	2,220–2,520	3,780B	SS	NN	2A	3	49.3	62.1
Jefferson City, Mo.	22	56–8	..–..	1,800–1,800	2,400E	SS	...	2A	1	31.0	42.5
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10	72–12	7– 0	2,400–2,400	3,000S	SN	NY	2A	0	21.1	25.6
Johnson City, N. Y.	20	48–8	12–Gr	1,976–2,600	3,700C	SS	NN	4A	1	52.1	61.9
Johnstown, N. Y.	..	48–8	15–15	1,900–2,200	2,700M	SA	NY	2N	1	24.6	30.4
Jonesboro, Ark.	10	84–12S	14–In	1,680–1,800	2,400M	SA	NY	2N	1	16.0	....
Kankakee, Ill.	22	48–8	14–21	2,031–2,131	3,000M	SS	NN	2A	1	....	42.9
Keene, N. H.	15	48–8	14–14	2,080–2,496	3,600C	SS	NN	2A	1	32.6	38.3
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	48–8	14–..	2,605–2,917	3,848M	SS	SY	3A	2	57.2	62.7
Keokuk, Iowa	17	48–8	15– 0	1,860–2,040	2,580C‡	SS	NN	2A	0	....†	....†
Key West, Fla.	16	51–8	15–15	1,800–2,100	2,800E	S..	A..	2N	1	26.9†	31.8†
Kingsport, Tenn.	23	48–8S	14–15	1,800–2,220	3,600A	SN	NN	3A	2	48.9	60.7
Kingston, Pa.	20	48–8	10–In	2,160–2,160	2,520C	SS	SY	2A	1	....	....
Kinston, N. C.	23	56–8	10–In	1,840–2,340	C	SA	NN	3A	1	41.4†	48.9†
Kirkwood, Mo.	18	..–10	15–..	1,160–2,280	3,000C‡	SN	NN	3A	3	33.2	40.4
Klamath Falls, Ore.	21	48–8S	14–In	2,460–2,460	3,300M	SS	NN	4A	3	53.2	61.4
La Grange, Ga.	28	56–8	14–In	1,890–1,986	4,900B	SN	NN	2A	3	37.9†	49.7†
La Grange, Ill.	17	48–8	14–In	2,288–2,772	4,260M	SN	NY	2A	3	37.1	41.5
La Salle, Ill.	16	48–8	14–..	2,560–2,560	2,930M	SS	SN	2A	0	....†	....†
Lafayette, La.	21	56–8	15–18	1,800–1,800	3,300M‡	SN	NY	3A	1	....	....
Lake Charles, La.	25	60–8	7–30	1,770–1,800	3,000M	SS	NY	4A	0	52.6	65.4
Lakeland, Fla.	38	48–8	14–21	2,280–2,640	4,380A	SN	NN	5A	3	80.3	95.9
Lancaster, Ohio	19	48–8	14–30	2,184–2,220	2,620S	SS	SY	2A	3	39.5	46.9
Lansdowne, Pa.	13	48–8F	14–..	2,000–2,380	3,800C	SN	NY	2A	0	29.9†	34.3†
Laramie, Wyo.	11	56–8S	15–15	1,980–2,400	2,832A	SS	SY	2A	2	26.1	31.4
Lawrence, Kan.	14	72–11	14–..	1,620–1,860	2,220M	SS	NY	2A	2	29.7	36.1
Leominster, Mass.	21	48–8	14–In	2,299–2,299	3,500M	SS	AN	3A	1	43.7	48.0
Lewiston, Idaho	15	48–6	14– 0	2,220–2,400	3,300C‡	SA	SY	2A	1	25.6	30.1
Lexington t, Mass.	16	60–9	14– 0	2,100–2,855	3,800C	SN	SY	2A	0	....	....
Lexington, N. C.	16	48–8	10– 0	1,980–2,160	3,000A	SN	NY	2A	0	30.4	37.2

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Lincoln, Ill.	7	48-8	7-30	$1,920-1,920	$2,100M	SS	NN	1A	0	$13.7	$ 15.2
Lincoln Park, Mich.	22	48-8	15-10	2,850-3,150	3,900B	SS	NY	4A	1	55.0	73.2
Linden, N. J.	60	48-8	16-In	2,400-3,000	4,800C	SN	SN	11A	2	....	....
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	48-8	14-30	2,100-2,400	2,850B	SS	SY	1N	1	22.2	24.9
Lock Haven, Pa.	10	48-8S	14- 7	1,920-1,920	2,700M‡	SA	SY	2S	1	19.5	24.9
Lockport, N. Y.	34	48-8	14-In	2,010-2,340	3,110B	SA	NN	5A	3	67.2†	72.5†
Lodi, Calif.	16	54-9	12-12	2,520-3,010	4,800C	SS	NY	4A	0	32.1	41.8
Lodi, N. J.	24	48-8	17-30	1,900-2,500	4,000M	SS	SY	3A	0	....	....
Logan, Utah	11	48-8	15-30	2,100-2,340	3,180M‡	SS	NY	2A	1	26.2	38.0
Logansport, Ind.	26	56-8	14-In	2,190-2,280	2,840M	SN	NY	5A	2	60.0	66.6
Long Branch, N. J.	35	48-8	14-14	2,300-2,600	3,400S‡	SA	AY	7S	2	100.6†	130.7†
Longview, Tex.	12	60-10	14-..	2,460-2,580	3,120A	SS	SY	3A	2	32.0	42.0
Lynbrook, N. Y.	31	48-8	15-..	2,400-3,100	4,600C	SA	SN	5A	1	....	....
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	26	48-8	14-15	2,800-2,800	3,900S‡	SN	NN	3A	2	76.1	90.1
McAlester, Okla.	20	56-8	15-15	1,800-1,860	2,400A	SS	NY	3N	1	33.6	40.8
McAllen, Tex.	11	48-8	14-12	2,280-2,400	3,600A	SS	SY	2A	1	19.4	26.0
Mahanoy City, Pa.	7	54-9	15-10	1,914-1,914	2,200C	NN	AN	0	0	....	....
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	29	48-8	15-In	2,350-2,950	4,250C	SA	NN	6A	2	77.8	87.9
Manhattan, Kan.	11	65-10	14-30	1,560-1,980F	2,340M‡	SS	NY	2A	0	20.6	25.9
Maplewood, Mo.	13	48-8	14-30	2,340-2,340	3,180M‡	SN	NY	3A	1	....	....
Maplewood tp, N. J.	40	48-8	15-In	2,000-3,000	4,700C	SS	SY	10S	0	114.8	125.6
Marblehead t, Mass.	16	48-8	14-14	2,280-2,280	2,868C	SN	SN	3A	2	....	....
Marietta, Ohio	14	48-8	14-30	2,160-2,160	2,480M	SS	NN	2A	0	26.2†	36.5†
Marinette, Wis.	12	48-8H	14-20	1,920-1,920	2,400B	SA	SY	2A	0	16.3	23.3
Marlborough, Mass.	19	48-8	14-15	2,208-2,508	3,000M	SA	SY	1N	0	43.0	48.8
Marquette, Mich.	13	48-8P	14-10	2,100-2,340	3,120C‡	SA	NY	3A	...	27.8	33.4
Marshalltown, Iowa	12	72-12	15-15	1,980-2,310	3,102M	SN	NY	2A	1	23.2	25.8
Marshfield, Wis.	11	56-8	14-15	1,800-1,980	2,400B	SN	NY	2N	1	22.8	26.6
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	48-8	15-..	2,208-2,328	2,688M	NN	AN	1N	0	30.4	32.1
Martinsburg, W. Va.	12	85-12	14-14	1,848-1,848	2,280C	SN	SY	1A	1	17.8	21.2
Martinsville, Va.	22	48-8	12- 6	1,716-1,992	3,000B	SN	NN	3A	0	33.5	37.8
Massena, N. Y.	14	48-8	14- 4	2,080-2,392	2,964C	SA	SY	2A	1	34.9	42.2
Maywood, Calif.	15	48-..	14-14	2,460-3,000	3,720C	AN	NN	2A	2	32.1	41.4
Meadville, Pa.	20	48-8S	14-In	2,114-2,312	2,314M‡	SA	SY	2A	1	41.2†	48.5†
Medford, Ore.	16	48-8	14-14	2,340-2,502	3,300M	SS	NY	2A	2	32.3	38.4
Melrose Park, Ill.	16	48-8	15-15	2,460-2,460	3,780C	AN	NN	3A	1	....	....
Menasha, Wis.	15	56-8	10-..	2,175-2,175	2,500B	SA	SN	1A	1	22.7†	24.3†
Menominee, Mich.	10	48-8T	14-15	1,560-1,784	2,400C	SA	AN	2S	0	18.6	20.7
Merced, Calif.	15	48-8	15-30	2,400-2,640	3,300B	SS	NN	3A	2	31.2	38.1
Methuen t, Mass.	24	40-8T	14-14	2,584-2,584	3,260C	SS	SN	3A	0	63.6	68.3
Middletown, N. Y.	31	48-8S	14-12	1,908-2,500	3,908B	SA	NY	3A	3	76.2	87.3
Midland, Mich.	15	45-8	14-In	2,560-2,760	4,320M	SS	NY	3A	0	39.8	49.3
Milford t, Mass.	12	56-8	14- 5	2,496-2,496	3,120C	SS	SY	2N	0	31.0	34.2
Millburn tp, N. J.	20	48-8	16-In	2,100-2,600	3,750C	SS	NN	6A	0	65.6	71.1
Millville, N. J.	13	48-8	14-10	1,664-2,392	3,042C‡	SS	NN	1A	1	23.2†	28.7†
Milton t, Mass.	38	..-7	14-In	1,800-2,500	3,700C	SN	SN	7A	0	75.7†	85.1†
Minot, N. D.	23	48-8P	12-12	1,980-2,178	3,000A	S..	SY	3N	...	41.0	48.8
Missoula, Mont.	17	48-8	15-30	2,328-2,474	3,000C‡	SS	NN	3A	...	29.3†	32.0†
Mitchell, S. D.	12	56-8	10- 5	1,980-2,220	2,520M	SA	NY	1A	1	....	25.0
Moberly, Mo.	9	55-9	14-10	1,980-1,980	.....A	SN	SY	1A	1	15.9	18.3
Modesto, Calif.	32	48-8T	15- 7	2,520-3,000	5,400C	SS	NN	4A	4	75.2	102.5
Monessen, Pa.	16	48-8	14-..	2,400-2,400	2,700C‡	SS	NN	1A	0	34.7†	38.6†
Monroe, Mich.	48	48-8	15-21	2,460-2,580	3,240C	SS	NN	3A	...	63.1	73.9
Monrovia, Calif.	33	48-8	15-15	2,340-2,640	3,600C	SS	SY	4A	3	30.9†	41.5†
Monterey, Calif.	18	48-8T	14-30	2,490-2,850	3,900A	SS	NN	4A	2	54.8	67.6
Morgantown, W. Va.	15	60-10	14-30	1,770-2,280	3,180A	SS	SY	2A	0	31.7†	38.6†
Morristown, N. J.	25	48-8	14-..	2,100-2,700	4,500M	SS	SY	4S	0	....	....

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mount Carmel, Pa.	8	48-8	10-14	$2,040-2,040	$2,460C	NN	S..	0	0	$ 16.5	....
Mount Clemens, Mich.	21	54-9	15- 0	2,650-2,900	3,500C‡	SS	NN	2S	0	43.1	$ 53.0
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	32	48-8	14-45	1,800-2,832	3,702C	SS	NY	3A	2	68.4	82.9
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14	48-8	7-In	2,220-2,220	2,640B	SS	NN	2A	0	31.2	35.4
Muscatine, Iowa	18	..-8	15-10	1,980-1,980	2,642M	SN	NN	3S	1	30.3	35.2
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	18	48-8S	12-12	2,680-2,804	3,240M	SS	NY	4A	3	53.0	60.8
Nampa, Idaho	17	48-8	14-15	2,100-2,100	3,000M‡	SA	NY	2A	1	....	40.0
Nanticoke, Pa.	19	48-8	15-In	1,860-1,860	2,070C	SA	AY	2N	0	31.4	35.0
Natchez, Miss.	27	56-8	7-..	2,000-2,000	3,000E	SS	SN	3A	0	45.0	50.0
Natick t, Mass.	16	45-9	14-30	2,400-2,600	3,600C	SS	SY	2A	1	....†	....†
National City, Calif.	21	48-8	15- 6	2,220-2,640	3,540C	AS	NY	6A	3	42.1	54.8
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	56-8	38-10	2,766-2,766	3,740C	...	A..	2N	...	38.8	43.1
Needham t, Mass.	17	54-9	16-10	2,420-2,750	3,850C	SN	SY	5A	1	49.2	63.5
Neenah, Wis.	15	56-8	14-10	2,250-2,400	2,820B	SA	NN	1A	1	34.5	40.3
Neptune tp, N. J.	17	48-8	14-In	2,900-2,900	3,800C	SS	SN	3A	0	49.5	54.1
New Bern, N. C.	20	48-8	15-..	2,160-2,160	3,096E	SS	SY	3A	1	33.8	42.7
New Castle, Ind.	20	72-12	10-30	2,055-2,160	3,000M	SN	NY	3A	1	46.0	55.7
New Iberia, La.	14	54-8	15-In	1,740-2,040	2,800C	SN	NY	2A	2	17.7†	21.4†
New Philadelphia, Ohio	8	48-8	14- 0	2,100-2,100	2,340S	SA	NN	1N	3	18.8	22.9
Newburyport, Mass.	16	..-9S	14-In	2,150-2,150	2,500M	SA	SY	2A	0	34.3	38.1
Newton, Kan.	10	56-8	14-12	1,596-2,268	3,024A	AS	SY	3A	1	21.4	29.9
Niles, Mich.	18	48-8	14-14	2,400-2,904	3,505B	...	SY	3A	0	44.4	55.6
Norfolk, Neb.	12	63-9	14-3	1,740-1,980	2,400M	SS	NY	3A	0	25.2	27.6
North Adams, Mass.	27	48-8	15-15	1,722-1,956	3,075M	SS	SY	2A	0	62.1	67.7
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	9	48-8	16-In	2,100-2,100	2,500C	SA	NY	1A	2	25.5	29.1
N. Little Rock, Ark.	40	56-8	15-15	2,040-2,400	3,480M	SN	NN	4A	0	....†	....†
N. Plainfield, N. J.	12	48-8F	14-In	2,000-2,500	3,200M	AN	NY	2A	0	35.4	42.6
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	26	48-8T	14-In	2,292-2,477	3,198C	SS	NY	6A	6	60.4	71.7
Northampton, Mass.	32	48-8T	14- 7	2,242-2,516	3,200M	SS	SN	2A	0	84.6	90.8
Northbridge t, Mass.	4	48-8	14- 0	2,236-2,236	3,000C	SS	NY	2S	0	10.4†	13.7†
Norwich, Conn.	41	48-8	14- 0	2,578-2,578	3,568C	SS	SN	3A	0	101.2	119.6
Nutley, N. J.	31	48-8	14-14	2,300-3,000	4,200C‡	SN	NN	3A	2	96.6	102.3
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	17	48-8	15-In	1,800-1,800	2,875M	SA	NN	2N	0	32.5	36.5
Oil City, Pa.	17	48-8	14-10	1,920-2,100	2,520M	SS	NY	2A	1	....	....
Okmulgee, Okla.	14	72-12	14-10	1,980-1,980	2,400M‡	SN	SY	3A	1	21.0	26.1
Old Forge, Pa.	3	48-8	14-15	1,656-1,656	1,739C	SS	SY	1N	0	5.3	5.6
Olympia, Wash.	16	48-8	14- 0	2,280-2,400	3,300M‡	SS	NY	4A	2	41.5	49.0
Oneida, N. Y.	14	48-8	15-30	1,650-2,070	3,000S	SS	NN	2A	2	....	....
Oneonta, N. Y.	16	48-40	14-14	2,140-2,320	2,902C	SA	NY	2A	1	35.8	40.0
Ontario, Calif.	23	48-8	15-12	2,481-2,760	C	SS	NN	5A	0	47.7	58.6
Orangeburg, S. C.	23	56-8	15-In	1,853-2,043	2,911C‡	SA	SY	4N	0	45.6	59.7
Oskaloosa, Iowa	9	56-8	14-30	1,758-1,920	2,160M	SS	SY	1A	0	17.7	19.4
Ossining, N. Y.	22	48-8	15-In	2,600-3,000	4,000C	SS	SN	2A	2	....†	62.6†
Ottawa, Ill.	15	48-8F	15-..	2,345-2,345	2,580C‡	SS	NY	4A	1	15.2	19.4
Ottawa, Kan.	7	..-12	10-In	2,040-2,040	2,460C‡	SS	NY	2N	1	14.3†	15.7†
Owosso, Mich.	13	57-9S	15-In	1,980-2,220	2,700C‡	SA	NY	3A	1	24.8†	28.9†
Palestine, Tex.	13	56-8	10-In	1,944-1,944	2,400B‡	SS	NY	2N	1	20.9	25.3
Palo Alto, Calif.	29	40-8S	21-12	2,700-3,480	4,740B	SA	NN	6A	4	65.2	80.7
Pampa, Tex.	17	48-8	14-..	2,400-2,400	3,276A	SN	NY	3A	2	23.2†	30.8†
Panama City, Fla.	18	72-12	10-10	2,280-2,700	3,600A	SS	SN	4A	1	36.0	54.0
Parma, Ohio	19	48-8	14- 0	2,454-2,676	3,474M	AS	NN	4S	3	36.1†	42.9†
Parsons, Kan.	15	56-8	10-..	1,830-1,860	2,400M‡	AN	NY	2A	...	26.2	30.1
Peabody, Mass.	45	48-8F	17-30	2,452-2,452	3,500M	SA	SN	5N	1	....	....
Peekskill, N. Y.	25	48-8	14-In	2,100-2,400	3,600M	SS	SN	2A	0	52.3†	62.5†
Pekin, Ill.	12	66-11F	14-..	2,160-2,160	2,460B‡	SN	N..	2A	1	23.5	28.9
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	20	60-10T	14-In	1,700-2,400	3,000C	AN	NN	4A	0	....†	....†
Peru, Ind.	17	48-8	15-In	2,160-2,160	3,000M	SN	SY	2A	0	41.2	....

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Piqua, Ohio	13	48–8	14–21	$2,315–2,592	$3,493A	SN	NN	2A	0	$ 35.3	$ 42.5
Pittsburg, Kan.	12	..–12	14–..	1,920–2,100	2,700M‡	SA	NY	2A	0	23.2	32.5
Pittston, Pa.	25	48–8	14–14	1,980–1,980	2,310C‡	SS	NY	1N	0	47.4	50.6
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	12	48–8	15–12	1,700–2,200	2,800M	S..	SN	1A	1	28.2†	30.0†
Pleasantville, N. J.	16	48–8	20–..	2,000–2,200	2,700C	SN	NN	5A	0	....†	....†
Plymouth t, Mass.	20	48–8	14–30	2,180–2,560	3,670C	SS	SN	4A	1	38.1†	44.2†
Plymouth, Pa.	10	40–8	15–In	1,848–1,848	2,376C	SN	SY	3N	1	46.9	56.4
Pocatello, Idaho	31	48–8S	15– 0	2,370–2,580	3,300M	SA	SY	4A	4	84.5	108.7
Pomona, Calif.	30	54–9	15–15	2,310–2,460	3,540C	SS	SN	6A	3	63.0	78.6
Ponca City, Okla.	21	48–8P	14–12	2,100–2,560	4,200M‡	SA	NN	4A	1	49.8	58.7
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	8	72–12	8–10	1,560–1,740	1,800E	SN	NY	1A	0	12.0†	14.8†
Port Chester, N. Y.	42	48–8	14–..	2,200–2,972	4,655C	SA	NN	6A	2	116.6	....
Pottstown, Pa.	21	48–8	14–60	2,160–2,160	2,676C	SS	SY	2N	0	38.7	51.3
Pottsville, Pa.	35	48–8	14–15	2,040–2,040	2,760M‡	SS	SY	3A	1	53.2	59.8
Provo, Utah	6	48–8	15–..	2,115–2,400	3,000M‡	SS	NY	4A	3	12.0	15.6
Rahway, N. J.	37	48–8	13–In	2,350–2,800	4,100C	SS	AN	8A	0	100.8	118.0
Red Bank, N. J.	18	48–8F	14–..	2,000–2,700	4,300C	SA	SY	4A	0	53.3	60.9
Redlands, Calif.	18	48–8	15– 6	2,300–2,772	3,960B	AS	NY	4A	3	38.4	45.2
Redwood City, Calif.	17	48–8T	12–12	2,940–3,300	4,500A	SS	NY	6A	2	53.7	63.0
Reidsville, N. C.	18	52–8	12–In	1,920–2,280	2,970C	SS	NN	2A	1	33.4	40.3
Reno, Nev.	76	48–8	15–10	2,580–2,760	4,500M	SN	NN	8A	6	148.8	179.8
Rensselaer, N. Y.	16	48–8	14–10	2,200–2,200	2,800B	SN	NN	2A	1	38.0	43.0
Richmond, Calif.	108	44–8T	15–30	3,060–3,240	6,000A	SS	NN	22A	3	319.5	358.9
Richmond Hghts., Mo.	15	48–8	14–14	1,920–2,250	2,970C‡	SN	NN	2A	1	32.1	35.2
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	13	48–8	15–21	1,800–2,500	3,285M	SS	NN	3A	0	37.4	45.5
Ridgewood, N. J.	25	68–8T	14–15	2,100–2,800	3,900C‡	SN	NN	6A	0	78.3	85.6
Rochester, N. H.	9	54–9F	7– 0	2,093–2,093	2,700C	SA	NY	2A	0	20.4	25.1
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	39	48–8	14–30	2,400–3,050	4,700M	SA	NN	9A	0	119.8	152.5
Roselle, N. J.	19	48–8	18–In	2,100–2,500	3,600M	SN	AY	2A	2	49.5	55.1
Roswell, N. M.	17	52–8	15–In	1,812–2,184	3,636M	SN	NY	2A	3	30.1	36.6
St. Charles, Mo.	11	52–8	12– 0	1,620–1,680	1,920E	SS	NY	1A	0	19.1	20.9
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	17	56–8	15–15	2,760–3,120	3,720M‡	AN	NN	4A	0	51.8	64.5
St. Cloud, Minn.	22	48–8	14–10	1,920–2,160	2,700M	SA	NN	2A	0	39.2	48.2
Salem, Ohio	6	48–8	14–70	2,394–2,460	2,856C	S..	NY	1A	1	14.4†	18.4†
Salina, Kan.	24	56–64	14–In	1,710–2,340	3,000A	SN	NN	3A	2	47.1	55.7
Salinas, Calif.	32	48–8	14–30	2,760–3,120	5,100C	SS	NN	6A	6	43.6	54.9
Salisbury, Md.	20	48–8	52–Gr	2,080–2,080	3,120M	SA	NN	2A	1	....	....
Salisbury, N. C.	27	48–8	7–In	1,980–2,410	3,735C	SS	NN	4A	1	48.4	53.9
San Buenaventura, Cal.	20	48–8T	12–10	2,454–2,808	4,116A	...	NY	4A	4	44.0†	60.6†
San Gabriel, Calif.	18	48–8	15–15	2,640–2,898	3,600C	AS	NY	4A	6	36.4	43.8
San Leandro, Calif.	25	40–8T	15–30	2,460–2,820	3,840A	SN	NY	6A	4	58.6†	62.7†
Sandusky, Ohio	20	48–8	14–In	2,280–2,580	3,200A	SN	NY	3A	1	49.1	58.1
Sanford, Fla.	15	48–8	15–15	1,848–1,848	2,970C	SS	NN	3A	1	27.7	36.8
Santa Cruz, Calif.	29	48–8	..–12	2,385–2,520	3,900C‡	SS	NN	7A	4	58.0	72.0
Santa Fe, N. M.	23	54–9ST	15–30	2,188–.....	2,800M	SN	NN	3A	1	....	....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	22	48–8	15–15	2,625–2,820	4,200A	SS	SN	3A	3	45.5	53.9
Sapulpa, Okla.	10	56–8	15–In	1,500–1,800	2,400A	SS	NY	2A	0	17.0	20.3
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	22	48–8	17–30	1,740–1,980	2,700S‡	SN	SN	2A	4	....	....
Saugus t, Mass.	20	48–8	16–In	2,650–2,650	3,500C	SS	AN	4S	0	41.6†	49.2†
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	16	48–8	14–In	1,960–2,100	3,350A	SS	NY	2A	0	38.4	47.6
Scarsdale, N. Y.	34	48–8	16–In	2,412–3,012	4,830C	SS	SY	5A	3	79.1	92.8
Sedalia, Mo.	25	48–8	7–..	1,800–1,980	3,000E	SN	NN	2A	1	25.7	57.8
Selma, Ala.	28	72–12	10–In	1,860–2,160	3,600C	SS	NN	4A	0	55.1	65.2
Shaker Heights, Ohio	45	48–8	14– 0	2,730–3,120	4,680M	SN	NN	7A	0	118.6	138.7
Shaler tp, Pa.	4	48–8	14– 0	2,205–2,205	2,457C	AA	NN	2A	0	12.2	17.8
Shawnee, Okla.	25	48–8	15–..	1,860–1,980	2,700A	SN	NN	2A	2	42.2	47.7
Shelby, N. C.	16	59–8	7–15	1,900–2,200	3,000C	S..	NY	3A	1	....†	....†

TABLE XVIII.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Shelbyville, Ind.	14	48–8	15–21	$2,050–2,050	$3,000M	SA	NY	2A	0	$ 28.7	$ 35.8
Shelton, Conn.	8	48–8	14– 7	1,700–2,000	3,000B	SA	SY	2N	2	20.0†	21.9†
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	56–8	7– 7	2,000–2,000	2,400C	NN	AN	0	0	28.8	29.5
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	48–8F	14–In	1,620–2,400	2,700M‡	SS	NY	2A	0	15.0†	16.8†
Sherman, Tex.	18	48–8	14–15	1,680–1,920	2,940A	SS	NY	4S	2	28.0	32.4
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	9	48–8	15–15	1,860–1,920	2,520C	AS	SY	2A	0	18.0†	20.5†
South Orange, N. J.	37	48–8T	16–30	2,200–2,835	4,410C	SN	SN	4A	3	121.0	135.7
South Pasadena, Calif.	18	48–8S	15–12	2,556–3,060	4,032A	AS	NY	3A	4	39.3	50.4
South Portland, Me.	22	48–8T	14–In	2,059–2,265	3,150A	SS	SN	5A	1	64.6	79.3
South River, N. J.	16	48–8	15–30	1,800–2,500	3,000C	SA	SN	3N	0	42.1	....
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	..–8	14–In	2,600–2,600	3,300C	SA	SN	3A	0	46.2†	51.7†
Statesville, N. C.	18	72–12	7–30	2,010–2,160	3,000C	SN	NY	3A	2	....†	29.5†
Staunton, Va.	20	56–8	14–30	1,860–2,100	3,060C	SS	SY	3A	1	31.4	46.0
Sterling, Ill.	11	48–8	14–..	2,160–2,160	2,700S‡	SS	NN	2N	2	24.3	27.6
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	56–8	15–30	1,680–2,040	2,520B	SS	NY	2A	1	34.5	78.2
Stillwater, Okla.	14	70–10	14–In	1,680–2,040	2,400M	SA	NY	..A	0	25.7	27.8
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	54–9H	14–30	2,200–2,500	3,350C	S..	AY	3A	1	....	....
Stratford t, Conn.	28	48–8	14–In	1,960–2,460	3,840A	AS	NY	7A	0	61.8	80.3
Struthers, Ohio	10	48–8	14–20	2,376–2,976	2,820M	SA	SY	2A	0	19.9†	21.9†
Suffolk, Va.	24	56–8S	14–In	1,968–2,148	3,360A	SS	NY	4A	1	45.8	59.9
Summit, N. J.	29	48–8	16–14	2,403–2,730	3,823M	SS	NY	3A	2	90.4	103.9
Sunbury, Pa.	10	48–8	14–14	1,980–1,980	2,280C‡	SS	SY	1N	..	14.8	16.5
Swampscott t, Mass.	21	48–8	14–..	2,770–2,770	3,795C	SS	AN	5N	1	56.2	63.7
Sweetwater, Tex.	15	48–8	15–30	1,890–2,160	3,120A	SS	NY	2A	1	30.7	37.5
Swissvale, Pa.	18	60–10	12–30	2,190–2,448	2,820C	SS	S..	2A	1	43.2	52.2
Terrell, Tex.	6	53–10	10–15	1,800–1,920	1,920E	SA	NY	2S	0	8.9	11.4
Texarkana, Ark.	..	..–..	..–..	.....–.....	.....	...	...	...	...	38.6	40.5
Texarkana, Tex.	20	72–12	14–In	2,076–2,076	3,000E	SS	NY	7A	1	37.7	....
Thomasville, N. C.	17	66–11S	10– 7	1,500–1,980	3,300A	SN	NY	1A	1	18.1	29.6
Tiffin, Ohio	15	48–8	15–15	1,920–2,100	2,730M	SA	NY	2A	0	31.3	38.6
Tonawanda, N. Y.	22	48–8	14–In	2,350–2,650	3,150C	SS	SY	2A	2	53.7	59.4
Traverse City, Mich.	14	48–8H	14–12	1,950–2,100	2,760A	SS	NN	2A	1	25.5	29.0
Trinidad, Colo.	13	48–8	..–..	1,800–1,800	2,256C	SS	NY	2A	1	20.2†	22.7†
Two Rivers, Wis.	11	56–8	15– 5	1,965–2,340	2,910B	SS	NY	2A	1	23.7	27.3
Union tp, N. J.	37	48–8	14–15	2,325–2,650	4,200C	SN	SN	8A	2	139.7	165.8
Uniontown, Pa.	30	48–8F	14–10	2,400–2,400	3,000C	SS	SY	3A	2	60.1	71.0
University Park, Tex.	18	56–8	15–..	2,330–2,498	3,900C	AS	NN	6A	1	52.3	67.2
Valdosta, Ga.	21	48–8	10–In	1,920–2,100	2,820C	SN	NN	2A	2	....†	....†
Vallejo, Calif.	53	40–8	15–..	2,400–2,880	4,800C‡	SS	NN	11A	7	160.9	202.2
Vancouver, Wash.	56	56–8	14–10	2,580–2,940	3,840M‡	SS	NY	7A	4	145.4†	169.2†
Vandergrift, Pa.	7	60–10	14–14	2,160–2,220	2,700C	SA	SY	1..	0	....†	....†
Vicksburg, Miss.	33	56–8	7–12	1,955–2,100	3,000C‡	SN	NN	3A	0	57.1†	69.2†
Vincennes, Ind.	20	56–8	38–10	1,920–1,920	3,000M	SS	NN	2A	0	41.1	46.6
Virginia, Minn.	29	48–8	14–15	1,995–2,160	3,300B	SN	NN	4A	1	60.0	67.5
Wakefield t, Mass.	22	56–8	14–30	2,628–2,628	3,500C	SS	SY	3A	1	63.7†	69.6†
Walla Walla, Wash.	28	48–8S	14–14	2,232–2,364	3,420C‡	SS	NN	5A	3	69.0	119.6
Wallingford, Conn.	16	48–8P	14–10	2,288–2,600	3,380C	SA	AN	3A	0	50.4	59.5
Warren, Pa.	10	54–9	14–10	1,935–2,184	2,898C	SA	NY	2S	1	19.3†	24.7†
Watertown, S. D.	12	48–8	16–14	1,920–2,220	2,700M	SA	SY	1A	1	20.8	24.6
Waterville, Me.	14	56–8F	14–12	2,080–2,080	2,600B	SN	NN	3S	2	32.5	39.5
Waukesha, Wis.	24	50–8T	15–In	2,070–2,580	3,360B	SN	SN	3A	1	....†	....†
Waycross, Ga.	21	56–8	15–15	1,830–2,100	3,060A	SN	NN	3A	2	41.6	53.2
Waynesboro, Pa.	9	60–10	7–15	1,860–1,860	2,400C	SA	AY	1A	0	17.0	22.3
Webster Groves, Mo.	19	63–9	14–30	2,070–.....	4,020C‡	SN	NN	6A	2	49.0	57.9
Weehawken tp, N. J.	56	48–8	16–In	2,600–3,000	4,500C	SN	AN	6A	1	130.0†	145.2†
Wellesley t, Mass.	26	48–8S	14–In	2,204–2,504	3,600C	SS	NN	5A	0	63.4	79.4
Wenatchee, Wash.	22	48–8	12–12	2,640–2,880	3,900M‡	SS	NY	3A	2	48.8	61.3

Table XVIII.—Police Department Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Hours Per Week; Hours Per Day, Overtime	Days Annual Paid Vacation; Days Sick Leave	Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Patrol Methods (see codes)		No. Motor Vehicles, Radio Patrol Cars	No. of Motorcycles	Police Department Expenditures, 1946 (in thousands)	
						Motorized; One-man	Res. Areas; Park Car			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
West Chester, Pa.	13	60–10F	14–15	$2,040–2,160	$3,240C	SN	NN	3A	0	$33.3	$ 43.2
W. Springfield t, Mass.	26	56–8FS	14–In	2,421–2,512	3,916B	SS	SN	5A	2	70.8	75.9
Westbrook, Me.	7	48–8S	16–0	2,184–2,184	3,600M	SA	SY	1A	0	21.9	30.2
Westerly t, R. I.	15	..–9	14–In	2,258–2,700	3,468C	SN	NY	3N	3	40.0	45.0
Westfield, Mass.	28	48–8	14–15	2,600–2,600	3,700M	SS	NN	4A	2	79.2	88.0
Westfield, N. J.	28	48–8	14–In	2,300–2,500	4,500M	SS	NN	4A	1	....	....
Weymouth t, Mass.	35	48–8	14–In	2,075–2,300	3,760C	SS	SN	4A	2	....	....
Whiting, Ind.	20	48–8F	15–In	2,220–2,880	3,420M	SS	NN	2A	2	....†	....†
Whittier, Calif.	21	48–8	15–14	2,340–2,808	4,608C	SS	NN	4A	3	57.7	78.5
Wilmette, Ill.	19	50–8T	15–In	2,280–2,700	4,200M	SS	NY	3A	2	51.4	58.6
Wilson, N. C.	24	56–8	14–In	2,214–2,316	3,498A	SN	NN	2A	1	48.9	56.2
Winchester t, Mass.	27	48–8	14–30	2,290–2,590	3,400C	SS	SY	4A	1	70.9	78.5
Winchester, Va.	14	72–12	15–In	1,800–1,920	2,616M	SA	SY	2A	1	....	....
Winnetka, Ill.	16	48–8	14–18	2,520–3,000	4,800A	AS	NN	3A	1	42.1	48.0
Winona, Minn.	23	48–8	15–90	1,820–2,160	3,480B	SN	NN	3A	1	47.7	56.3
Winthrop t, Mass.	22	60–8	16–30	2,308–2,308	3,254C	SN	SN	2N	2	56.0	59.6
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	14	56–8	14–In	2,140–2,140	2,880B	SA	NN	1A	1	33.1	52.6
Woburn, Mass.	21	60–10	14–0	2,409–2,409	3,372M	SS	AN	3A	0	48.0	52.9
Xenia, Ohio	10	48–8	15–20	2,280–2,400	2,700A	AS	NN	2A	0	23.3	26.0
Ypsilanti, Mich.	28	48–8S	15–30	2,800–3,025	3,960B	SS	NY	6S	4	82.6	117.5

Omitted from Table XVIII are the following cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which did not report: Aberdeen, Wash.; Adams, Mass.; Albany, Ga.; Amesbury, Mass.; Annapolis, Md.; Athens, Ga.; Barre, Vt.; Beckley, W. Va.; Bellaire, Ohio; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Berlin, N. H.; Biddeford, Me.; Blue Island, Ill.; Blytheville, Ark.; Borger, Tex.; Brownsville, Tex.; Cambridge, Md.; Cambridge, Ohio; Carbondale, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa.; Carnegie, Pa.; Carthage, Mo.; Charleroi, Pa.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Cleburne, Tex.; Cleveland, Tenn.; Columbia, Mo.; Columbia, Tenn.; Columbus, Ind.; Compton, Calif.; Conshohocken, Pa.; Coraopolis, Pa.; Danvers, Mass.; Darby, Pa.; Decatur, Ala.; Del Rio, Tex.; Dothan, Ala.; Dover, N. J.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Dunmore, Pa.; El Reno, Okla.; Fairfield, Ala.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Florence, Ala.; Frankfort, Ind.; Fremont, Ohio; Fulton, N. Y.; Gainesville, Ga.; Gloucester, Mass.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Greenville, Miss.; Gretna, La.; Hanover, Pa.; Harrison, N. J.; Harrison, Pa.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Hillside, N. J.; Holland, Mich.; Homestead, Pa.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Jeannette, Pa.; Johnston, R. I.; Kewanee, Ill.; Kirksville, Mo.; La Porte, Ind.; Lackawanna, N. Y.; Laconia, N. H.; Latrobe, Pa.; Laurel, Miss.; Lawton, Okla.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Lewistown, Pa.; Lincoln, R. I.; Longview, Wash.; Lynwood, Calif.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Mankato, Minn.; Marshall, Tex.; Mattoon, Ill.; Middlesborough, Ky.; Mineola, N. Y.; Moultrie, Ga.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Munhall, Pa.; New Kensington, Pa.; Newton, Iowa; Niles, Ohio; Norman, Okla.; North Braddock, Pa.; North Platte, Neb.; N. Providence, R. I.; Norwood, Mass.; Olean, N. Y.; Oswego, N. Y.; Painesville, Ohio; Paris, Tex.; Park Ridge, Ill.; Phenix City, Ala.; Phillipsburg, N.J.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Plains, Pa.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Rapid City, S. D.; Reading, Mass.; Redondo Beach, Calif.; River Rouge, Mich.; Rock Hill, S. C.; Rutherford, N. J.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Augustine, Fla.; San Mateo, Calif.; Sarasota, Fla.; Scottsbluff, Neb.; Seminole, Okla.; Shamokin, Pa.; Shorewood, Wis.; S. Milwaukee, Wis.; S. St. Paul, Minn.; Steelton, Pa.; Stowe, Pa.; Streator, Ill.; Sumter, S. C.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Tamaqua, Pa.; Temple, Tex.; Thomasville, Ga.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Urbana, Ill.; Valley Stream, N. Y.; Victoria, Tex.; Watertown, Wis.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Webster, Mass.; West Frankfort, Ill.; West Warwick, R. I.; Wewoka, Okla.; Willimantic, Conn.; and Wooster, Ohio.

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Sources of Statistics: Police

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Police Departments, July 1, 1938. Bulletin No. 685 issued in form of separate pamphlet for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941 (five cents each with several priced ten cents.) Presents detailed information for all cities having a population of 25,000 or more in 1930; salaries for each grade or rank, hours on duty per week, promotion policy, vacations, platoon systems, types of duties for patrolmen, etc. Separate reports issued for some individual cities.

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(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

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Standards for Detention of Juveniles and Adults. Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 24pp.

Traffic Engineering and the Police. By Henry K. Evans and Franklin M. Kreml. National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York. 1946. 103pp. $2.

SURVEY OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1937. 130pp. $2.

TECHNIQUES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILES AND THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. 1945. 60pp.

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1946

By Lt. Col. Franklin M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Decisive steps were taken during 1946 to mobilize public support for traffic safety. The *Action Program* developed by the President's Highway Safety Conference held in Washington, D.C., in May, the subsequent intensification of interest in safety, and the sudden drop in the motor vehicle fatality rate to the lowest point on record, made the year a significant one in traffic safety history.

Although there were many important gains, the over-all outlook was not heartening. Millions of over-aged vehicles, in poor mechanical condition, helped to pile up a huge mileage approaching the all-time peak of 1941. The traffic situation was also endangered by war-neglected roads and inadequate control and enforcement forces. Lack of materials, equipment and personnel seriously handicapped installation and maintenance of signs, signals and highway markings.

January and February, 1946, each recorded 52 per cent more fatalities than the corresponding months of the previous year. The March total was 46 per cent above that of March, 1945, and those of April and May both 39 per cent higher than their comparable months.

In June the death toll was 22 per cent above its corresponding month; July, 23 per cent; August, 17 per cent; and September, 4 per cent. October, with 5 per cent less deaths than October, 1945, was the first month to show a favorable change in relation to the previous year. The year's traffic toll was 33,500 deaths and 1,150,000 injuries, with a property damage bill of $750,000,000. The 1945 death toll was 28,076.

From the standpoint of fatality rate, which takes into account the amount of travel on the highways, 1946 presented a brighter aspect. In 1943, for example, the rate per 100 million miles was 17.4. In January, 1946, it stood at 12.6. By May the figure had dropped to 8 and in July it declined to 7.8, the lowest point in history.

While no single factor can be given exclusive credit for this improvement, the President's Conference and the unprecedented activity which it set in motion doubtless exerted a tremendous influence. The event had the effect of making people safety-conscious on a truly national scale. Visible outgrowth of the current intensification of safety efforts is the strong emphasis now being placed on motor vehicle inspection, selective enforcement, high school driver training, and solution of street congestion and parking problems in many states and cities where these matters formerly received negligible attention.

The Conference *Action Program* provided America with a master plan, based on sound educational, enforcement, and engineering techniques, by which states and communities can achieve maximum safety and efficiency in highway transportation. Following up on the conference, 28 governors scheduled state conferences to develop ways and means of putting the *Action Program* recommendations into effect, and more meetings will be held in other states.

Assisting and stimulating the states and local communities to fulfill the highway safety objectives endorsed by the Conference will be the principal aim of the National Committee for Traffic Safety, which formerly functioned as a clearinghouse and coordinating agency for 48 national organizations, and is now being expanded to include all non-official groups interested in safety.

The public education programs of the National Safety Council and other groups figured prominently in 1946 safety progress. Included among many significant contributions by the Council during the year was the work of its committee on winter driving hazards, its grade crossing program and the work of its commercial vehicle and transit sections.

In a year in which there was more city and state participation than in any previous year, grand awards in the Council's 1945 National Traffic Safety Contest went to the state of Iowa and to the city of Wichita, Kansas, which also placed first among cities with 100,000 to 250,000 population. Other winning states were Connecticut in the eastern region, Texas in the southern region, and Utah in the western region. Other cities winning in their respective population groups were Buffalo, New York (500,000 and over); Oakland, California (250,000–500,000); Evanston, Illinois (50,000–100,000); Lynchburg, Virginia (25,000–50,000); and Stillwater, Oklahoma (10,000–25,000).

The contest was inaugurated in 1932 and is designed to help in the reduction of the number and severity of accidents on the streets and highways of America. Early in 1946 the Council put into effect a program designed to increase the uses being made of the detailed information contained in the contest reports from both states and cities. This was accomplished through analysis of contest reports and comparison of performance items with those of leading cities and with performance standards developed by various official organizations and, during the later months, with recommendations of the President's Conference.

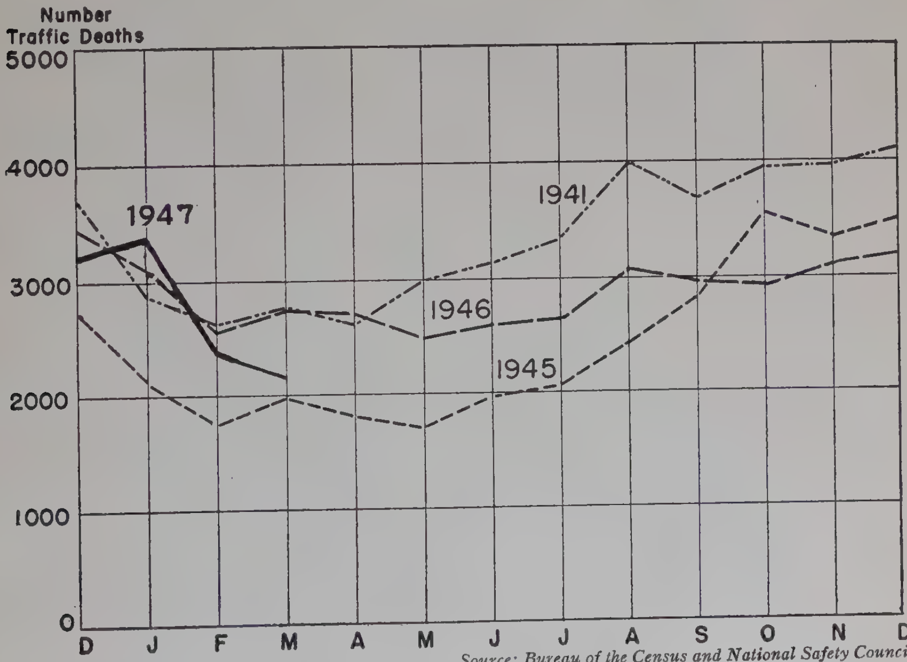
Entries in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association represented all 48 states and 1,246 cities. Detroit, which placed first among cities of 500,000 or over, won the annual grand award. First place inter-state winner was Kansas. Other first place winners among cities were Wichita (100,000–500,000); Berkeley, California (50,000–100,000); Wauwatosa, Wisconsin (25,000–50,000); University Park, Texas (10,000–25,000); and Little Falls, Minnesota (under 10,000). Nationwide attention was also focused on safe driving and walking by the Automobile Association's striking "Take It Easy" campaign.

Leading project of the National Commission on Safety of the National Education Association was the completion of a guide to aid school boards, school administrators, and teachers to develop high school driving programs. To date approximately 7,000 of the nation's 25,000 high schools have instituted courses in driver training.

To the American Legion went the annual trophy for producing the best traffic safety film of the year, "Teach Them to Drive." The award is given by the National Committee on Films for Safety.

The Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, made up of representatives designated by the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, and the National Conference of Street and Highway Safety, was active in completing the preparation of the first major revision of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* since 1935. The committee was organized in 1932 for the purpose of preparing uniform standards for the design and use of traffic signs, signals, pavement markings, and islands.

To help states and cities in achieving greater uniformity of traffic laws and ordinances, the Automotive Safety Foundation created a Uniform Laws Division. On the request of public officials, it provides services in the study of local statutes and ordinances to determine their conformity with recommended uniform codes.



Source: Bureau of the Census and National Safety Council

Number of Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States by Months: 1941, 1945, 1946, and January-March, 1947

Increasing importance attached to the cooperative work of the American Bar Association and the National Safety Council designed to raise the level of traffic court administration. State traffic court committees have now been organized in 28 states, and state and district court conferences held in 42 states.

Many cities, faced with increased traffic on inadequate arteries, launched stringent measures to alleviate the acute parking problem. Philadelphia initiated parking controls and one-way street plan. Toledo and Syracuse adopted a one-way street system in their business districts. Portland, Oregon, revamped its street signal setup.

Seattle was the first west coast city to complete an origin and destination traffic survey to determine traffic needs. Seattle also prepared a comprehensive plan to relieve traffic congestion in the central business district, by means of one-way streets, additional metered areas, parking bans on some approach streets and new peak-hour restrictions. Traffic increases were huge in many Washington cities, 44 per cent in Tacoma, 86 per cent in Seattle, 60 per cent in Yakima, and 135 per cent in Walla Walla.

Origin and destination studies being carried on by state highway departments in cooperation with cities have been completed in 57 metropolitan areas. These are now resulting in publication of comprehensive reports, on which will not only be based the planning and design of modern express highways, but measures to improve the day-to-day efficiency of existing streets and roads.

The American Retail Federation prepared and widely distributed *Keep Customers Coming,* a pamphlet setting forth remedial steps successfully taken in a number of representative cities. In Indiana cooperative field studies conducted in 65 municipalities by the American Retailers of Indiana, the state highway department, the Highway Research Board, and the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University developed new and effective methods of determining community parking needs and practical programs to meet them. The American Automobile Association published a new parking manual.

Currently on the press is a report by Yale University's Bureau of Highway Traffic based on traffic behavior at urban intersections, which will afford better understanding of traffic planning, design, and control methods. In 1946 the Bureau gave short in-service courses to 700 public officials in fundamental principles for correcting traffic deficiencies. Regular sessions in traffic engineering for graduate engineers were also held.

High among noteworthy achievements was the engineering report prepared for the Collier Committee of the California legislature and the study of the traffic law enforcement legislation and administrative needs for the Senate Interim Committee on Governmental Reorganization by the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Thirty colleges and universities throughout the nation held training courses for motor vehicle fleet supervisors, sponsored by the Institute of Public Safety of Pennsylvania State College. Since the national program was expanded in 1945, nearly 700 fleet supervisors have been trained.

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators conducted examiner training schools in several states. The AAMVA also carried on a broad survey to define the legislative action necessary to establish interstate reciprocity.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute finished its tenth year of training city and state police in specialized traffic control. Regional traffic training, discontinued during the war, was reestablished.

An extensive division was started to provide post-graduate service to Institute alumni, and a new and extensive research program, aimed at developing new techniques and means of scientific measurements of traffic enforcement, was inaugurated. In addition, the Institute was selected to train key Army personnel in the traffic phase of the army-wide safety program. It is the first time the Army ever has chosen a civilian institution as a training school of this type. The first of three three-week courses was held from December 2 to 20.

The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (1704 Judson Avenue, Evanston, Illinois) completed training of personnel and installation of approved techniques at Oakland, California; Jamestown, New York; and Montgomery County, Maryland. Follow-up work was carried on in a score of cities, including Detroit, San Francisco, Stockton, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Police officers also received instruction at the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots

Sixty-four cities over 10,000 population established one or more municipal off-street parking lots for use by the general public during 1946, and one-fifth of the 280 cities which reported such facilities in the 1946 Year Book created one or more additional off-street parking areas in 1946. Thus by the end of 1946 a total of 344 cities, or 39 per cent of the 875 cities reporting, had one or more off-street parking lots in operation, as compared with 211 cities in 1942 and 280 in 1946. In addition, 12 per cent of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 have one or more city-owned or operated public parking lots.

Six cities over 100,000 population established city-owned and operated off-street parking lots in 1946: Cleveland, Ohio, an 800-car lot with improvements costing $25,000; Rochester, New York, two tax-foreclosed lots holding 100 cars; Bridgeport, Connecticut, a 71-car lot at city plaza, equipped with meters; Grand Rapids, Michigan, two lots holding 400 cars each, connected with the business area by bus shuttle service; Hartford, Connecticut, one 200-car lot; and Oakland, California, one lot holding 144 cars.

Seven cities of 50,000 to 100,000 established their first parking lots in 1946: Amarillo, Texas, two lots holding 1,000 cars; New Rochelle, New York, four lots, 270 cars, $4,200 for land and improvements; St. Petersburg, Florida, two lots, 1,100 cars, costing $8,000; Sioux City, Iowa, two lots, 700 cars, $1,000; Dearborn, Michigan, two lots, 120 cars; Medford, Massachusetts, one lot, 200 cars; and Lakewood, Ohio, one lot, 400 cars, $6,500.

Nine cities between 25,000 and 50,000 took the same steps: Albuquerque, New Mexico, one lot, 500 cars; Fargo, North Dakota, three lots, 200 cars; Green Bay, Wisconsin, two lots, 400 cars; Joliet, Illinois, one lot, 75 cars; Lower

Merion township, Pennsylvania, 2 lots, 107 cars, $2,500; North Bergen township, New Jersey, three lots; Rome, Georgia, one lot, 50 cars; Watertown, Massachusetts, one lot, 200 cars; White Plains, New York, one lot, 100 cars, $2,000.

Forty-two cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population also entered this field of activity in 1946: Albert Lea, Minnesota, one lot, 35 cars; Ames, Iowa, two lots, 300 cars, $200; Anaheim, California, one lot, 50 cars, cost of land and improvements $16,000; Boulder, Colorado, two lots, 25 cars; Braintree, Massachusetts, one lot, 200 cars, $8,500; Burlington, New Jersey, one lot, 100 cars; Casper, Wyoming, one lot, 40 cars; Clairton, Pennsylvania, two lots; Cohoes, New York, one lot, 100 cars; Connellsville, Pennsylvania, two lots, 600 cars; Cortland, New York, one lot, 400 cars; Daytona Beach, Florida, one lot, 100 cars; Donora, Pennsylvania, one lot, 500 cars, $600; El Centro, California, two lots; Elizabeth City, North Carolina, two lots, 250 cars; Escanaba, Michigan, two lots, 40 cars; Farrell, Pennsylvania, three lots, 300 cars; Fort Collins, Colorado, one lot, 100 cars; Framingham, Massachusetts, two lots, 500 cars; Greensburg, Pennsylvania, two lots, 100 cars, $40,000; Greenville, North Carolina, three lots, 200 cars; Harvey, Illinois, two lots, 150 cars; Helena, Montana, one lot, 300 cars, $500; Idaho Falls, Idaho, two lots, 200 cars, $500; Independence, Kansas, one lot, 50 cars, $700; Kankakee, Illinois, two lots, 85 cars; Laramie, Wyoming, one lot, 40 cars; Lodi, California, one lot; Minot, North Dakota, one lot, 100 cars; Naticoke, Pennsylvania, one lot, 50 cars; North Adams, Massachusetts, one lot, 140 cars, $60,000; Ottawa, Kansas, one lot, 500 cars; Pocatello, Idaho, 200 cars, $100; San Buenaventura, California, three lots; Sanford, Florida, one lot, 150 cars; Sedalia, Missouri, one lot, 30 cars; Trinidad, Colorado, one lot, 150 cars; Virginia, Minnesota, one lot, 60 cars, $300; Watertown, South Dakota, two lots, 20 cars; Westerly, Rhode Island, one lot, 125 cars; Winona, Minnesota, one lot, 100 cars; and Whittier, California, seven lots, 250 cars.

In addition nearly one-fifth of the 280 cities which reported city-owned off-street lots in the 1946 YEAR BOOK acquired one or more additional lots during 1946. For example, Flint, Michigan, acquired a 100-car lot which was paid for by a theatre corporation; Ann Arbor, Michigan, early in 1947 purchased additional off-street lot space; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, spent $50,000 for lots that will hold 250 cars; Miami Beach, Florida, used city-owned property to create additional lots holding 700 cars; Montclair, New Jersey, now has five lots which hold 490 cars and cost $118,000; Coatesville, Pennsylvania, spent $1,500 for a 350-car lot; Emporia, Kansas, paid $3,000 for land and improvements for two lots holding 160 cars; Johnstown, New York, secured three lots holding 500 cars at a cost of $15,000; Saratoga Springs, New York, is paying $500 a year rent for lots holding 650 cars; Ypsilanti, Michigan, created one lot holding 150 cars at $6,000; Bend, Oregon, created two lots holding 300 cars at $7,800; Logansport, Indiana, three lots holding 500 cars, $1,000; Brockton, Massachusetts, one lot, 60 cars, $2,500; Garden City, New York, one lot, 420 cars, $20,000; Freeport, New York, one lot holding 275 cars, $8,000; Oshkosh, Wisconsin, one lot, 200 cars, $1,000; Winnetka, Illinois, one lot holding 165 cars cost $30,000.[1]

Officials of cities between 5,000 and 10,000 were requested late in 1946 to report whether their cities operated off-street parking areas. Replies were received from 735 cities, or 76 per cent of all cities in this group. A total of 87 of these cities, or 12 per cent of those reporting, have one or more off-street parking lots varying in capacity from 20 cars to 500 cars. Among the cities with the largest lots or making the largest outlay for land and improvements are Anoka, Minnesota, which paid $4,200 for land and $1,000 for improvements for two lots holding 150 cars each; Coos Bay, Oregon, two lots, 250 cars, $8,500; East Aurora, New York, acquired through tax foreclosure two lots holding 250 cars, improvements costing $5,000; Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, paid $5,000 for two lots holding 100 cars; Freehold, New Jersey, paid $26,000 for two lots; Marion, Virginia, $16,000 for one lot holding 300 cars; Middleboro, Massachusetts, paid $10,000 for improving two lots holding 150 cars; Plymouth, Michigan, paid $6,000 for land and improvements for one lot; and Woodbury, New Jersey, $13,000 for one lot holding 300 cars. A few cities pay annual rentals varying from $1 to $300 for land used as off-street parking areas, including Beardstown, Effingham, Glen Ellyn, and Wheaton,

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[1] The remaining 263 cities over 10,000 population which had established city-owned and operated off-street parking lots prior to 1946 are—*Arkansas:* Jonesboro. *California:* Alhambra, Bakersfield, Beverly Hills, Burlingame, Eureka, Lynwood, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Salinas, San Mateo, Vallejo. *Colorado:* Greeley. *Connecticut:* Ansonia, Danbury, Meriden, New Britain, Shelton, Stamford, Stratford, Torrington, West Haven. *Florida:* Fort Meyers, Pensacola, St. Augustine. *Georgia:* Columbus, East Point. *Idaho:* Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Nampa, Pocatello, Twin Falls. *Illinois:* Aurora, Centralia, Chicago, Chicago Heights, Danville, Dixon, Elmhurst, Galesburg, Harrisburg, Kewanee, La Grange, Ottawa, Peoria, Wilmette. *Indiana:* Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Huntington, Lafayette, New Castle, Peru. *Iowa:* Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Mason City, Muscatine, Ottumwa. *Kansas:* Atchison, El Dorado, Kansas City, Pittsburg. *Kentucky:* Ashland. *Louisiana:* New Iberia. *Maine:* Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Bath, Waterville. *Maryland:* Frederick, Hagerstown. *Massachusetts:* Attleboro, Beverly, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Greenfield, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Marlborough, Melrose, New Bedford, Newberryport, Newton, North Attleboro, Norwood, Quincy, Southbridge, Stoneham, Taunton, Waltham, Wellesley, Winchester. *Michigan:* Adrian, Alpena, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Ferndale, Iron Mountain, Ironwood, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Lincoln Park, Marquette, Midland, Monroe, Mt. Clemens, Muskegon Heights, Niles, Owosso, Pontiac, Port Huron, Royal Oak, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City. *Minnesota:* Austin, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Rochester, St. Cloud, South St. Paul. *Missouri:* Carthage, Kansas City, Webster Groves. *Mississippi:* Greenwood. *Nebraska:* Hastings, Norfolk, Scottsbluff. *New Hampshire:* Laconia, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester. *New Jersey:* Asbury Park, Cranford, Collingswood, Dover, Hackensack, Hawthorne, Linden, Long Branch, Maplewood, Milburn, Millville, Morristown, North Plainfield, Red Bank, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Roselle, South Orange, South River, Summit, Teaneck, Union, Westfield. *New Mexico:* Santa Fe. *New York:* Batavia, Floral Park, Gloversville, Hempstead, Ithaca, Kingston, Lockport, Lynbrook, Mamaroneck, Massena, Newburgh, Peekskill, Port Chester, Rockville Centre, Schenectady, Valley Stream, Watertown. *North Carolina:* Asheville, Hickory, High Point, Lexington. *North Dakota:* Bismarck, Grand Forks. *Ohio:* Akron, Ashland, Campbell, Fostoria, Lima, Martins Ferry, New Philadelphia, Piqua, Warren, Wooster, Xenia. *Oklahoma:* Durant, Ponca City, Sapulpa. *Oregon:* Medford. *Pennsylvania:* Bradford, Bristol, Canonsburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Cheltenham, Dormont, Jeanette, Lock Haven, McKeesport, Meadville, Monessen, New Castle, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittsburgh, Washington, Waynesboro, West Chester, Wilkensburg. *Rhode Island:* Warwick, Woonsocket. *South Carolina:* Greenville. *South Dakota:* Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls. *Tennessee:* Johnson City, Kingsport. *Texas:* Greenville, Longview, Marshall, McAllen, Port Arthur. *Utah:* Logan. *Vermont:* Barre, Rutland. *Virginia:* Danville, Martinsville, Petersburg. *Wisconsin:* Beaver Dam, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Fond du Lac, Janesville, La Crosse, Leenah, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield, Racine, Stevens Point, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids.

Illinois; Hastings-on-Hudson, Williston Park, and Malone, New York; and Northampton, Pennsylvania.[2]

The 344 cities over 10,000 population reporting parking lots have an average of two parking lots per city. The largest publicly owned and operated parking lots are those operated by the Chicago Park District, holding more than 5,000 cars, while the smallest lot holds 20 or more cars. Cities establishing new parking lots during 1946 and making outlays of more than $50,000 for land and improvements were Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Miami Beach, Florida; White Plains, New York; and North Adams, Massachusetts. Four cities made outlays of $10,000 to $50,000: Cleveland, Ohio; Anaheim, California; Greensburg, Pennsylvania; and Winnetka, Illinois. Miami Beach, Florida, voted a $300,000 bond issue in 1946 for off-street parking lots and in addition used $73,733 from tax revenues to establish parking lots.

Among the cities which have spent more than $100,000 for the acquisition and improvement of parking lots, including lots established prior to 1946, are Kansas City, Kansas; Quincy, Massachusetts; Garden City, New York; Miami Beach, Florida; and Montclair, New Jersey. Cities which have made outlays of from $50,000 to $100,000, in addition to those making such outlays in 1946, are Madison, Wisconsin; Port Huron, Michigan; and Ithaca, New York. Cities reporting outlays of $25,000 to $50,000 are Benton Harbor and Monroe, Michigan; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Millburn, New Jersey; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Rockville Centre, New York.

Only about 15 cities make a charge for parking in city-owned parking lots, according to data reported in the 1946 Year Book. The lots of all except about a dozen cities are open 24 hours a day but dead storage is not permitted, and parking generally is not allowed during early morning hours. Only about 10 per cent of the cities have placed a time limit on parking, usually a limit of two, three, or four hours, to prevent all day parking. A few cities, like Miami Beach, for example, have installed parking meters in their parking lots.

[2] The 70 remaining cities of 5,000 to 10,000 reporting the ownership of one or more parking lots are Azusa, Orange, Petaluma, San Anselo, San Luis Obispo, and Upland, California; Canon City, Colorado; Dover, Delaware; Coral Gables, Florida; Toccoa, Georgia; Moscow, Idaho; Winchester, Kentucky; Lake Forest and Naperville, Illinois; Noblesville, Plymouth, Wabash, and West LaFayette, Indiana; Concord, Hudson, and Rockland, Massachusetts; Presque Isle, Maine; Greenville, Ionia, and Negaunee, Michigan; Little Falls, Minnesota; Flat River, Marshall, and Mexico, Missouri; Canton, Hendersonville, and Newton, North Carolina; St. Mary's, Wapakoneta, and Wellston, Ohio; Cushing, Oklahoma; Corry, Grove City, Monongahela City, and Lansdale, Pennsylvania; Haddonfield, Hammont, Metuchen, Tenafly, and Woodridge, New Jersey; Amityville, Catskill, Cedarhurst, Larchmont, Long Beach, Mechanicville, Mount Kisco, Patchogue, Rye, and Wellsville, New York; Elizabethton and Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Henderson and Sequin, Texas; Hampton, Harrisonburg, Radford, and Waynesboro, Virginia; Anacortes, Port Angeles, Puyallup, Washington; Baraboo, Monroe, Shawano, and Sparta, Wisconsin.

Parking Meters

TABLE XIX contains data on the 714 cities in the United States that have installed time meters to regulate parking in congested districts. This table is believed to include all cities that had meters in operation on December 1, 1946. Questionnaires were sent to all cities over 5,000 population, and unless otherwise indicated the information shown in Table XIX was obtained directly from municipal officials.

Parking meters have enjoyed a remarkable acceptance by American cities since the first installation in 1935.[1] The 714 cities with meters represents a 105 per cent increase since 1942 when 347 cities had parking meters (MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1942, p. 522). Forty-six per cent of the cities over 10,000 population are now using parking meters (see Table 1). The largest increases have been in the cities between 10,000 and 100,000, with 148 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 installing meters since 1942, 55 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 18 cities between 50,000 and 100,000. Also since 1942 five cities between 100,000 and 250,000, and two cities between 250,000 to 500,000 have installed meters. Four cities installed meters for the first time in 1935, 17 in 1936, 25 in 1937, 46 in 1938, 46 in 1939, 79 in 1940, 96 in 1941, 72 in 1942, 19 in 1943, 10 in 1944, 40 in 1945, and 234 in 1946, and four early in 1947, while 21 cities did not report date of meter installation. Meters were not manufactured during the period from August, 1942, to the end of the war in 1945. Thirty cities which at one time had parking meters report that no meters were in operation in September, 1946, and it is assumed they have been removed.[2] Some cities which have had meters for approximately 10 years are purchasing new meters. Such cities include Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri.

In addition to the 714 cities with meters, 35 cities report that arrangements have been made for installation in December, 1946, or in 1947: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Alameda, Gardena, Merced, and Pittsburg, California; Charleston,

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[1] City officials who want to study the experience of cities with meters will find useful information in the following reports: (1) *Parking Meters in Pennsylvania Municipalities.* Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College, State College. 1945. 39pp. $1. (2) *Parking Meters in Tennessee.* Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1942. 22pp. (3) *Parking Meters.* American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1936. 36pp. 50 cents. (4) *Parking Meters as a City Legal Problem.* National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C. 1939. 26pp. $1. (5) *Parking Meters: Their Use for Traffic Control and Revenue.* Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1946. 8pp. 35 cents. (6) *Parking Meters in the United States, Year Ending December 31, 1946.* Vehicular Parking, Ltd., 1422 Maple Avenue, N.E., Canton 5, Ohio.

[2] The cities which have removed parking meters are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Tucson, Arizona; Bakersfield, Chula Vista and Taft, California; Orlando and Starke, Florida; Danville, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Shreveport, Louisiana (court decision); River Rouge, Michigan; Raleigh, North Carolina (court decision); Bellevue, Carnegie, Charleroi, Honesdale, Olyphant, Plymouth, and Portage, Pennsylvania; Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Denton, Goose Creek, Odessa, and Port Arthur, Texas; Addison, Luray, and Mt. Hope, Virginia. Meters were removed but later reinstalled in Freeport, Illinois; Topeka, Kansas; Highland Park, Michigan; Brownswood, Lubbock and Tyler, Texas; Bristol, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington.

De Kalb, Galesburg, and Woodstock, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Harlan, Kentucky; Baton Rouge and New Iberia, Louisiana; Plymouth, Michigan; St. Paul, Minnesota; Moberly, Missouri; Portales, New Mexico; Kingston, Niagara Falls, and Tuckahoe, New York; Mount Airy and Wilson, North Carolina; Jamestown, North Dakota; Beaver Falls, Berwick, Bethlehem, and Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Bryan, Salem, and Steubenville, Ohio; Kerrville and Vernon, Texas; Price, Utah; Montpelier, Vermont; and Ellensburg, Washington.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUP

Population Group	Total Cities In Group	Cities Having Meters		Number of Cities With Each Type of Meter			Gross Revenue for September, 1946		
		Number	Per Cent	Auto-matic only	Manual only	Both	Number of Cities Reporting	Amount Collected	Average Revenue Per Meter
Over 500,000	14	4	28.6	2	1	1	4	$42,425	$6.84
250,000 to 500,000	23	14	60.9	10	3	1	14	171,373	7.20
100,000 to 250,000	55	40	72.7	15	17	7	28	181,274	6.30
50,000 to 100,000	106	59	55.7	27	27	5	41	190,825	5.91
25,000 to 50,000	212	120	56.5	55	57	6	77	238,379	6.42
10,000 to 25,000	662	251	37.9	103	130	12	137	282,550	5.82
5,000 to 10,000	962	189	19.6	96	89	0	126	153,166	5.22
Under 5,000	*	37	*	22	15	0	16	8,694	4.50
All Cities	*	714		330	339	32	443	$1,268,686	$6.10

*The Bureau of Census classifies as urban places only those with more than 2,500 population, but there are several places with parking meter installations that fall outside of this classification. Therefore no "per cent of total" calculations have been made in the table for the smaller cities.

Two types of meters are in use. A total of 330 cities have automatic meters only, 339 cities have manual meters only, and 32 have both (see Table 1). With regard to the make of meters used (as shown in Table XIX), 188 cities have Miller meters, 153 report Dual meters are used, 104 cities Mark-Time, 61 Mi-Co, 56 Karpark, 47 Park-O-Meter, 9 Trafico, 6 Park-O-Graf, 4 Standard, 2 Apex, 2 Buckeye, 2 Parkrite, and 56 cities have more than one make of meter. Of the 188 cities with Miller meters, 79 have populations below 10,000. Some meter companies apparently went out of business during the war, but there are seven known manufacturers.[3]

The meters in 74 of the 410 reporting cities over 10,000 population take nickels only, in 57 cities some of the meters take nickels only, in 265 cities none take nickels only, and this information is not available for 14 cities. Some cities have meters which take only pennies. For example, in Hartford, Connecticut,

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[3] The names and addresses of companies which were known to be selling and installing parking meters early in 1947 are: Apex Meters, Inc., 306 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York; Dual Parking Meter Company, 117 Walnut Avenue, N. E., Canton 2, Ohio; Duncan Meter Corporation, 835 North Wood Street, Chicago 22, Illinois; The Karpark Corporation, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; Magee-Hale Park-O-Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mico Meter Company, 231 Court Street, Covington, Kentucky; and M. H. Rhodes, Inc., 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut. Seven other companies apparently never resumed operations after V-J day.

1,000 of the 1,300 meters take pennies only, and in Syracuse, New York, all of the 1,000 meters are penny meters. It is estimated on the basis of 1946 data that approximately one-fifth of the cities have some penny meters, but the great majority of meters in most cities take nickels and pennies.

The last column in Table I shows that a total of 443 cities operating 208,069 parking meters collected a gross revenue of $1,268,686 in September, 1946, or $6.10 per meter. The highest average revenue per meter was $7.20 for 14 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, and the lowest average revenue per meter was $4.50 for 16 cities of less than 5,000 population. Revenues per meter do not decrease directly with the city size, although there is a general downward trend from the larger cities to the smaller ones (see Table 1). City officials were requested to report the gross revenue before deducting any payments to meter companies because meter contracts usually provide for payment to the manufacturer of a certain percentage of the revenue until the purchase price is paid.

TABLE XIX

PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: 1947

Information in this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials late in 1946, xcept for a few cities which failed to report and for which data—indicated by a single dagger †)—were taken from the 1946 YEAR BOOK. Under **Number and Type of Meters** are shown the otal number of meters installed in the municipality, followed by an **A** if the city has only utomatic meters, by an **M** if only manual meters, and by an **S** if the city has some of each ype. Automatic meters are meters activated by the falling coin alone; manual meters are ctivated by the manual movement of a handle or lever. **Gross Revenue** for September, 1946, hows the gross revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies; **New** indicates hat meters were installed during or after September, 1946. Leaders (. . .) indicate information nknown.

ODE FOR TYPE OF METER
A—Automatic
M—Manual
S—Some of both types

CODE FOR MAKE OF METERS INSTALLED
A—American Traffic Regulating Company
B—Buckeye Meter Company
C—Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mi-Co)
D—Dual Parking Meter Company
K—Karpark Corporation
M—Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller)
N—National Park-O-Graf Corporation
O—Magee Hale Park-O-Meter Company
P—Parkrite Corporation
R—M. H. Rhodes, Inc. (Mark Time and Perfection)
S—Standard Meter Corporation
T—Traffico Parking Meter Company
X—Apex Meters, Inc.

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
Over 500,000				
Buffalo, N.Y.	39	845S	DKOR	$ 6,800
Cleveland, Ohio	40	3,296A	D	22,596
Pittsburgh, Pa.	39	1,403M	C	7,528
Washington, D. C.	38	660A	DK	5,501
250,000 to 500,000				
Cincinnati, Ohio	41	1,285A	K	8,290
Columbus, Ohio	40	1,592M	R	15,600
Dallas, Tex.	35	1,529A	D	15,154
Denver, Colo.	40	3,040M	R	$20,898
Houston, Tex.	36	2,700S	DP	10,820
Kansas City, Mo.	36	987A	D	6,041
Memphis, Tenn.	41	1,920A	D	12,656
Minneapolis, Minn.	40	1,450A	D	13,242
Newark, N. J.	42	1,150M	R	7,105
Portland, Ore.	38	2,000A	DK	19,825
Rochester, N. Y.	42	1,870A	D	9,702
San Antonio, Tex.	37	1,373A	D	9,148
Seattle, Wash.	42	1,814A	DO	15,197
Toledo, Ohio	36	1,100A	D	7,695

TABLE XIX.—PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
100,000 to 250,000				
Akron, Ohio	40	1,035A	D	$8,997
Albany, N. Y	40†	1,000A†	S†	....
Bridgeport, Conn	41	1,290S	CK	6,854
Canton, Ohio	41	860A	D	7,289
Charlotte, N. C	41	600M	C	1,075
Chattanooga, Tenn	40	900A	DO	7,732
Dayton, Ohio	38	620S	BK	5,799
Duluth, Minn	38	496M	R	1,591
Elizabeth, N. J	41	580M	M	3,165
Erie, Pa	46	637M	R	New
Flint, Mich	39	600A	K	....
Fort Worth, Tex	36	1,613A	D	11,726
Grand Rapids, Mich	38	950M	N	....
Hartford, Conn	41	1,300M	R	4,385
Jacksonville, Fla	42	1,417S	KR	7,258
Knoxville, Tenn	34	700A	D	3,000
Long Beach, Calif	36	1,041A	D	9,011
Miami, Fla	36	1,065M	T	6,784
Nashville, Tenn	37†	899A†	D†	....
New Haven, Conn	39	1,707M	CR	6,304
Norfolk, Va	37	481M	O	....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35	985A	D	7,399
Omaha, Neb	37	1,100M	MN	5,582
Paterson, N. J	38†	1,400S†	KT†	....
Peoria, Ill	40	600M	R	....
Richmond, Va	39	640A	DO	5,255
Sacramento, Calif	45	1,200M	M	10,803
Salt Lake City, Utah	39	3,300M	M	....
San Diego, Calif	41	2,500S	KM	....
Scranton, Pa	39	1,000M	NS	2,577
Spokane, Wash	41	1,150M	C	9,812
Syracuse, N. Y	39	1,000M	R	2,351
Tacoma, Wash	41	1,200M	R	7,410
Tampa, Fla	41	1,300..	...	....
Tulsa, Okla	41	810A	DO	7,600
Utica, N. Y	41	1,400A	K	8,000
Wichita, Kan	46	1,798S	MO	14,800
Wilmington, Del	38	443A	D	4,077
Yonkers, N. Y	40	1,175S	CK	....
Youngstown, Ohio	38	832A	D	4,638
50,000 to 100,000				
Altoona, Pa	46	572A	O	....
Amarillo, Tex	42	1,029A	K	5,095
Asheville, N. C	46	400M	C	4,000
Atlantic City, N. J	37†	1,050S†	M†	....
Augusta, Ga	46	451M	R	New
Austin, Tex	37	629M	P	5,357
Binghamton, N. Y	46	726M	R	4,671
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	46	989M	M	New
Charleston, W. Va	39†	650A†	K†	....
Chester, Pa	39†	592A†	M†	3,120†
Columbia, S. C	40	379A	K	3,196
Columbus, Ga	41	1,050M	CM	6,000
Corpus Christi, Tex	37	780S	DPR	5,600
Covington, Ky	44	591M	C	3,200
Decatur, Ill	40	498A	D	3,700
East Orange, N. J	45	260M	R	1,383
East St. Louis, Ill	42†	450M†	M†	2,485†
El Paso, Tex	35	725A	DO	5,384
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Evansville, Ind	43	1,435M	C	$8,200
Galveston, Tex	39†	1,282A†	DK†	....
Greensboro, N. C	46	271A	D	New
Hamilton, Ohio	44	604S	CD	3,360
Harrisburg, Pa	38	916S	CDK	5,992
Highland Park, Mich.	41	460A	K	2,500
Huntington, W. Va.	38	1,150M	MR	9,000
Irvington, N. J	41†	325M†	T†	9,510
Jackson, Miss	39	565A	D	5,100
Johnstown, Pa	40	586A	D	4,600
Lansing, Mich	41	930A	D	8,443
Lincoln, Neb	40	665M	M	5,284
McKeesport, Pa	38	550A	D	3,893
Madison, Wis	41	960A	D	....
Mobile, Ala	36	60M	P	....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	40	750M	R	2,651
New Britain, Conn	46	503M	R	....
New Rochelle, N. Y.	40	736M	C	3,686
Passaic, N. J	36	962M	R	1,934
Phoenix, Ariz	36	910A	K	6,635
Pontiac, Mich	39	471A	D	....
Portland, Me	46	650A	O	New
Portsmouth, Va	40	259A	D	2,523
Pueblo, Colo	46	800A	O	3,818
Roanoke, Va	38	656M	R	5,323
Saginaw, Mich	40	537M	C	4,347
St. Petersburg, Fla	37	450M	M	3,557
San Jose, Calif	46	1,870M	M	12,812
Schenectady, N. Y	41	791A	K	3,962
Springfield, Ill	41	700A	D	5,500
Springfield, Mo	40	965A	D	5,096
Springfield, Ohio	43	496M	B	3,413
Stockton, Calif	46	2,590M	M	6,000
Topeka, Kan	38	365A	D	2,847
Troy, N. Y	39	1,280A	K	2,433
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	39†	400M†	M†	....
Waco, Tex	36	441S	DP	3,398
Waterbury, Conn	41	1,119M	R	3,362
Wilkes Barre, Pa	37	680M	R	3,570
Winston-Salem, N.C.	47	640A	D	New
York, Pa	40	407A	D	....
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex	37†	508A†	D†	2,329†
Alexandria, La	42	650M	N	2,000
Alexandria, Va	40	578A	DK	2,580
Aliquippa, Pa	40†	250M†	M†	1,178†
Alton, Ill	41†	400M†	T†	....
Amsterdam, N. Y	41†	267M†	M†	961†
Anderson, Ind	38	315S	DOR	1,999
Ann Arbor, Mich	46	450A	O	4,541
Ashland, Ky	43	500M	M	3,632
Auburn, N. Y	38	475M	R	1,454
Battle Creek, Mich	46	570A	O	5,200
Bay City, Mich	46	740A	O	3,689
Belleville, Ill	46	520M	R	2,104
Belleville, N. J	41	80S	R	....
Beloit, Wis	46	350A	O	New
Bloomfield, N. J	42	460A	D	1,584
Bloomington, Ill	41	300M	M	2,000

TABLE XIX.—PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Boise City, Idaho	40	565A	D	$3,864
Burbank, Calif.	Not reporting			
Burlington, Iowa	46	160M	M	....
Clarksburg, W. Va.	37†	200M†	N†	....
Colorado Springs, Colo.	46	1,000A	K	....
Cumberland, Md.	36	425M	R	1,500
Danville, Va.	41†	150A†	D†	....
Easton, Pa.	41†	400M†	R†	....
Eau Claire, Wis.	41	350M	M	2,134
Elgin, Ill.	42	387A	D	2,754
Elmira, N. Y.	40	302A	DK	2,517
Elyria, Ohio	45	475A	D	....
Enid, Okla.	41	370M	DO	1,809
Everett, Wash.	42	793M	M	5,525
Fargo, N. D.	41	572S	CMN	3,763
Fort Smith, Ark.	42†	625A†	K†	4,834†
Galesburg, Ill.	41†	380A†	D†	....
Greenville, S. C.	41	800A	DO	6,257
Hackensack, N. J.	39	700M	R	....
Hagerstown, Md.	37†	170M†	M†	1,093†
Hamtramck, Mich.	39	489M	R	2,703
Haverhill, Mass.	42	190A	DO	....
Hazleton, Pa.	38	300M	C	1,700
High Point, N. C.	46	300M	R	....
Huntington Pk., Calif.	43	865M	M	7,066
Inglewood, Calif.	45†	495M†	C†	....
Jackson, Mich.	45	580A	D	4,625
Johnson City, Tenn.	45†	400M†	T†	....
Jamestown, N. Y.	40	432A	DK	2,432
Joplin, Mo.	41†	740A†	K†	3,435†
Kenosha, Wis.	46	537A	K	....
Kokomo, Ind.	38	377M	C	2,916
Lafayette, Ind.	41	267A	C	2,150
Lebanon, Pa.	42†	236A†	D†	1,915†
Lexington, Ky.	46	643A	K	5,357
Lima, Ohio	42	485A	D	3,885
Lorain, Ohio	42	305A	D	2,013
Lower Merion, TP, Pa.	46	367A	O	New
Lubbock, Tex.	37	600A	D	....
Lynchburg, Va.	39	333A	D	2,921
Mansfield, Ohio	40	410M	C	3,659
Marion, Ind.	41	205A	D	1,472
Marion, Ohio	41	330A	D	2,507
Massillon, Ohio	43	400M	M	3,000
Meridian, Miss.	45	350A	M	....
Miami Beach, Fla.	38	1,728M	R	....
Middletown, Conn.	40	536A	K	2,300
Middletown, Ohio	41	283A	K	2,298
Montclair, N. J.	37	289M	NR	1,166
Muncie, Ind.	38	404M	M	2,664
Muskegon, Mich.	41	640M	C	6,144
Muskogee, Okla.	42	500S	R	2,988
Nashua, N. H.	46	236A	O	New
New Albany, Ind.	41	335M	C	2,100
Newark, Ohio	43	435M	M	3,479
New Brunswick, N. J.	40†	884M†	T†	....
Newburgh, N. Y.	46	275M	CR	....
New Castle, Pa.	37	405M	M	$3,510
New London, Conn.	41	531M	R	2,116
Newport, Ky.	43	500M	C	....
Newport News, Va.	40	172A	D	1,500
Norristown, Pa.	40	650A	D	3,700
Norwood, Ohio	42	168M	B	867
Ogden, Utah	40	1,200M	M	4,895
Orange, N. J.	43	300M	M	1,100
Ottumwa, Iowa	46	450M	R	2,531
Owensboro, Ky.	46	500A	D	2,557
Paducah, Ky.	46	100M	M	888
Parkersburg, W. Va.	45	440M	M	2,835
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41†	860A†	K†	3,393†
Petersburg, Va.	38	145M	MR	784
Plainfield, N. J.	46	900M	C	New
Port Huron, Mich.	42	311A	D	2,778
Portsmouth, Ohio	44	541S	C	1,995
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	39	400M	R	2,220
Raleigh, N. C.	39†	400A†	T†	....
Riverside, Calif.	46	1,283A	O	8,354
Rock Island, Ill.	46	650M	R	....
Rocky Mount, N. C.	46	200M	R	1,644
Rome, N. Y.	42	370M	RM	1,800
Royal Oak, Mich.	46	354A	O	2,743
Salem, Ore.	45†	400A†	C†	....
San Angelo, Tex.	41	750A	...	....
San Bernardino, Calif.	46	729A	K	6,134
Santa Ana, Calif.	42	950M	M	6,827
Sharon, Pa.	37	225A	D	1,102
Spartanburg, S. C.	42	310A	D	1,809
Stamford, Conn.	42†	750S†	...	2,915†
Tyler, Tex.	38	372A	D	2,500
Warren, Ohio	41†	505M†	D†	....
Washington, Pa.	46	550M	M	3,600
Watertown, N. Y.	37	455M	CP	2,987
Waukegan, Ill.	41	400M	M	1,716
West Palm Beach, Fla.	39	460A	D	2,815
White Plains, N. Y.	38	1,004M	CR	4,923
Wichita Falls, Tex.	37	1,008A	DK	6,453
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	41†	360A†	D†	1,573†
Williamsport, Pa.	41	395A	D	3,061
Wilmington, N. C.	41	508A	D	3,738
Yakima, Wash.	42	825M	R	6,327
Zanesville, Ohio	38	470A	D	3,119
10,000 to 25,000				
Aberdeen, S. D.	46	328M	M	New
Ada, Okla.	46	478M	R	2,335
Adrian, Mich.	46	78M	M	754
Alliance, Ohio	41	447S	DM	....
Alpena, Mich.	46	240A	O	1,372
Ambridge, Pa.	46	380A	O	....
Anaheim, Calif.	46	450A	K	New
Anderson, S. C.	45	240M	M	2,177
Annapolis, Md.	46†	400A†	C†	....
Ansonia, Conn.	46	300M	M	....
Ardmore, Okla.	46	339A	O	2,500
Arnold, Pa.	41†	135A†	K†	853†
Asbury Park, N. J.	40	....	...	....
Ashland, Ohio	41	200A	K	....

TABLE XIX.—PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Ashtabula, Ohio	46	342A	D	$1,919
Astoria, Ore	40	353A	DO	2,178
Atchison, Kan	40	30M	D	91
Bartlesville, Okla	40	50A	D	....
Batavia, N. Y	41	300A	D	2,000
Bath, Me	46	161M	M	....
Beckley, W. Va	38†	254M†	M†	....
Big Spring, Tex	46	410A	O	New
Billings, Mont	46	550M	M	4,312
Birmingham, Mich	46	240A	...	....
Bismarck, N. D	46	469A	R	....
Bloomington, Ind	46	310A	D	2,747
Bluefield, W. Va	37	287M	N	1,200
Boulder, Colo	46	334M	R	New
Bowling Green, Ky	46	442M	M	3,331
Braddock, Pa	39	320M	M	....
Bradford, Pa	46	343M	M	2,780
Bremerton, Wash	42	575M	M	4,295
Bristol, Pa	46	152M	M	....
Brownwood, Tex	41	360A	K	1,500
Brunswick, Ga	42	288M	C	1,898
Bryan, Tex	43	328A	K	1,182
Burlingame, Calif	46	708M	M	New
Butler, Pa	38	325A	D	2,330
Cambridge, Md	39†	230M†	M†	....
Cambridge, Ohio	40†	350A†	...	1,888†
Canton, Ill	45	350M	M	2,181
Carbondale, Pa	40†	300M†	N†	....
Carlisle, Pa	40†	264M†	M†	1,763†
Carthage, Mo	40†	45A†	D†	124†
Casper, Wyo	42	581S	R	3,128
Chambersburg, Pa	39	200A	D	1,941
Chanute, Kan	46	300M	M	1,600
Charlottesville, Va	39	102A	D	994
Cheyenne, Wyo	42	745M	R	4,580
Chickasha, Okla	46	450M	R	1,368
Chillicothe, Ohio	46	600M	R	3,206
Clarksdale, Miss	46	145A	O	....
Clarksville, Tenn	42†	200A†	M†	....
Clearwater, Fla	36	283A	O	2,387
Clovis, N. M	46	536M	R	2,475
Coatesville, Pa	46	252A	O	2,354
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	42	235M	M	1,324
Cohoes, N. Y	40	375A	K	700
Columbia, Mo	40†	...	...	....
Columbia, Pa	42	225M	M	925
Concord, N. C	46	110M	R	....
Connellsville, Pa	46	312A	...	400
Coraopolis, Pa	40†	150M†	M†	554†
Corning, N. Y	46	298M	C	New
Corsicana, Tex	39	499A	D	....
Cortland, N. Y	46	375M	R	2,066
Coshocton, Ohio	46	280M	M	....
Danbury, Conn	40	540M	M	....
Darby, Pa	40†	215M†	M†	....
Daytona Beach, Fla	46	580A	K	New
Denison, Tex	41	403A	D	1,534
Derby, Conn	46	242..	R	New
Dover, N. H	46	429A	O	2,000
Du Bois, Pa	46	210M	...	New
Dunkirk, N. Y	41†	212M†	T†	$ 802†
Duquesne, Pa	46	150A	R	....
Dyersburg, Tenn	46	275M	M	1,640
El Centro, Calif	45	300..	...	1,250
El Dorado, Kan	46	233M	M	1,653
Elwood, Ind	39	164A	D	479
Emporia, Kan	46	319M	M	2,453
Endicott, N. Y	41	271M	M	1,200
Eugene, Ore	38	720M	M	....
Eureka, Calif	46	619M	M	3,462
Fairmont, W. Va	38†	120M†	T†	1,260†
Fergus Falls, Minn	46	220M	M	1,709
Ferndale, Mich	46	117A	O	908
Findlay, Ohio	45	511A	D	3,423
Florence, S. C	45	395A	M	4,049
Fort Dodge, Iowa	46	398A	D	....
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	46	450S	OR	....
Fort Myers, Fla	36	196A	D	931
Fort Scott, Kan	46	270M	M	1,460
Framingham, t, Mass	46	500S	M	450
Frederick, Md	40	344M	C	2,330
Fredericksburg, Va	38	110A	D	800
Freeport, Ill	38	480M	M	3,000
Fulton, N. Y	41†	265M†	X†	430†
Gastonia, N. C	46	286M	C	2,927
Geneva, N. Y	39	348A	M	....
Glens Falls, N. Y	39	250M	R	980
Grand Forks, N. D	46	341M	M	3,190
Grand Island, Neb	42	457M	M	2,800
Greensburg, Pa	38	365M	M	....
Greenville, Tex	45	407A	K	....
Greenwood, S. C	46	410M	M	....
Gulfport, Miss	43	412S	K	2,300
Guthrie, Okla	46	100A	O	600
Hanover, Pa	41†	224A†	D†	1,882†
Harlingen, Tex	46	700A	...	3,507
Hastings, Neb	45	449M	M	1,359
Helena, Mont	46	300M	M	1,703
Hornell, N. Y	46	329M	...	....
Hot Springs, Ark	37†	340M†	C†	....
Hudson, N. Y	41	167A	K	....
Idaho Falls, Idaho	46	400A	D	3,597
Independence, Kan	46	208M	M	....
Independence, Mo	38	405A	O	....
Indiana, Pa	40	302S	DM	2,200
Iowa City, Iowa	46	150A	O	New
Iron Mountain, Mich	46	332M	R	1,267
Ironton, Ohio	46	400A	D	....
Ithaca, N. Y	41	356A	D	2,917
Jackson, Tenn	46	619M	M	2,875
Janesville, Wis	40	399A	D	2,091
Jeannette, Pa	44†	265M†	M†	781†
Jefferson City, Mo	40	148A	D	645
Johnson City, N. Y	46	87A	D	New
Johnstown, N. Y	46	247A	O	New
Key West, Fla	46	192A	R	....
Lake Charles, La	47	500M	M	New
Lakeland, Fla	45	410M	C	4,018
Lancaster, Ohio	41	328S	DM	2,327
Laramie, Wyo	41†	285A†	M†	....

TABLE XIX.—PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Latrobe, Pa	40†	243M†	M†	....
Lawrence, Kan	42	321A	D	....
Lawton, Okla	40†	583A†	D†	....
Leavenworth, Kan	39†	144A†	D†	....
Lewiston, Idaho	40	177M	M	$1,353
Lewistown, Pa	38†	225A†	D†	1,374†
Lincoln, Ill	41	180A	D	590
Lock Haven, Pa	41	131A	D	830
Lockport, N. Y	42	330M	C	....
Logan, Utah	46	450M	M	2,496
McAlester, Okla	42	600S	R	....
McAllen, Tex	44	360M	R	1,972
Manhattan, Kan	46	260A	D	New
Marietta, Ohio	46	562M	R	3,257
Marquette, Mich	46	170M	R	1,130
Marshalltown, Iowa	46	275A	D	New
Martinsburg, W. Va	40	300M	M	1,800
Martinsville, Va	41	150A	D	....
Meadville, Pa	36	140M	DR	869
Medford, Ore	46	547M	M	4,019
Middletown, N. Y	38	225A	K	1,200
Midland, Mich	40	210A	O	1,435
Millburn, tp, N. J	46	212M	R	....
Millville, N. J	46	190A	K	New
Minot, N. D	46	345M	M	2,873
Modesto, Calif	46	682M	C	6,624
Monroe, Mich	36	314A	M	1,716
Morgantown, W. Va	40	260M	C	2,435
Mount Carmel, Pa	46	280M	M	1,650
Mount Vernon, Ill	37	459S	DM	1,976
Nampa, Idaho	46	490A	O	2,701
Nanticoke, Pa	46	345M	M	....
Natchez, Miss	46	345M	M	....
Naugatuck, Conn	42	145M	R	....
New Castle, Ind	38	180M	R	648
New Kensington, Pa	39†	450M†	M†	2,408†
New Philadelphia, Ohio	46	321A	K	1,983
Newton, Kan	46	308M	M	1,689
Norman, Okla	..	119A†	D†	....
Norwich, Conn	40	357M	R	1,047
Ogdensburg, N. Y	46	200M	R	New
Oil City, Pa	37	295M	S	941
Okmulgee, Okla	46	243M	R	New
Olean, N. Y	40†	347A†	K†	....
Olympia, Wash	41	578A	DO	3,617
Oneida, N. Y	39	280M	R	471
Oneonta, N. Y	38	175S	DR	....
Ontario, Calif	46	....	R	....
Orangeburg, S. C	45	357M	C	2,500
Oskaloosa, Iowa	46	300M	R	New
Ossining, N. Y	46	280M	C	New
Oswego, N. Y	41†	360M†	X†	255†
Ottawa, Ill	46	250M	C	New
Owosso, Mich	45†	382A†	T†	....
Painesville, Ohio	41†	92A†	D†	....
Palestine, Tex	46	396A	K	2,217
Palo Alto, Calif	47	975M	C	New
Pampa, Tex	46	500M	C	2,526
Paris, Tex	41†	60A†	D†	....
Parsons, Kan	42	173A	O	$ 613
Peekskill, N. Y	39	417M	C	2,642
Pittsburg, Kan	45	468M	M	2,501
Pittston, Pa	36	200M	S	652
Pocatello, Idaho	37	450M	M	2,400
Pomona, Calif	44	750M	M	3,200
Ponca City, Okla	35	161A	O	1,621
Pottstown, Pa	41	250M	C	1,760
Provo, Utah	42	575M	M	3,015
Rensselaer, N. Y	41	63M	D	....
Richmond, Calif	43	700M	M	4,502
Roswell, N. M	46	612M	R	2,400
Salina, Kan	45	200M	C	1,559
Salinas, Calif	46	556M	C	3,960
Salisbury, Md	38	130A	D	1,286
Sanford, Fla	46	270M	R	....
Santa Cruz, Calif	46	810A	D	3,981
Santa Rosa, Calif	45	510M	M	4,000
Sapulpa, Okla	46	350A	O	New
Sarasota, Fla	42†	155A†	N†	....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	40	320M	R	1,200
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	42	180M	M	999
Scottsbluff, Neb	43†	286M†	M†	1,320†
Sedalia, Mo	39	277A	D	1,488
Seminole, Okla	46†	250M†	C†	....
Shawnee, Okla	40	352S	DR	1,382
Shenandoah, Pa	38†	300A†	D†	557†
Sherman, Tex	41	257A	O	792
S. Charleston, t, W. Va	42	250A	D	513
South Orange, N. J	41	274M	M	760
St. Paul, Minn	40†	200M†	M†	650†
Staunton, Va	39†	106A†	D†	....
Sterling, Ill	42	230A	D	1,580
Suffolk, Va	42	150A	D	900
Summit, N. J	46	500A	R	2,400
Sumter, S. C	45†	150M†	M†	....
Swissvale, Pa	41	155M	M	....
Tamaqua, Pa	42†	285M†	M†	....
Temple, Tex	43†	165A†	...	....
Texarkana, Ark	..	600A†	D†	....
Texarkana, Tex	41	475A	D	2,008
Tiffin, Ohio	46	365M	M	2,704
Traverse City, Mich	46	275A	O	....
Union, tp, N. J	44	60A	O	431
Uniontown, Pa	36	489M	D	2,318
Valdosta, Ga	46	700S	KR	3,600
Vallejo, Calif	42	550M	M	....
Vancouver, Wash	42	600M	M	....
Vandergrift, Pa	46	301M	R	....
Vicksburg, Miss	46	168A	O	....
Walla Walla, Wash	43	550M	C	3,200
Warren, Pa	40†	165A†	D†	10,000†
Waynesboro, Pa	38†	220M†	M†	1,021†
Wenatchee, Wash	45	509M	M	3,873
West Chester, Pa	46	396M	M	....
Whittier, Calif	45	300M	C	2,502
Willimantic, Conn	42†	315A†	K†	1,298†
Winona, Minn	41†	318M†	M†	....

Table XIX.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Wooster, Ohio	40†	100A†	D†	$ 665†
Xenia, Ohio	45	350A	K	1,321
Ypsilanti, Mich	45	303A	DO	1,358
Under 10,000				
Albany, Ore.6	46	375M	M	....
Alexandria, Minn.5	46	212M	M	New
Americus, Ga.9	46	300M	R	1,174
Athens, Ohio 8	46	200A	D	1,794
Bangor, Pa.6	46	120A	M	703
Barnesboro, Pa.4	40†	100A†	D†	200†
Beaver, Pa.6	42	165A	D	622
Bedford, Ohio 7	46	64A	D	....
Bellefontaine, Ohio 9	43	180A	K	1,331
Bellefonte, Pa.5	40	200M	C	....
Bellevue, Ohio 6	46	240A	O	New
Benton, Ill.7	39	91A	D	520
Blairsville, Pa. 5	45	104M	M	647
Boonville, Mo.6	46	179A	M	1,047
Bozeman, Mont.9	46	383A	D	2,309
Bradenton, Fla.7	46	350M	M	1,751
Bristol, Va.9	38	130A	D	385
Bristow, Okla.6	46	220M	R	788
Bronxville, N.Y.7	40†	250A†	K†	1,389†
Brookville, Pa.4	41†	196M†	M†	640†
Brownsville, Pa.8	41	236A	D	881
Buckhannon, W.Va. 4	39†	165A†	R†	....
Bucyrus, Ohio 9	44	221A	K	....
Caldwell, Idaho 7	46	321A	O	2,200
Canandaigua, N.Y.8	40	225M	M	1,194
Carlsbad, N.M.7	46	450M	K	....
Carrollton, Ga.6	46	150A	M	1,097
Catskill, N.Y.5	46	250M	R	1,016
Charles Town, W.Va.3	42†	110M†	M†	590†
Chester, S. C.6	46	150M	M	850
Circleville, Ohio 8	40†	170A†	...	792†
Clarion, Pa.4	42†	80A†	D†	....
Clendenin, W. Va.1	..	50A†	M†	....
Clifton Forge, Va.6	41	126A	C	577
Clinton, Ill.6	42	86A	M	290
Clinton, Okla.7	46	375A	K	New
Conneaut, Ohio 9	42	200M	M	1,374
Coos Bay, Ore.5	45	211M	M	1,270
Coral Gables, Fla.8	46	642M	C	New
Corbin, Ky.8	46	100M	R	606
Cordele, Ga.8	46	307M	R	857
Coronado, Calif, 7	45	300A	D	632
Corry, Pa.7	41	130M	M	970
Corvallis, Ore.8	46	573M	M	3,408
Covington, Va.6	46	135M	R	770
Crewe, Va.2	..	78A†	C†	....
Crisfield, Md.4	..	86A†	R†	....
Culpeper, Va.2	..	17A†	D†	....
Culver City, Calif.9	46	500A	M	New
Danville, Ky.7	46	283A	K	1,825
DeLand, Fla.7	46	200M	M	New
Devils Lake, N.D.6	46	190M	M	New
Dodge City, Kan.9	46	....	M	New
Downers Grove, Ill.9	46	300M	M	New
Easton, Md.5	41†	16A†	D†	171†
East Pittsburg, Pa.6	39†	221M†	M†	$ 776†
East Stroudsburg, Pa.6	46	230M	C	883
Ebensburg, Pa.4	40†	127A	D†	400†
Edinburg, Tex.9	46	330A	K	1,125
Elberton, Ga.6	46	205M	R	New
El Cerrito, Calif.6	45	121M	M	537
Elizabethton, Tenn.8	41	246A	D	1,690
Elkins, W.Va.8	38	213M	M	1,126
Etna, Pa.7	42	200M	R	400
Everett, Pa.2	40†	115M†	C†	....
Fairfield, Iowa 7	46	84A	R	New
Farmville, Va.3	43†	103M†	C†	980†
Fort Pierce, Fla.8	46	300A	K	1,321
Franklin, Pa.9	42	300M	M	1,350
Frostburg, Md.8	..	150A†	M†	....
Fulton, Mo.8	46	123A	O	728
Gaffney, S. C.8	46	192M	R	987
Gainesville, Tex.8	42	280A	D	1,264
Gallipolis, Ohio 8	46	350A	D	727
Grafton, W.Va.7	38	100A	R	....
Grants Pass, Ore.6	46	390A	O	New
Greeneville, Tenn.7	41†	175M†	M†	1,116†
Greenville, Mich.5	46	...A	O	New
Greenville, Ohio 8	46	176A	D	1,469
Greenville, Pa.8	37	121A	D	640
Grove City, Pa.6	41	135M	M	716
Hampton, Va.6	42	100A	D	....
Harrisonburg, Va.9	40	303A	K	1,093
Hazard, Ky.7	42	180A	M	877
Henderson, Tex.6	46	386A	K	2,288
Hendersonville, N.C.5	46	250A	C	2,104
Henryetta, Okla.7	46	240M	R	796
Hermosa Beach, Calif.7	46	389M	M	2,415
Hinton, W.Va.6	40	150A	M	488
Huntingdon, Pa.7	45	225A	M	1,249
Irwin, Pa.3	39†	115M†	M†	....
Jacksonville, Tex.7	46	370A	K	New
Jersey Shore, Pa.5	46	120M	M	New
Kalispell, Mont.8	46	440M	R	1,618
Kane, Pa.6	39	125A	DM	778
Kenton, Ohio 9	46	400A	R	1,314
Keyser, W.Va.6	46	215M	R	New
Kingsville, Tex.8	43	210M	R	799
Kirkland, Wash.2	44†	157M†	M†	672†
Kittanning, Pa.8	40	275M	M	1,993
Lake Wales, Fla.5	47	160M	..	New
Lansdale, Pa.9	46	244A	D	1,296
Lebanon, Mo.5	46	232A	O	New
Lehighton, Pa.7	41†	37M†	R†	....
Lexington, Va.4	..	113A†	C†	....
Ligonier, Pa.2	43†	115M†	M†	359†
Livingston, Mont.7	46	300M	M	1,514
Logan, Ohio 6	46	296A	D	1,400
Logan, W.Va.5	39†	140M†	M†	1,310†
Lonaconing, Md.2	..	75M†	C†	137†
McConnellsburg, Pa.1	40†	55M†	M†	182†
McKinney, Tex.9	41†	140A†	D†	....
Macomb, Ill.9	39	130M	M	540
Malone, N. Y.9	40	150A	R	325

Table XIX.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities: 1947—Continued

City	Year First Installed	Number and Type of Meters	Make of Meters Installed	Gross Revenue Sept. 1946
Under 10,000—continued				
Manistee, Mich.8	46	177M	R	$1,092
Mannington, W. Va.3	40†	31M†	R†	117†
Marcus Hook, Pa.4	38†	152A†	D†	....
Marion, Ill.9	40	....	..	....
Marshall, Mo.9	46	...A	D	1,058
Marysville, Calif.7	46	771M	C	4,270
Maryville, Mo. 6	46	126M	R	New
Maysville, Ky.9	45	150M	C	1,113
Mechanicsburg, Pa.6	41	200M	M	741
Medina, New York 6	46	185M	M	1,084
Mexico, Mo.9	45	379M	M	2,298
Miami, Okla.8	42	214A	DO	1,257
Midland, Tex.9	46	500A	D	2,500
Miles City, Mont.7	46	368M	R	....
Milton, Pa.8	42†	268M†	C†	1,136†
Mineral Wells, Tex.6	41	69A	D	150
Montgomery, W.Va.3	..	184A†	M†	....
Morristown, Tenn.8	41	100M	M	304
Mount Oliver, Pa.7	46	200M	R	1,050
Mount Pleasant, Mich.8	46	90A	O	761
Mount Pleasant, Pa.6	46	180M	M	940
Mount Vernon, Wash.4	..	300A†	M†	....
Mullins, W.Va.3	38†	100M†	M†	301†
Murfreesboro, Tenn.9	46	212M	M	New
Napa, Calif.8	45	560M	M	4,032
Nevada, Mo.8	42	101A	D	409
Newport Beach, Calif.4	45†	242A†	D†	....
North Chicago, Ill.8	42	92M	M	274
Norwalk, Ohio 8	42	200M	M	1,626
Nyack, N. Y.5	39	143A	D	807
Oak Hill, W. Va.3	..	165A†	M†	....
Odessa, Tex.9	46	465A	K	2,072
Oregon City, Ore.6	46	360A	O	2,046
Palatka, Fla.7	46	270M	R	1,108
Paris, Tenn.6	46	300M	M	1,773
Pasco, Wash.4	..	150M†	M†	949†
Patchogue, N. Y.7	46	256M	R	New
Pendleton, Ore.9	46	397A	O	2,547
Penn Yan, N.Y.5	40	138M	M	879
Petoskey, Mich.6	46	209A	O	1,681
Piedmont, W.Va.3	41†	115M†	C†	273†
Pikesville, Ky. 4	..	236A†	M†	....
Pitcairn, Pa.6	41†	55M†	M†	190†
Plant City, Fla.8	46	269M	R	1,446
Point Pleasant, W.Va.4	..	150A†	D†	....
Pontiac, Ill.9	46	317A	O	New
Port Angeles, Wash.9	46	264M	R	1,746
Port Jervis, N. Y.9	46	325A	K	....
Port Orchard, Wash.2	42†	145M†	M†	782†
Poteau, Okla.4	45†	185A†	R†	....
Princeton, Ky.5	46	100M	M	360
Princeton, W. Va.7	46	208A	R	New
Pulaski, Va.9	46	192A	K	New
Punxsutawney, Pa.9	41	159M	M	1,390
Putnam, Conn.8	46	189A	R	450
Radford, Va.6	46	155M	R	909
Ravenna, Ohio 9	41	232A	C	$1,535
Renton, Wash.4	42†	300A†	D†	2,012†
Rhinelander, Wis.9	46	140M	M	981
Richmond, Ky.7	46	268M	M	1,723
Richwood, W. Va.5	46	100M	..	New
Ridgway, Pa.6	40	152M	M	520
Rochester, Pa.7	41	160A	D	950
Rolla, Mo.5	..	66A†	D†	....
St. Marys, Pa.8	42	150M	M	564
Salamanca, N. Y.9	46	....	M	New
Salem, W. Va.3	..	45A†	C†	....
San Rafael, Calif.9	45	500A	D	2,757
Sayre, Pa.8	42†	149A†	O†	702†
Scottdale, Pa.6	38	100A	D	347
Seaford, Del.3	..	75A†	..	....
Seneca Falls, N. Y.6	41	210A	D	688
Sewickley, Pa.6	41	135M	M	466
Shenandoah, Iowa 7	46	180A	D	New
Shippensburg, Pa.5	42†	160M†	C†	697†
Somerset, Ky.6	46	208M	R	200
Somerset, Pa.5	40	170M	M	1,385
South Boston, Va.5	45†	128A†	D†	1,099†
South San Francisco, Calif.7	46	270A	M	New
Spencer, Iowa 7	46	161A	D	New
Spring Valley, N. Y.4	..	126A†	S†	....
State College, Pa.6	37	237M	RM	....
Stroudsburg, Pa.6	39	357M	M	1,977
Sulphur Springs, Tex.7	46	270A	K	1,691
Taylor, Tex.8	46	400A	K	1,508
Taylorville, Ill.8	46	340A	O	New
Titusville, Pa.8	42	315M	M	1,166
Toccoa, Ga.6	46	145M	R	645
Troy, Ohio 9	42	100A	K	985
Turtle Creek, Pa.9	39†	240A†	M†	800†
Tyrone, Pa.9	40	147A	D	845
Union City, Tenn.7	41	180M	M	....
Urbana, Ohio 8	45†	155A†	K†	993†
Van Wert, Ohio 9	46	132A	K	New
Washington Ct. House, Ohio 9	44	255A	K	1,667
Watsonville, Calif.9	46	452A	D	2,969
Waxahachie, Tex.9	46	375A	D	1,711
Welch, W. Va.6	39	164M	M	915
Wellsville, N. Y.6	42	225M	C	1,200
West Bend, Wis.5	46	230A	K	1,225
Westernport, Md.4	..	53M†	C†	100†
Weston, W.Va. 8	38†	120A†	..	661†
Westwood, N. J.5	46	267A	R	1,000
Williamson, W. Va.8	40	350M	M	1,507
Willoughby, Ohio 4	..	74A†	D†	....
Wilmerding, Pa.6	42†	105A†	M†	....
Wilmington, Ohio 6	43	159A	D	1,084
Winchester, Ky.9	46	400M	M	2,300
Winter Haven, Fla.6	46	288A	D	1,910
Woodbury, N. J.8	42	162M	C	....
Wytheville, Va.5	42†	22M†	R†	72†

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1946

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

The postwar public recreation situation began to clarify itself during 1946. Existing programs reported increased participation. Many cities, especially small communities, reported establishing year-round programs for the first time. State and federal agencies showed increased interest and activity. Budgets were increased; numerous bond issues and tax levies were approved and salary standards raised. The return of recreation leaders eased the personnel situation. Available skilled maintenance personnel increased. Recreation planning continued at a high level, though shortage of materials has held up actual building construction and land development. Park departments showed a significant increase in interest in recreation activities on park areas. Vandalism continued as a major problem. The first National Recreation Congress since 1942 was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Legislation. Massachusetts passed a state law revising the powers of the state conservation commission to include recreation service to localities, but no appropriation was authorized to carry out this additional responsibility. Mississippi passed a state recreation enabling act which included authority to levy a special tax of one-half mill. Arkansas passed a special act creating a park and recreation commission in Little Rock, and Florida a special act creating a county park and recreation board in Hermando County with a one mill special tax levy authorized. No other significant state laws were enacted as few legislatures met in 1946. In a number of states recreation leadership expressed an active interest in state legislation and definite steps were taken to prepare and introduce bills in 1947. Among such states are Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Indiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington.

Organization and Reorganization. New official recreation commissions or boards were created in 1946 in 62 cities in 23 states; advisory boards in 10 cities in 9 states. In addition, 40 cities in 15 states established separate recreation departments. One county established a county recreation commission; two counties set up recreation departments, and one county a park and recreation commission. New official recreation and park or park recreation boards were established in four cities and advisory boards in two cities. Recreation boards were abolished in five cities. New year-round programs were established under school boards in two cities. These figures for 1946 indicate the greatest swing toward the separate recreation department in any one-year period. From 1933 through 1944, available statistics showed 155 new separate year-round recreation departments, 45 new year-round programs under park departments, and six under school boards.

The city council and the board of education in Cleveland, Ohio, by joint agreement created a recreation commission of seven members to correlate and supervise an over-all citywide program. A coordinator has been employed by the recreation commission to give executive direction to the new plan. New Orleans has combined the recreation functions of six agencies into one recreation department with an advisory committee of 11 members. The budget of the new department is the sum of the budgets of the six component agencies. The cities of Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Arkansas, have passed twin ordinance creating a single park and recreation committee for the two municipalities. Baltimore, by charter amendment, combined its park, recreation, and music work under a recreation and park board. Omaha voted a charter amendment establishing an independent park and recreation commission.

Personnel. The outstanding trends in local public recreation personnel are the return of chief executives and other personnel from war service, increased attention to pre-service and in-service training, and higher salary standards. The median salary for recreation executives in cities of all population groups has increased $1,000 in the last 10 years. The National Recreation Association has record of the employment of 116 chief recreation executives during 1946. Fifty-two of these were secured through the Association's recreation personnel service and of these 52 more than half were employed by cities starting year-round recreation programs for the first time. Park departments report an easing of maintenance problems due to the increased availability of skilled workmen. Leaders in the park movement have been exploring with educational institutions the possibilities of broad training courses for park executives.

Activities. During 1946 there was a great drop in interest in the establishment of new special centers for youth. Many previously established broadened their programs to include other age groups. Established agencies, government and private, continued their interest in meeting youth needs more adequately, emphasis being placed on broadening activity programs and increasing youth participation in program planning. Interest in leisure-time activities for older adults continued to grow. A new development is a special interest in recreation for the 19-to-30-year-old group, particularly activities for returned servicemen. Motion pictures and radio were used more widely for public information, training, and entertainment. The effect of infantile paralysis on public recreation programs created special interest in the problem of adjusting services to stimulate and guide recreation activities in the home during periods of quarantine. Winter and water sports received increased attention in many places.

Revenues and Expenditures. Again the trend in appropriations for municipal recreation programs was upward and again many of the increases were substantial. Although part of the increases were to cover salary increases and employment to fill wartime vacancies, significant increases in services were provided in many of the cities reporting larger budget increases. Some of the budget increases reported over the previous year's appropriations were: Long Beach, California, $108,000; Dearborn, Michigan, $20,150; San Diego, California, $98,000; Wichita, Kansas, $33,000; Madison, Wisconsin, $39,000; Pontiac, Michigan, $12,000; Passaic, New Jersey, $35,000; Oakland, California, $112,000; Temple, Texas, $10,600; Port Huron, Michigan, $12,500; New Brunswick, New Jersey, $12,225; Birmingham, Alabama, $34,665; Mount Vernon, New York, $33,800.

Special recreation tax levies were voted in 20 cities in eight states. Among them are Lawrence, Hutchinson, and Manchester, Kansas; Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sioux Falls and Watertown, South Dakota; Lake Charles and Shreveport, Louisiana; Niles and Mansfield, Ohio; East Detroit and Centralia, Michigan; North Chicago, Illinois; and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

A number of cities reported bond issues for land acquisition and construction. Philadelphia voted $3,000,000 additional to the $1,500,000 voted late in 1945, making a total of $4,500,000 available; Los Angeles, California, approved a general school bond issue of $75,000,000 which included provisions for gymnasiums, auditoriums, and play areas for community as well as school use. These facilities will cost an estimated $10,000,000. Some other cities which approved bond issues are Omaha, Nebraska, $2,500,000 for parks and recreation; St. Clair Shores, Michigan, $83,000 for the purchase of a former night club building for a recreation center; Providence, Rhode Island, $1,000,000; Austin, Texas, $750,000; Knoxville, Tennessee, $500,000; Minot, North Dakota, $450,000 for a memorial building; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $250,000; Walla Walla, Washington, $200,000; Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, $1,000,000 for city parks and health and community centers; Owatonna, Minnesota, $85,000.

Federal Activities. Federal agencies which have traditionally provided peacetime recreation services have started plans and activity for needed increases in their services. Representatives of several of these permanent agencies making the most significant contributions to recreation organized late in 1946 a Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation for joint planning and self-coordination of their recreation programs. Member agencies are the Agricultural Extension Service, Children's Bureau, Fish and Wildfire Service, Forest Service, National Park Service, and Office of Education. The Department of Justice indicated its interest by the attention given to youth recreation at the National Conference for the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency called by the attorney general. The Veterans Administration has developed an extensive recreation service.

Activities by States. State government interest in recreation services continued to increase during the year. This interest reflected itself in plans for the expansion of state park facilities, conservation education, and service to local government units. New York, for example, has approved a development program for the conservation department totaling $25,000,000, most of the projects relating to state park development. Nine states provide the full-time services of at least one person for service to communities on their local recreation problems. In one state this service is given through a separate state recreation commission; in one, through the safety council; one, through the state department of education; one, through an official state citizens council;

two, through state universities; two, through conservation, park or forestry agencies; two, through state youth authorities; and one, through the state department of commerce. (Two states each have two agencies giving this full-time service.) In addition, 11 states have agencies giving part-time service of this type. Sixteen state agricultural extension services provide full-time recreation service to small communities and rural areas. Part-time service is given in 14 additional states. Washington completed a state-wide recreational and cultural resources survey, previously authorized by the state legislature. Alabama reports a comprehensive statewide study in the field of recreation. Among the agencies cooperating are the Alabama State Planning Board, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the United States Engineers, the National Park Service, and three of the institutions of higher learning in the state.

Planning. The emphasis on recreation planning continues to be related primarily to neighborhood needs. Progress was evident in the general acceptance of common recreation standards by planners throughout the country. School planning is giving increasing consideration to community as well as school use of school buildings and outdoor areas. The board of education of New York announced plans for the construction of 95 new school buildings designed for full community use as well as for school activities. Los Angeles has adopted a similar policy, and an examination of school construction literature and of actual plans adopted by many smaller cities and towns throughout the country support the assumption of a general trend in this direction.

Provision for recreation is included in much of the planning of new residential areas, including public housing projects and new subdivisions, and in redevelopment projects. The Federal Public Housing Authority completed a study of 76 projects in 53 cities which reported physical recreation programs in 65 projects and non-physical activities in 67. Reports indicate increased cooperation between public housing and recreation authorities in facilities and area planning as well as program leadership.

Among the cities in which long-range recreation planning studies were inaugurated or completed during 1946 are: Los Angeles, California; Seattle, Washington; Norfolk, Fredericksburg and Salem, Virginia; Williamsport and Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Princeton and Passaic, New Jersey; Wyandotte, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Corpus Christi, Texas; Corvallis, Oregon; and Fayetteville, North Carolina. The San Francisco Citizens' Postwar Planning Committee recommended recreation projects totaling $10,468,175 and park department projects totaling $7,215,500. The Metropolitan Park Commission of Tacoma, Washington, has developed a long-range park and recreation expansion program calling for an expenditure of $2,000,000. The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, consisting of the Colorado counties of Adams, Jefferson, and Arapahoe, has prepared a preliminary report covering the needs of the three counties. Los Angeles has prepared a plan for a $12,000,000 program to be completed within a three-year period. It includes provision for 30 new neighborhood playgrounds.

Plans for many communities call for recreation areas and buildings as war memorial community buildings. War memorials are especially popular in small cities and towns. The mayor of Baltimore designated the week of June 3, 1946, as Living War Memorial Week. Several nationwide surveys made in 1946 show an outstanding preference throughout the country for living memorials.

Professional Organization. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York) provided on request the personal services of district and special field workers for nearly 800 cities. Training institutes were conducted for 14,947 employed and volunteer workers in 156 institutes in more than 100 communities. The Association further increased its service to state government agencies; 43 states were served by personal visits. Among the publications issued were: *ABC's of Public Relations for Recreation, Conduct of School Community Centers, Recreation Congress Proceedings in 1946, Training Your Playground Leaders,* and *A Public Recreation Department Budget for A City of 10,000.* Some of the cities in which long-range recreation plans and other local studies were undertaken or completed were: Buffalo, New York; Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Wyandotte, Michigan; Passaic, New Jersey; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Princeton, New Jersey; Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Pelham, New York; Poughkeepsie, New York; Maryville, Missouri; Suffolk County, New York; Wilton, Connecticut; Ithaca, New York; Lyndhurst, New Jersey; Port Washington, New York; Great Neck, New York; Middlebury, Virginia.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1946

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The year 1946 was a rugged one for schools and colleges. Teacher shortages, teacher strikes, expanded enrollments, overcrowded classes, insufficient instructional materials, and financial difficulties were among the perplexing problems of school authorities. There was much evidence of an aroused public opinion regarding the plight of schools. There were more articles on educational problems in magazines and newspapers than in previous years. Several magazines with national circulations devoted space to the teacher shortage and the inadequate financing of education.

Increased State Aid. Some states took action to increase the funds available for schools. At the election in November, 1946, Michigan adopted a sales tax amendment which provides that (1) one-sixth of the present 3 per cent sales tax be returned to communities and townships on a population basis; (2) one-sixth be apportioned to school districts on the basis of the school census; and (3) a minimum annual appropriation be set for schools below which the legislature cannot go. An increase of approximately $42,000,000 is expected to be available for Michigan schools during the 1946–47 fiscal year. The new revenue can be used for any purpose boards of education may desire. Oklahoma ordered a basic support of $42 per pupil and free textbooks. California, by initiative, set $2,400 as the minimum salary for teachers. In Oregon a basic grant of $50 per pupil was sanctioned.

Federal Legislation. The 79th Congress adjourned with a notable record of achievement in the passage of measures affecting public education. The President was authorized to accept membership for the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Other actions taken include (1) the exchange of students with other countries which will be financed from funds derived from the sale of surplus property abroad; (2) additional federal aid of approximately $15,000,000 annually for vocational education purposes in the public schools of less than college grade if states and localities match the federal funds: and (3) extending Lanham Act benefits for another year to a decreasing number of local communities in financing their school programs.

State School Systems. The education committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made a comprehensive study of the public school systems which revealed that many state education departments are undermanned, incompetently staffed, and without authority to provide the services needed by the rapidly increasing school-age population. The report states that the federal government has by-passed weak, ineffectual state education departments and worked directly with local communities in implementing certain federal projects and declares that only strong state departments of education can control federal attempts to intervene. Among the state conditions revealed are that politics has won out over competence in the choice of many state school officials, poor business management and inadequate financing characterize not a few of the state departments, and states fail to reorganize school units to meet the needs of shifting school populations.

In December, 1946, the United States Office of Education released a publication entitled *Statistics of State School Systems, 1943-44*. This report contained the latest statistical information regarding the state school systems. Some of the more significant generalizations in this report are presented herewith:

1. There are 39 states which have state boards of education with jurisdiction over public elementary and secondary education. The authority of these boards ranges all the way from that of serving in an advisory capacity to that of formulating policies and exercising administrative responsibilities. Some other states have vocational boards exercising control over vocational education, but the present tendencies are to have one board to control all forms and levels of elementary and secondary education.

2. Due to consolidations, the number of administrative units is continually becoming less. There were 117,000 of these units in 1939–40 and 111,273 in 1943–44, showing that consolidation has been taking place even in wartime.

3. The peak enrollment of elementary schools, kindergarten, and grades 1 through 8, for the 48 states and the District of Columbia, was reached in 1929–30 with a total of 21,278,593 pupils. Since that year each successive biennium has shown a decrease in the number of pupils enrolled in elementary grades till 1943–44 when the enrollment was 17,713,096, a 16.8 per cent decrease for the 14-year period. We may expect a further decrease until 1945–46 after which year the increasing birth rates of the latter 30's and the early 40's will again greatly increase enrollments, and another 10 years will bring as great an enrollment as in 1929–30.

4. In 1939–40 only 89.2 per cent of the senior class graduated, but in 1943–44 this increased to 94.4 per cent. This large increase may have been due to the fact that under war conditions those not likely to graduate left school before their senior year.

5. Transportation of pupils to school has become an important service of public-school systems with the advent of consolidation. While the number of pupils enrolled decreased 5.3 per cent, the number transported decreased approximately 2 per cent. Expenditures for operation and maintenance of transportation equipment increased from $92,922,000 in 1941–42 to $107,754,000 in 1943–44, an increase of $14,832,000, or 16 per cent.

6. Since public-school property is valued at nearly eight billion dollars, and annual expenditures are approximately two and one-half billion dollars, finance data are presented in considerable detail.

7. By 1943–44 teacher-retirement funds had been set up in all but 8 states. State and local payments to these funds are included in fixed charges.

8. The indebtedness per pupil in average daily attendance was $128.65 in 1940 and $121.08 in 1944. This decreasing indebtedness is caused partly by the shortage of building material which in turn stops the issue of bonds for building purposes.

9. Separate schools for white and Negro pupils are maintained by 17 southern states and the District of Columbia.

The Teacher Shortage. Numerous states and national conferences were called to consider the shortage of teachers, as well as the need for increasing the enrollments in teacher training institutions. As things now stand it will be several years before enough teachers from American colleges are available to fill the vacancies that are open to them. Nearly 20,000 classrooms in the United States have been closed in recent years, the pupils being crowded into other rooms because an adequate number of teachers could not be secured. Then too, many teachers of substandard qualifications have been pressed into service on a temporary basis in order to keep schools open. It is estimated that it would take about 100,000 additional teachers to place American schools on a normal basis.

There have been several immediate causes for the severe shortage of teachers. For one thing many of the former teachers who entered the armed services or industry during the war have not returned to teaching. For another, there has been a gradual decline in the attractiveness of the teaching profession. This decline has been due in large part to the fact that teachers have been poorly paid in years past; have been unfairly treated in some communities; and have not enjoyed some of the advantages which are available to workers in other fields. The war accentuated the attractive offers in some other lines of work, and the patriotic appeal of war work lured thousands of teachers from classrooms and increased the trend away from the teaching profession. In all probability the most important cause for the teacher shortage is the unfavorable competitive position of teaching in the employment market.

Teacher Strikes. For the first time in the history of American schools actual strikes of teachers in several communities as well as threats of strikes were mentioned in the headlines of newspapers. There was much disagreement among teachers over the use of the strike as a weapon to secure increased salaries and better working conditions. The ethics committee of the National Education Association issued the following statement concerning teacher strikes: "The NEA ethics committee recommends a cost-of-living adjustment in teachers' salaries. It reaffirms its position regarding the sanctity of teachers' contracts. The ethics committee does not endorse breaking contracts by striking. However, the ethics committee warns that immediate consideration must be given to upward salary adjustments in countless communities in order to avert a wholesale withdrawal of trained teachers from the profession."

Increased College Enrollments. The expanded enrollments of the higher institutions of the United States attracted much attention during 1946. More than two million students, a 50 per cent increase over the previous peak enrollment, attended the 1,749 colleges and universities in the United States, according to the United States Office of Education. The number of veterans in schools, including colleges and universities, increased by a half million during September and October, the Veterans Administration reports, making a total of 1,292,893 veterans in school on October 31, 1946. Many colleges and universities faced serious problems of student housing as well as problems involving provision for instruction. The enrollments in junior colleges increased greatly and states considered plans for providing a larger number of junior colleges.

Public Opinion About Schools. Results of a poll during the year by the

American Institute of Public Opinion indicate that an overwhelming majority of parents are "satisfied with the schools their children attend." The interviewers asked first "are you satisfied with the school your child (or children) goes to?" The poll indicated 87 per cent satisfied, 13 per cent not satisfied. The second question was: "If you were asked to criticize the school where your child goes, what would your main criticism be?" Four out of every 10 had no criticism to offer. The others offered scattered complaints with no one item standing out very much. A third question asked: "Do you think that school teachers' pay in your community is too high, too low, or about right?" The vote showed 2 per cent of the people believing salaries to be too high, 44 per cent believing them too low, 33 per cent finding them "about right" and 21 per cent with no opinion. Asked whether they believed teachers were doing their jobs well or poorly, 60 per cent maintained that the jobs were being done well, 29 per cent found them being done "fair", and 8 per cent, poorly. Three per cent offered no opinion. The poll indicated a strong support for schools.

Some Probable Developments. While the year 1946 was filled with perplexing problems for school authorities, there was much public concern about plans for removing weaknesses in our American educational system. Because of the highlighting of certain weaknesses and shortcomings in schools, much support developed for such changes as are implied in the following statements:

1. The development of larger administrative units for education will be promoted in order to insure more comprehensive instructional programs.

2. The school or some other agency will provide more extensive programs of guidance for all youth, including those out of school.

3. Increased consideration will be given to the educational needs of neglected minority groups, such as the Negro and depressed economic groups.

4. More supplementary drill in spelling, reading, and arithmetic will be provided for those high school students who fail to satisfy minimum requirements in these basic subjects.

5. More adequate provision will be made by more schools for the instruction and care of handicapped pupils as well as for the instruction of slow learners.

6. Programs of training for varied occupational fields will be made more generally available to youth in school and out of school, and plans will be formulated for capitalizing on the work experiences of youth.

7. The school will devote greater attention to problems of health, with provision for periodic medical and dental examinations, and with increased emphasis on physical fitness programs and instruction in nutrition.

8. The school will exhibit more real concern about the mental health of the individual pupil, and more instruction relating to the personal problems of pupils will be provided.

9. The school will recognize civic education as a primary responsibility of all teachers and will stress learning the ways of democracy at all levels.

10. Greater efforts will be made to reduce the size of classes in both the elementary and the high school.

11. Greater efforts will be made to increase the attractiveness of teaching by providing better salaries, lighter loads, improved tenure rights, and more attractive social advantages.

12. Educational agencies will seek to make education more effectively free to all young people for a period of 14 years, with provision for scholarships or remunerative employment to provide tuitions, textbooks, transportation, and even clothing and food in instances of real need.

13. Increased funds for schools will be sought.

14. More well-equipped school plants, more teachers, more varied education programs, more special services will be demanded for the children and youth in the schools of the United States.

In all probability future writers will identify the year 1946 as the turning point in American education and the year in which the people became genuinely concerned over the plight of their schools.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1946

By Paul Howard

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The greatest concern of the libraries of the nation during the year was the promotion and development of the postwar plans formulated during and following the war years.

Planning. A significant factor in the literature on library planning is the emphasis on the need for revaluating the contributions and the scope of the public library. The most important spearhead in the movement of surveying the needs and potentialities of public libraries is the American Library Association with its *National Plan for Public Library Service* which proposes a program of library service designed to cover the entire United States and to provide a uniformly high level of service for all parts of the country. The first seven chapters of the *National Plan* were presented and approved at the annual conference of the American Library Association held in Buffalo in June.

There was a continued interest in planning on a local level. A survey was made by the American Library Association of the Carnegie Library in Oklahoma City and of the Carnegie Library in Austin, Minnesota. The New York State Education Department is continuing further studies of public library service in that state as a result of the state survey begun in 1945.

Legislation. Some important steps in library legislation were taken. In Missouri an act was passed making the Missouri State Library a part of the division of higher education of the state education department in place of the former Missouri Library Commission. The law increases the functions and the support of the new agency. Provision also was made for state aid for public libraries ($212,000). Louisiana appropriated for 1946–48 a total of $350,000, one-half of which was designated for parish demonstrations under the sponsorship of the Louisiana State Library. Maryland appropriated $20,000 for 1946–47 as a first appropriation for aid to county libraries. Georgia allocated $150,000 from the department of education budget for state aid to rural public library service. Arkansas amended its state constitution allowing counties to vote a tax not to exceed one mill for the support of their libraries. This amendment was adopted on November 5 at the general election and became effective 30 days after that date. No state reduced its appropriation for the library extension agency or for state aid. The Ohio Library Survey Commission has prepared legislation for recodification, reorganization, and financing of Ohio libraries.

Locally, library revenues continued to increase. St. Louis passed an act increasing its tax rate by one-fifth of a mill. Fort Worth raised its levy from three to five cents for each $100 taxable valuation.

Personnel. The shortage of manpower continues to be extremely acute even though enrollments in accredited library schools showed an increase over the preceding year and library salaries are better than heretofore. Although increases have been general, salaries are not yet in line with those paid to other professions and groups doing comparable work. Several large and medium-sized libraries have developed new classification and pay plans; others have revised salary schedules upwards; many have added to cost-of-living bonuses which were already in effect. In some instances amounts of earlier bonuses have been incorporated as part of permanent salary schedules. A few libraries have increased the cost-of-living bonus and have also revised salary schedules.

In its efforts to assist libraries in raising salaries, the Council of the American Library Association issued a salary policy statement at its conference in June and adopted revised minimum salary schedules for *Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Public Libraries,* and *Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education.* At the same time "principles of tenure" were adopted for members of library staffs who hold positions in the professional service. Similar principles for the nonprofessional services are now being prepared.

Special Services. Adult education activities continued to expand through the promotion of library-sponsored forums and discussion groups on current affairs and on the "great books". Further national coordination on adult education programs will result from a conference and joint committee on this subject by the American Library Association and three other national organizations.

Library Needs. Out of 3,070 counties, 808 have county-wide service from county or regional libraries as compared with 726 in 1945. A means toward the solution of the problem was made by introduction into Congress of the public library service demonstration bills. These received favorable attention in the 79th Congress, and plans are underway for reintroduction into the new Congress.

National Relations. The National Relations Office of the American Library Association at 1709 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., working in cooperation with committees in 44 states, sponsored the public library service demonstration bills, protected library interests in surplus property regulations, advised government agencies on means of cooperating with library information programs, supported the United States Office of Education in fulfilling its obligations to libraries.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11), the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of the libraries, with a membership of 16,000 aided in the promotion of the year's activities through its information and advisory services, its publications, its public relations department, and through its relations with other national agencies and government bodies. The first annual convention since 1942 was held in Buffalo in June, and plans are being formulated for the 1947 conference in San Francisco. The American Library Association is represented on the National Commission for UNESCO and its Executive Secretary served as library consultant for the UNESCO meeting in Paris.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1946

By Charles S. Rhyne

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The year 1946 found cities for the first time in several years able to concentrate on their peacetime problems to the exclusion of the problems instant to wartime conditions. It was the first full year of peace since Pearl Harbor and brought with it many legal problems arising from the enforced cessation of a great number of municipal endeavors. The war is still a major consideration as many of the legal problems created by the war emergency are just now reaching final decision in the highest appellate courts. Some wartime restrictions are legally in existence even though the fighting is over. Of interest to city attorneys was the President's proclamation of December 31 declaring an end to hostilities. That proclamation has the effect of immediately lifting some wartime controls and of suspending others after a period of six months from the date of the proclamation. However, it does not signify that the war is "officially" over, nor that the emergency as declared by President Roosevelt on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941, is at an end. These are subject to further action by the President and Congress as set out in an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the United States on September 1, 1945. The war itself, insofar as it affects certain statutes and ordinances made effectively only "in time of war," "during the present war" or "for the duration of the war," will not be over until the ratification of a treaty of peace or the proclamation of peace.[1] Thus, the situation is that although the fighting is over the war still continues insofar as the statute books are concerned until a later time, and the activities of cities will in a certain degree continue to be controlled by some of the wartime statutes and ordinances enacted for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

Officers and Employees. Unquestionably, the most important activity of the past year in the realm of city officer and employee problems has been in the labor union field. Never before in the history of our country have so many labor disputes between cities and their employees arisen within such a short period of time. Realizing this situation the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers in April, 1946, published a volume entitled *Labor Unions and Municipal Employe Law,* which contained all the information available at that time on this topic. This volume was distributed at a time when numerous strikes called by labor unions of municipal employees were in full swing and

[1] *Hamilton* v. *Kentucky Distilleries Co.,* 251 U.S. 146; *Com. Cable Co.* v. *Burleson,* 255 Fed. 99, 104; *Kahn* v. *Anderson,* 255 U.S. 1, 10; *Ware* v. *Hilton,* 3 Dall. 199, 236, 22 Op. A. G. 190 (1898).

when other strikes of governmental bodies were in the offing. Since that time there have been other strikes against municipalities and other court decisions on this pressing problem have become available. Probably the most significant of all court actions was taken when the Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant certiorari in the case of *McLeod* v. *City of Jackson*[2] thereby leaving in effect a decision of the supreme court of Mississippi that refusal of city policemen to renounce their intentions of becoming members of a labor union were acts constituting insubordination and consequently a valid cause of dismissal. This was the first effort ever exerted to secure a review of a case by the highest court of the land involving relationships between unions of city employes and cities. It is singularly significant to cities that the Supreme Court would not even take this question under advisement, and the action of the court should go a long way toward emphasizing the vast differences in the relationships of unions with private industry and their relations with government.

A Florida Supreme Court decision adds to the force of judicial authority behind the proposition that cities have no inherent power to engage in collective bargaining activities with unions of its employees.[3] The court pointed out in this case that the statute upon which the union relied to require the city to extend the privileges of collective bargaining in the matter of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, was not intended to regulate employment in government. In Texas an ordinance of the city of Dallas which prohibited union membership under pain of dismissal was upheld as valid by the Texas State District Court and the decision was sustained by the Court of Civil Appeals for the fifth supreme judicial district of Texas on October 25, 1946.[4]

An interesting California case presented the question of whether a city could be compelled to recognize a labor union as bargaining agent for employees of its city-owned bus line. The superior court for Los Angeles County, basing its decision on the fact that the city was engaged in a proprietary function, held that it must recognize the union. The California Court of Appeals for the second district reversed, however, holding that it would be judicial legislation to rule that the applicable state law applied to governmental and not to proprietary functions, and further, that the labor code did not apply to municipal corporations.[5] The Ohio Court of Appeals on June 14, 1946, affirmed without opinion a decision of the court of common pleas that the city transit board could not lawfully enter into a contract with an association of its employees recognizing it as an exclusive agent for bargaining purposes.[6]

There, of course, have been other cases involving the relationship between the municipality and its officers and employees outside of the controversial field of labor disputes. In an action to review the decision of the board of trustees of the Denver Firemen's Pension Fund, denying a petition to the board for

[2] 24 So. (2d) 319, 90 L.ed. 1261.

[3] *Miami Water Works Local No. 654* v. *City of Miami*, 24 So. (2d) 319, (Fla. Jan. 14, 1946).

[4] *C.I.O.* v. *City of Dallas*, 198 S.W. (2d) 143.

[5] *Nutter* v. *City of Santa Monica*, 186 Pac. (2d) 741 (Cal. App. April 30, 1946).

[6] Decision below 30 0.0 395, 15 Ohio Supp. 76; Decision above not reported.

retirement from active service as a fireman and for a pension, it was held by the supreme court of Colorado on February 5, 1946, that where a fireman had the age and service at which he could be retired on a pension but suffered no disability which would interfere with his performance of regular duties as a fireman, the denial of his application for a pension was not an abuse of discretion.[7] The supreme court of Ohio, on March 13, 1946, handed down a decision holding that the charge that a city policeman habitually contracted debts which he was unable or unwilling to pay was equivalent to a charge of dishonesty under a regulation of the city's police fund relating to pensions on discharge.[8] The question of membership in two retirement systems was presented to the supreme court of North Carolina during the year. On June 5, 1946, that court held that a police officer of the city of Charlotte who was a member in good standing of a law enforcement officer's benefit and retirement fund, was excluded from membership in a local governmental employee's retirement system since under statute the officer could not be a member of both systems.[9]

In a Wisconsin case it was held that a police patrolman was not a "public officer" but was a "city employee" so that where he had earned and received a greater amount during his period of improper suspension than the salary that he would have received had he worked in the police department he was not entitled to recover the salary he would have earned had he not been suspended.[10] The removal from office of the chief of police of Miami, Florida, for failure to enforce municipal traffic ordinances and criminal statutes of the state during a strike by bus drivers in the city, was sustained when the Supreme Court of the United States on March 11, 1946, denied certiorari.[11] The fact that the emergency has not yet been declared terminated preserved the right of an assistant chief of police of Pensacola, Florida, to his office when action was instituted to compel his retirement. The supreme court of Florida held that in the absence of a federal statute, a presidential proclamation, or a peace treaty terminating the war, such police officers could not be retired in view of the statute providing that no employee shall be retired at the age of 65 so long as a state of war actively continues.[12] The supreme court of Illinois on November 21, 1945, held a law granting immunity from tort liability to a member of a municipal fire department while operating a motor vehicle engaged in the performance of his duties as a fireman not in violation of the constitutional provisions prohibiting any special or local law granting special or exclusive privileges, immunity or franchise, in that there is a reasonable basis for the classification adopted by the general assembly in distinguishing between firemen and other operators of emergency vehicles.[13]

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[7] *Bedwell* v. *Board of Trustees, Firemen's Pension Fund of the City and County of Denver,* 166 Pac. (2d) 994.

[8] *State ex rel. Foxall* v. *Cosairt,* 65 N.E. (2d) 870, reversing 64 N.E. (2d) 69.

[9] *Gardner* v. *Board of Trustees of North Carolina Local Government Employe's Retirement System,* 38 S.E. (2d) 314.

[10] *Heffermann* v. *City of Janesville,* 21 N.W. (2d) 651.

[11] *Quigg* v. *Nelson,* 23 So. (2d) 136 (Fla. July 24, 1945), Reh.den. Sept. 10, 1945.

[12] *Dubuisson* v. *Simmons,* 26 So. (2d) 438 (Fla. May 28, 1945).

[13] *Hansen* v. *Raleigh,* 63 N.E. (2d) 851.

Ordinances. Many decisions were handed down during the year on the validity of city ordinances. In this section four cases are presented as illustrative of the many. It can be seen from these cases that in general any ordinance regulation having a reasonable relation to the protection of the public health or safety will be upheld by the courts.

An ordinance of the city of New York requiring horse meat to be altered or decharacterized in such a way as to distinguish it from beef was upheld, the court holding that the company had no cause for complaint against administration of the local regulation where under both the local and federal regulations it was required to decharacterize its product. The court held that since both regulations could co-exist the city might enforce the local regulation, at least until such time as it was ousted by the federal authorities exercising their own paramount jurisdiction.[14] When it was determined that over one-third of the pigeons in Philadelphia were sources of infection for virus pneumonia, an ordinance was enacted forbidding under penalty of fine or imprisonment the feeding of pigeons within the city, while another amendment to an ordinance of 1869 permitted the city health department to capture and kill other than carrier pigeons. The ordinances were upheld by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.[15] Where a city ordinance required a barber to be examined at least once every six months, such ordinance was held not to be in conflict with a state statute requiring each barber to be examined at least once each year.[16] An ordinance of Philadelphia providing for the revocation of licenses of street peddlers of food upon the objections of owners of licensees of premises abutting the street on which the peddlers business is being conducted was also upheld.[17]

Tort Liability. The growing tendency of the courts to hold cities more strictly accountable for their torts continues to be noticeable. The result is achieved by tending generally to limit the number of functions of municipalities which are considered to be governmental and broadening the scope of those which are usually considered to be proprietary functions. This tendency naturally increases the importance of the affirmative defense of contributory negligence in tort actions and municipal law officers are concentrating on that defense along with other defenses which strike at the merits of claims rather than depending entirely upon the city's position as a governmental entity. A New York case held, in an action against a city for personal injuries suffered by an infant as a result of a fall from a narrow ledge on the outer side of a pedestrian bridge, that the city was not liable for injuries sustained where the pedestrian had no right to go and where the bridge was safe for travel by all who used it in the proper and customary manner.[18] In Pennsylvania a pedestrian who fell into an open delivery well in broad daylight was held presumptively negligent.[19] Where a 20-year old boy, in stealing a ride on the tail gate of a truck, was in violation of a statute providing that no person shall hang or ride on the outside or rear end of any vehicle, such action was held to be contributory negligence per se so as to preclude recovery from the city based on its negligence in maintaining the surface of the street.[20] It was held that where giving notice of a claim of injury from an accident was a statutory condition precedent to maintaining an action for damages against a city, the fact that the city had knowledge of the alleged defect in the sidewalk would not relieve the claimant of the necessity of giving the notice.[21] And it was held in another case that oral notice of an injury given to the mayor was not sufficient where an ordinance required a written claim.[22]

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[14] *Quaker Oats Company* v. *City of New York*, 68 N.E. (2d) 593 (Ct. of App. of N.Y. July 23, 1946).

[15] *Haywood* v. *Samuel*, 47 Atl. (2d) 251 (May 27, 1946).

[16] *Vest* v. *Kansas City*, 194 S.W. (2d) 38 (Mo. April 30, 1946).

[17] *Hindin* v. *Samuel*, 45 Atl (2d) 370 (Pa. Sup. Ct. Jan. 18, 1946).

[18] *McCann* v. *City of New York*, 63 N.Y.S. (2d) 207 (N.Y.Sup.Ct. App. Div., Jan. 24, 1946).

[19] *Scott* v. *Scarazzo*, 44 Atl. (2d) 294.

Federal-City Relations. Of especial interest to some municipalities is the question of title to tidelands. The case of *United States* v. *California* referred to in the 1946 Municipal Year Book (page 496) is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States and a new tidelands bill has been introduced into the 80th Congress which if adopted will confirm the titles of the respective states to such land. This court decision and legislation are of considerable importance to several of our states and cities.

Financial. The immunity of states and cities from federal taxation was dealt another heavy blow by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision in the *Saratoga Springs* case.[23] This decision upheld the federal government's attempt to tax mineral waters bottled and sold by the state from Saratoga Springs. It appears that the majority opinion wipes out all of the doctrine of implied constitutional immunity except for revenue "uniquely capable of being earned by a state". There is only one bright light in this decision. The Treasury Department had hoped that the decision in this case would give it an opening to tax the income from municipal bonds and, had the opinion written by Justice Frankfurter and concurred in by Justice Rutledge been the opinion of the remainder of the court, their hopes would have been realized. However, six of the eight justices who sat on this case would not agree with that radical opinion. The four justices who concurred in the result but not in the reasoning of Justice Frankfurter stated "but we are not prepared to say that the national government may constitutionally lay a nondiscriminatory tax on every class of property and activity of states and individuals alike." Justice Stone said that "the national taxing power would be unduly curtailed if the state by extending its activities could withdraw from it subjects of taxation traditionally within it." The taxation of municipal bonds can certainly not by any stretch of the imagination be claimed to be within the category of traditional subjects of taxation.

In another decision the Supreme Court of the United States overruled the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals which had upheld a Richmond ordinance requiring solicitors to pay a $50 per year license fee and in so doing followed and upheld the *Robbins*[24] case and the whole line of Drummer cases following that decision.[25] It had been hoped that the Supreme Court would uphold this tax and overrule the *Robbins* case since it has long been a stumbling block in the path of cities attempting to require interstate commerce to bear its own fair share of the burden of local taxation. However, the case does not overrule the New York sales tax cases but impliedly improves them saying thus, "the tax thus inherently bore no relation to the volume of business done or of the returns from it." The New York sales tax, on the other hand, was limited to a percentage of gross receipts being thus directly a portion of a business transaction and the returns from it. A Georgia case held that where a foreign company kept a stock of goods in a warehouse in a Georgia city and orders received and approved outside the state were filled by delivering goods from the warehouse to residential purchasers and to common carriers, the accounts receivable thereon arose out of business conducted in the city and had a taxable situs for ad valorem taxes by the city.[26]

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[20] *D'Ambroiso* v. *City of Philadelphia,* 47 Atl. (2d) 256 (Pa. May 27, 1946).

[21] *Reibel* v. *Woolworth,* 190 S.W. (2d) 866 (Ky. Nov. 30, 1945).

[22] *Phillipps* v. *City of Abilene,* 195 S.W. (2d) 147 (Tex. Civ. App., May 10, 1946), Reh.den. June 7, 1946.

[23] *State of New York and Saratoga Springs Commission* v. *United States,* 66 Sup. Ct. 310 (Jan. 14, 1946).

[24] *Robbins* v. *Taxing Dist.* (1887), 120 U.S. 489, 7 S.Ct. 592, 30 L.ed. 694.

The Supreme Court of the United States on March 25, 1946, held that where the federal government sold real estate, the title being retained in the federal government as security for the unpaid balance of the purchase price, state or local real estate taxes may be levied upon such real estate as property of the purchaser. The court said "ownership of the beneficial interest has passed to the petitioner with the legal title retained by the United States for security purposes. This should not put the property in an exempt class."[27] The Florida Supreme Court had reached the same conclusion on January 15, 1946.[28] These decisions indicate that the problem of the exemption of taxation of federal surplus property has been solved to some extent and that cities are going to be able to put these properties back on the tax book as they are sold without having to wait until the purchase price is paid and legal title transferred.

Another interesting case was that in which the United States Supreme Court on April 1, 1946, denied certiorari in the case of *State of Washington* v. *Maricopa County*[29] thus leaving in effect the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, which had affirmed a decision of the United States District Court that a county had the right to call in bonds prior to maturity date even though the bonds themselves carried no optional redemption provisions. The county contended that it had the right to call the bonds under Arizona statutes.

The city of Omaha is presently engaged in an attempt to levy a tax on a publicly owned utility, the Metropolitan Utilities District. The tax is a levy of 4½ per cent on the gross revenue of the utility district's water and gas departments. Their right to do this has been challenged by the district and the case is now pending in the courts. This attempt will undoubtedly set a precedent of great importance to publicly owned utilities.

For several years extensive federal ownership of property within municipalities has progressively eaten deeper and deeper into the city's revenue from property. This situation has imposed quite a serious problem on several municipalities in which the federal government has owned large tracts of tax exempt real estate. The problem of municipal revenues from such property has not been alleviated by additional legislation during the past year. While a few bills were introduced looking toward a solution of this matter, they were all buried in the committees of the House and Senate to which they had been referred. The bills, therefore, which had been introduced automatically died with the adjournment of Congress, but the 80th Congress may give cities some relief in this matter. On the judicial side of the picture, the outlook is some brighter, primarily because of the Supreme Court decisions in the cases of *S.R.A., Inc.* v. *Minnesota* (see note 27 above), and *Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Successor to D.P.C.* v. *County of Beaver.*[30] The case of *S.R.A.* v. *Minnesota* has already been discussed above.

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[25] *Nippert* v. *City of Richmond*, 90 L.ed. (Adv) 496, 66 Sup.Ct. 586, 162 A.L.R. 844.

[26] *Parke Davis Company* v. *City of Atlanta*, 36 S.E. (2d) 773 (Ga., Jan. 17, 1946).

[27] *S.R.A.* v. *Minnesota*, 66 Sup.Ct. 749.

[28] *Bancroft Ins. Corp.* v. *City of Jacksonville*, 27 So. (2d) 162.

[29] 327 U. S. 799, Decision of Lower Court, 152 F. (2d) 556.

In the case of *R.F.C.* v. *County of Beaver,* it was held that machinery located in a manufacturing plant owned by the RFC is real estate and therefore taxable because under the laws of Pennsylvania the definition of real property for purposes of taxation includes such machinery and the Act creating the RFC permits the taxation of all real estate owned by the corporation. These decisions are of great help to those city attorneys who are confronted with identical or similar questions of tax exemptions, as it is no longer unsettled whether realty can be subjected to local taxation when the equitable ownership is in an individual while the legal ownership remains with the federal government, and it is now settled that the definition placed on real property by the individual state controls in the matter of taxation of federal property which by its nature could be defined as either real or personal.

Planning and Zoning. Now that the war is over, cities are able to catch up on the planning and zoning that was neglected as a matter of necessity during the war effort. Included are plans for general beautification, such as the limitation of unsightly and overhanging signs. An ordinance of the city of New Rochelle banning signs extending over public sidewalks and highways was attacked by a group of local merchants but was upheld.[31] An interesting case involving marquees and projecting signs is found in a Michigan decision which holds to the effect that where permits for the erection of marquees and projecting signs were revocable at will by the common council of Detroit, the adoption of an ordinance amendment prohibiting projecting signs and all marquees projecting more than 10 feet seven inches on certain parts of an avenue was a sufficient revocation of a prior permit.[32] While these sign cases are not strictly zoning or planning decisions they are of interest in that general field.

In the field of zoning a New York decision held that a petitioner was entitled to a building permit notwithstanding the fact that the city planning commission adopted a rezoning regulation which would exclude theaters from that particular location but which resolution had not yet become effective.[33] In another case where the zoning regulation was in full effect when final action was taken on an application for a building permit it was held that the application for permit was properly denied and that the landowner was not entitled to a mandatory injunction.[34] The building of five rustic cottages and two service cottages in violation of a county's zoning regulation which limited the use of the lot to one-family residences and prohibited apartments was held not warranted by the critical housing shortage,[35] and where land was acquired by a church in town which had been zoned for many years prior to acquisition, it was assumed that the land was acquired with knowledge of the ordinance prohibiting maintenance of a cemetery thereon and so there was no showing of unnecessary hardship to the church which would justify granting of a variance.[36]

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[30] 90 L.ed. 919.

[31] *Mallary, Inc.* v. *City of New Rochelle,* 184 Misc. 66, 268 App.Div. 878.

[32] *1426Woodward Avenue Corp.* v. *Wolff, et al.,* 20 N.W. (2d) 217.

In a Florida case where the municipalities were granted power to establish zoning ordinances restricting the location of places of business of liquor licenses, it was held that an ordinance prohibiting the applicant from engaging in the business of retail liquor store at a location within 2.500 feet of another licensee would not deprive the applicant of any constitutional right to engage in business.[37]

Airports. One of the most important pieces of legislation passed by the 79th Congress was the Federal Airport Act which was signed by the President on May 13, 1946. Public airports can be expected to increase greatly in number with a corresponding increase in the legal problems they will create.[38]

Two interesting court decisions in relation to airport and zoning regulations were handed down during the year. In a Florida case it was held that where restrictions through zoning regulations on the use of property as an airport are so unnecessary to the general welfare of the inhabitants that the curtailment of the rights of the owner are unreasonable and arbitrary, such regulation is subject to judicial inquiry, since such restrictions must have a basis in safety, health, morals, or general welfare of the community.[39] This case is chiefly important for the statement by the court that "airplanes are not mere noisy nuisances, nor are they vehicles still in the experimental stage, but they represent the latest means of transportation, and certainly if we are to progress, the establishment of airports to accommodate them should be encouraged."

A New York case held that where the area on which it was sought to erect a building incidental to the use of an airport had been held as a unit with land actually used for the landing and taking off of the airplanes since before the enactment of the zoning ordinance, the fact that an area had been fenced off, in the absence of evidence that it had been put to use for other than airport purposes, did not exclude it from the airport and place it within zoning restrictions.[40]

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[33] Application of Reade, 58 N.Y.S. (2d) 390.

[34] *Board of County Commissioners of Arundel County* v. *Snider*, 46 Atl. (2d) 689 (Md., Apr. 12, 1946).

[35] *County Commission of Anne Arundel County* v. *Ward*, 46 Atl. (2d) 684.

[36] *Holy Sepulchre Cemetery* v. *Board of Appeals of Town of Greece, Monroe County*, 60 N.Y.S. (2d) 750 (N.Y.App., March 20, 1946).

[37] *State ex rel. Dixie Inn, Inc.* v. *City of Miami*, 24 So. (2d) 715, Reh.den. Jan. 30, 1946.

[38] See Rhyne, *Airports and the Courts* (1944).

[39] *Stengel* v. *Crandon*, 23 So. (2d) 835.

One of the most significant cases to come before the courts during the past year was the case of *United States* v. *Causby*.[41] The United States Court of Claims had held that the owner of a chicken farm located near an airport used by the United States as a lessee was entitled to compensation for damages resulting from the passage of heavy military planes over his land at low altitudes. The Supreme Court agreed with the decision of the Court of Claims, although the judgment was reversed on the grounds that it was not clear whether the easement taken by the government was permanent or temporary, and that it would be premature to consider whether the amount of judgment was proper. The case is significant for cities owning airports in that it holds as a matter of federal constitutional law that persons or property adjacent to airports must be compensated for any actual damage they suffer. The case should not be overemphasized, however, because such damage must be proved and this damage must be more than mere noise, for in order to be the basis for a financial recovery there must be actual interference with the use of the surface of the land over which the planes fly.

Civil Liberties. In the realm of civil liberties, the year 1946 contributed three additions, two of which involved Jehovah's witnesses. This sect again secured two favorable judgments. In the cases of *Marsh* v. *Alabama*[42] and *Tucker* v. *Texas*[43] the rights of members of the Jehovah's Witnesses to distribute literature upon the streets of a company-owned town and in a United States owned village were upheld. The other case was that of *Morgan* v. *Commonwealth of Virginia*[44] involving the validity of the so-called Virginia segregation statute, which required all passenger motor vehicle carriers to segregate white and colored passengers in their motor busses. Morgan, a colored interstate passenger, refused to move to the rear of the bus as required by the statute, was convicted therefor, and the conviction was sustained by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. The United States Supreme Court held that the statute was unconstitutional as a burden upon interstate commerce. On the other hand, an Illinois court held that where the complaint against a railroad company for damages alleged to have been caused by failure of accommodation in a restaurant in a railroad station because of race and color, such complaint was insufficient to support a cause of action under the Illinois Public Utilities Act forbidding discrimination by public utilities because the restaurant involved was not a public utility within the meaning of the Act.[45]

Veterans Housing. One of the solutions that has been suggested has been the use of public parks for emergency veterans housing. Where the point has been raised, the courts have refused injunctions against the use of park sites for such projects even though those seeking the injunctions had based their claims upon inconsistency with the dedicated park use.[46]

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[40] *Great South Bay Marine Corp.* v. *Norton*, 58 N.Y.S. (2d) 172.

[41] 66 Sup.Ct. 1062, May 27, 1946.

[42] 66 Sup.Ct. 276, January 7, 1946.

[43] 66 Sup.Ct. 274, January 7, 1946.

[44] 90 L.ed. 982.

[45] *Horn* v. *Illinois Central Railroad Co.*, 64 N.E. (2d) 574.

[46] *City of Columbus* v. *Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority*, 67 N.E. (2d) 338; *Hyland* v. *City of Eugene*, 173 Pac. (2d) 464 (Oct. 22, 1946).

The general constitutional objection that the projects are discriminatory in their limited application to veterans has been rejected by both the Massachusetts high court and subordinate courts in Ohio.[47] The exigencies of the emergency and the temporary character of the proposed use appear to be deciding factors in these decisions. The court in the *Hyland* case said in this connection: "In view of the housing emergency that now exists in the city of Eugene and vicinity, particularly with reference to the returning veterans and their families, I am constrained to hold with an abiding conviction that there is not a court in the land that would hold otherwise." The New Jersey Supreme Court followed the same line of reasoning in denying an injunction in an action seeking to restrain the carrying out of a resolution passed by the township of Maplewood authorizing the erection and financing of temporary barrack-type multiple family dwellings intended to be placed in a portion of Maplewood Park.[48] The United States Supreme Court denied certiorari in this case on January 6, 1947.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) during the year 1946 continued to serve over 440 member city law departments located in all 48 states of the union. The services it performs include acting as a clearinghouse of information on municipal legal problems, answering inquiries, publishing the *Municipal Law Journal* (monthly) and *Municipal Law Court Decisions* (monthly), publishing various research reports, drafting model ordinances and statutes, filing briefs *amicus curiae* in the courts in cases which are of vital importance and national consequence to cities, assisting attorneys of member cities on federal-city matters, holding an annual conference, and publishing *Municipalities and the Law in Action,* a yearly volume compiling the legal experience of cities for future reference.

Of the research reports published during 1946, probably the most important and most timely was the book *Labor Unions and Municipal Employe Law.* Among other studies were reports on municipal regulation of refrigerated locker plants, pensions for death or disability incurred by city employes while in the armed forces, and legal and statutory materials for city use in meeting the veterans' housing emergency. The 1946 annual conference had as its primary concern the discussion of the labor problems of municipalities.

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[47] Opinion of the justices, 67 N.E. (2d) 588, and *City of Columbus* v. *Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, supra.*

[48] *Schwarz* v. *Township of Maplewood.* Injunction denied October 14, 1946 (not reported).

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CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

CODIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 1940. 47pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, 1928-40. 7 vol. $10 each. 2d edition, revised Volume 4. 1943. 1,921pp. $12.24. . . . Cumulative Supplement. 1941. 1,696pp. $15. 2d edition, 1943 cumulative supplement. By Ray Smith and others. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1943. 1,191pp. $15.30.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION. Edited by Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Annual. $10.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By Noel T. Dowling. Also Administrative Law. By E. Blythe Stason. Association of American Law Schools, 57 William Street, New York 5. 1946. 50pp.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By the United States Advisory Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure. New York University, School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York 3. 1946. 335pp.

LEGAL AID DIRECTORY, 1946. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations. 25 Exchange Street, Rochester 4, New York. 1946. 39pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF REFRIGERATED LOCKER PLANTS—MODEL ORDINANCE ANNOTATED. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C. 1946. 17pp. $2.

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LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

MUNICIPAL LAW COURT DECISIONS. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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NALAO BRIEF CASE. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

PANEL. (Irregular.) Grand Jury Association of New York County, 320 Broadway, New York.

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For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book"; for addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VII; and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

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American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Ames, Iowa. The Ordinances of the City of Ames, Iowa. 1943. 326pp. $1. City clerk.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ordinances of the City of Ann Arbor. Compiled by William M. Laird. 1941. Var. paged. Apply to city clerk, Ann Arbor. $1.50.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Charter and Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. 1936. 563pp.

Decatur, Illinois. Municipal Code of Decatur; Containing the General Ordinances of the City of . . . City Hall, Decatur. January 16, 1941. Var. paged, tables.

How to Prepare a Municipal Code. *Public Management,* 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. October, 1942. pp. 300–305.

Kansas City, Missouri. The Charter, Administrative Code, and General Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri. Director of Finance, city hall, Kansas City. 1941. 1116pp. $6.

Kingsport, Tennessee. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Kingsport as Amended to June 30, 1939. 1939. 360pp.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee Code of Ordinances Containing the General Ordinances of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1941. Var. paged. $5.

Municipal Reference Library. Latest Codified Ordinances of Cities over 100,000 Population and Selected Smaller Cities. Compiled by M. Margaret Kehl. 2220 Municipal Building, New York. 1943. 5pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

Los Angeles County, California. Administrative Code. County Clerk. 95pp.

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Newton, Kansas. Revised Ordinances of the City of Newton. 1937. 316pp.

Oakland, California. The Oakland Municipal Code . . .with Amendments Adopted Prior to October 21, 1933. 1933. 271pp. $1.

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Rockland, Maine. Charter and Ordinances, 1945-46. City Manager's Office. 1947. Unpaged. $2.60.

Rhyne, Charles S. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1943. 43pp. $2.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

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Air Transport Association of America. State Laws Relating to Airports, Airport Zoning, Air Navigation Facilities in Force July 1, 1944. Prepared under sponsorship of National Aeronautics Association, 1125 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C. 1944.

Amarillo, Texas. Agreement Between Amarillo and Cotter and Randall Counties Texas, and Plains Airport Corporation. May 1, 1945.

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Model State Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. November, 1944. 15pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Model Airport Zoning Ordinance. Prepared in Cooperation with the state department of Aeronautics. 12pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. *The Municipality*, April, 1931. pp. 65–66. 25 cents.

Michigan Board of Aeronautics. Michigan Airports. Lansing. 1944. 76pp.

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Rhyne, Charles. Airports and the Courts. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1944. 222pp.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Ordinance Authorizing Agreement Between City of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County for Joint Construction and Operation of Airport. 1942. File No. 1064. 5pp.

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American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Code of Minimum Requirements for Comfort Air Conditioning. American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue. New York City. 1938. 7pp.

Galveston, Texas. Franchise to Permit Delivery of Cold Water for Air Conditioning and Cooling Purposes to Consumers Within Specified Limits of City. November 29, 1939.

Lincoln, Nebraska. Ordinance Relating to the Installation of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment. *Nebraska Municipal Review*, March, 1938, p.29–31.

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San Francisco, California. Private Ambulance Ordinance. April, 1934.

United States Conference of Mayors. Ambulance Regulation. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1937. variously paged.

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League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Prohibit Animals and Fowls from Running at Large and Establishing a Pound for Such Animals and Fowls. 1940. 2pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Dogs (Lake Bluff). *Illinois Municipal Review*, June, 1937, pp. 116–17.

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League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Fowls. *The Municipality*, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118–19. 25 cents.

—Model Ordinances on Regulation of Dogs. *The Municipality*, August, 1929, pp. 216–17, 234–5. 25 cents.

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New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. *National Municipal Review,* Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

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Allentown, Pennsylvania. REGULATING THE ERECTION OF SIGNS AND STRUCTURES, ETC. Bill No. 4581, adopted February 26, 1941. 13pp.

Fort Myers, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR TAX OF 10 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

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Kenosha, Wisconsin. ORDINANCE TO GOVERN THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BILLBOARDS, SIGNS, ELECTRIC SIGNS, ETC. Ordinance No. 759, August 21, 1933.

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. REGULATING SIGNS, AWNINGS, OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, ETC. File No. 986, Bill No. 3672. June, 1935. 25pp.

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American Uniform Boiler Law Society. MODEL BOILER INSPECTION LAW FOR CITIES. 95 Liberty Street, New York. June 1, 1939. 9pp.

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League of California Cities. BUDGETING FOR CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALITIES. January, 1939. 107pp. $2.50.

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—AN ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF ——— FOR THE YEAR ———. In Budget Manual for Wisconsin Cities and Villages. 1941. (Form VII)

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Holland, Michigan. An Ordinance Regulating and Establishing Building Lines. No. 398. December 4, 1940. 4pp.

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League of Oregon Cities. The Abatement of Building Nuisances (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

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—Architectural Control. Ordinance of Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin. Adopted August 6, 1945. *The Municipality,* October, 1945, pp. 213–14.

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Topeka, Kansas. Demolition of Buildings. Adopted September 4, 1945.

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—Preparation and Revision of Building Codes. 1939. 18pp. 15 cents.

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—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Masonry Wall Construction. 1924, with Supplement 1931. 57pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction. 1932. 107pp. 10 cents.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

Personnel Officers in Cities Over 10,000

The City Manager Profession and Directory

THE NUMBER of city manager appointments reached a new high in 1946, chiefly because 76 cities adopted the council-manager plan during the year. Sixty-two cities appointed their first managers.

Appointments. During 1946 there were 216 city manager appointments as compared with 135 in 1945, 97 in 1944, and 98 in 1943. Two-thirds of the managers appointed were nonresidents at the time of appointment; 129, of the 181 appointees whose background was known had had previous public administrative experience—21 through promotions from within the administrative staff, 45 from public administrative posts in other jurisdictions, 31 through promotions from the managership of other cities, and 32 with previous manager experience returning to active service.[1] Sixteen of the latter group had been in the armed forces. Table 1 classifies the city manager appointments for the years 1940 through 1946 on the basis of promotions from the administrative staff within the city, from administrative positions outside the city, promotions of city managers from one city to another, former city managers receiving new appointments, and those entering the city manager profession from nongovernmental positions. In figuring the percentage of out-of-town appointments to total appointments in Table 1, the "unknown" appointments were omitted from the total.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Promotions from administrative staff within city	22	41	44	29	31	17	21
Promotions from administrative positions outside city	19	24	22	16	18	32	45
Promotions from one city to another	13	12	10	11	10	25	31
Former managers receiving appointments	13	16	11	11	9	25	32
Entering from nongovernmental positions	9	14	15	18	18	19	52
Unknown	9	13	23	13	11	17	35
Total appointments	85	120	125	98	97	135	216
Number of out-of-town appointments	35	43	31	31	32	65	122
Per cent of out-of-town to total	46	40	30	36	37	55	67

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[1] The 21 promotions from within the local administrative staffs included: 4 city clerks, 8 public works officials, 2 finance directors, 1 city attorney, 1 park director, 1 mayor, 1 city assessor, 1 tax collector, 1 chief of police, and 1 assistant city manager. Of the 45 persons holding public administrative positions in other jurisdictions, 3 were county officials, 11 state, 10 federal, and 21 came from other city halls. Of this latter group 14 were engineers, 3 assistant managers, 1 recreation director, 1 police chief, 1 planning engineer, 1 councilman. Of the men with no governmental experience, 19 came from engineering positions, 23 from business, 5 research, and 5 were army officers.

The 31 managers receiving promotions from one city to another in 1946 bring the total promotions to 112 since 1940, an average of 16 per year. At the end of the year, 78 managers were serving their second city, 22 their third, 16 their fourth, and nine their fifth city. Thus at the end of the year 125 managers in service had served more than one city (see Table 2).

Of the 62 cities making appointments for the first time, 25 appointed men with previous manager experience, 14 appointed men with other public administrative experience, 13 came from the business field, and the background of 10 is unknown. Of the 334 cities and counties in which the manager plan went into effect during the years from 1930 to 1946, inclusive, 185, or 55 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940-46

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31* 1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
One	407	441	476	481	499	504	537
Two	60	52	51	51	57	68	78
Three	20	21	18	15	16	22	22
Four	8	8	9	13	13	12	16
Five or more	2	3	2	2	2	3	9
	497	525	556	562	587	609	662

*The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 662 managers in service at the end of 1946, was seven years and four months. This is a reduction of six months as compared with the previous year, a result of the large number of cities appointing their first managers in 1946. In 1920 the average length of service was two years and one month, and in 1930 four years and 11 months. Fourteen managers have served more than 25 years, with one manager approaching his 30th year of manager experience (see Table 3).

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940-46

Completed Service in Years	1940	1941	Number of Managers in Service 1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Less than 5	211	240	274	285	294	310	351
5 to 9	126	114	109	104	112	111	112
10 to 14	78	81	81	73	73	70	80
15 to 19	62	67	61	58	64	62	60
20 to 24	20	23	29	34	33	44	45
More than 25	..	..	2	8	11	12	14
	497	525	556	562	587	609	662

Education of City Managers. Of the 560 managers in service at the end of 1946, whose education was known, 267, or 48 per cent, had at least one college degree, and an additional 164, or 29 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses. A total of 174 managers hold engineering degrees.

Separations from the Service. There were 129 separations from the service in 1946. Five died, 11 retired, 45 entered private business, 15 accepted other city positions, 3 accepted teaching posts in universities, 2 went to federal and 1 to county government, 2 have since returned to city manager jobs, and the occupations of 45 were unknown at the end of the year. Total separations of 129 in 1946 compare with 90 in 1945, 64 in 1944, and 87 in 1943.

Salaries of City Managers. Information on the average salaries of city managers at the beginning of 1947, as well as the range, quartile, and median salaries at the beginning of 1947, are shown in Table VIII-A elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. The trend in average salaries since 1942 is shown for cities reporting such information for 1942, 1944, 1946, and 1947 in Table VIII-B. In the population group of 250,000 to 500,000, the average salary for city managers at the beginning of 1947 was $15,011; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $12,470; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $9,172; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $7,790; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $5,846. From 1942 to 1947 the average salary of city managers in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 increased 12 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 41.3 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 20 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 33.2 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 33.1 per cent.

Information on the salaries of city managers in cities of less than 10,000 population is not shown in Tables VIII-A and VIII-B, but such information was secured in February, 1947, by special questionnaire. For 121 council-manager cities between 5,000 and 10,000 reporting this information the average salary in February, 1947, was $5,011 which represented an increase of 33.2 per cent since 1942. Salaries of these 121 city managers ranged from $3,000 to $12,000, the median salary being $4,800. Similar information supplied by 160 council-manager cities under 5,000 population in February, 1947, showed an average salary of $3,846 which represented an increase of 27.7 per cent since 1942 when the average salary for 88 reporting cities was $2,987. Salaries of these 160 cities in 1947 ranged from $650 to $9,600, and the median was $3,600.

In-Service Training. The International City Managers' Association since 1935 has conducted an in-service training program for municipal administrative officials through its Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. During 1946 the Institute received 275 enrollments, including 149 public officials and 126 men in the armed forces who previously had held public administrative positions. By the end of 1946 the Institute had received a total of 2,055 enrollments since the first course was announced in 1935. Approximately 90 per cent of this number were local government officials, representing 527 different cities in 46 states and seven foreign countries. The enrollments by individual courses were: Police, 577; Fire, 429; Finance, 232; Technique of Municipal Administration, 211; Personnel, 210; Public Works, 162; Recreation, 147; and Local Planning, 87.

During the past year or two more than 25 in-service group training programs have been conducted in various parts of the country for administrative personnel. This training has been carried on by the discussion method based on the Association's management training manuals. Administrative personnel of 45 cities participated in 13 of these projects. As many as 50 officials from 20 cities participated in one of three courses in Michigan. Group training programs were conducted by San Diego, California; Dubuque, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Dallas, Lubbock, and Wichita Falls, Texas. Other cities that have conducted group training projects are Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Sacramento, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; Louisville, Kentucky; El Dorado, Kansas; Grand Rapids and Saginaw, Michigan; Nassau County, New York; Provo and Ogden, Utah; and Seattle, Washington.

In addition to the training courses, the Association during 1946 sold 2,393 copies of the training manuals, many of which were used in group training projects. The Institute published during the year three pamphlets designed to help cities determine their administrative training needs and develop special training programs. These were entitled: *Management Training—Your Responsibility*; *Conference Method Training in Management*; and *The Conference Leader's Job.*

Management Information Service. The International City Managers' Association in the past 30 years has collected, through questionnaires, correspondence, conferences, and publications, a vast storehouse of information on municipal management problems. Since 1934 the Association has collected and compiled annually much data from more than 2,000 cities and towns. Thus the ICMA headquarters is enabled to furnish promptly on a specific problem: (1) the best techniques and procedures developed by municipal officials and specialists; (2) factual information on what cities are doing and current trends on a nationwide basis; and (3) opinion and advice on questions of top management policy, such as how to organize to do the job, how better to coordinate activities, how to direct the work, how to exercise control, how to appraise or measure accomplishment, how to report to the public, etc.

To make this material generally available to all cities, the Association late in 1945 established Management Information Service, available to local governments at an annual subscription fee based on population. This represents an expansion of the Association's inquiry service which had been provided since the Association was established in 1914. This new service enabled the Association better to meet the sudden increase in inquiries on such over-all management problems as organization, staffing and training, immediate and long-term planning and finance, and administrative procedures. By the end of 1946 a total of 206 cities had subscribed to MIS, under which local officials are provided with: (1) source material which includes the Association's monthly magazine on administrative practice—*Public Management,* and a factual data book— THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK; (2) mimeographed information reports containing replies to inquiries of other cities; and (3) prompt replies to specific inquiries on the management problems currently facing their cities. Of the first 200 cities to subscribe to MIS, 105 had populations of less than 10,000 and 95 had populations of more than 10,000. These cities range in size from small towns of 1,000 up to large cities of more than 400,000 population.

The 30 mimeographed information reports published during 1946 and sent to cities subscribing to MIS covered such subjects as making pay adjustments for city employees, management of city-owned motor equipment, factors in reducing the work week for firemen, water service charges outside the city, municipal regulation of industrial waste disposal, unions in police departments, how to improve the handling of traffic violations, analyzing fire company manpower requirements, charges for sewerage service outside the city, municipal employee organizations, street name signs, employee service folders and records, supplying fire protection service outside the city, and regulation of privately operated parking lots.

Professional Organization. Of the 662 managers in service at the end of the year, 491, or 74 per cent, were members of the International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), and 463 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. The Association continued to serve as a clearing-house on municipal management practices. Activities included the 32nd annual conference in Montreal, Quebec, June 16-21, with a total registration of 388; of this number, 164 were active city managers. In addition to its annual MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, its monthly journal *Public Management,* and the *City Managers' News Letter,* the Association revised three training manuals entitled, *Municipal Public Works Administration, Municipal Fire Administration,* and *Municipal Finance Administration.*

Table XX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES AND CITY MANAGERS

726 Cities and 11 Counties as of March 15, 1947

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. Population figures in italics are post-1940 figures supplied by the Bureau of the Census (see Table III).

ALABAMA—2

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brewton	3,323	O	1947	David Wilhelm	1947
Mountain Brook (2)	3,567	O	1942	Ray Crow (Assoc. M)	1946
Sylacauga (1)	6,269	O	1942	T. A. Ogletree (M)	1942
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (23)	65,414	C	1914	William Richards (Assoc. M)	1947
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr.,(M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—44					
Alameda (8)	*89,906*	C	1917	Don C. McMillan (M) 2	1943
Alhambra (11)	*44,013*	C	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 3	1945
Avalon (1)	1,637	O	1947	E. A. Rolison (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Bakersfield (9)	*32,807*	C	1915	Vance Van Riper (Assoc. M)	1945
Berkeley (4)	*100,024*	C	1923	(Vacancy)	
Burbank (3)	*53,899*	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	*23,460*	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (7)	*25,382*	O	1920	H. R. Fuller, Act. (Assoc. M)	1944
Delano (2)	6,630	O	1946	Bernard P. Westkamper	1947
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (8)	*96,495*	C	1914	Charles R. Baird (Assoc. M)	1945
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (14)	*211,904*	C	1921	Carl B. Wirsching (Assoc. M)	1947
Lynwood (2)	*15,276*	O	1945	Harold Storey (Assoc. M)	1947
Mill Valley (1)	*6,119*	O	1942	Robert E. Baumberger (Assoc. M) 3	1942
Monterey (5)	*11,393*	C	1925	Clyde Dorsey (Assoc. M)	1946
Oakland (3)	*400,935*	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Ontario (2)	*19,638*	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (Assoc. M)	1945
Oxnard (1)	18,979	C	1947	George C. Shannon (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Pacific Grove (3)	*8,708*	C	1927	Alfred D. Coons (Assoc. M)	1945
Palm Springs (4)	*7,827*	O	1941	W. E. Alworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Pasadena (4)	*98,279*	C	1921	Harold M. Hines (Assoc. M)	1946
Pittsburg (6)	*10,841*	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara (M)	1942
Porterville (5)	*6,827*	C	1927	Harold Coulthurst (Assoc. M)	1946
Redwood City (4)	*14,662*	C	1929	Edgar W. Blom (Assoc. M)	1945
Redding (2)	8,109	O	1946	Phil. Storm	1947
Richmond (2)	*93,738*	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (Assoc. M)	1945
Sacramento (6)	*119,984*	C	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (Assoc. M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (3)	*13,512*	O	1936	Donald Davies (Assoc. M)	1946
San Diego (8)	*362,658*	C	1932	Fred A. Rhodes (M)	1945
San Jose (5)	*80,734*	C	1916	O. W. Campbell (Assoc. M)	1946
San Leandro (5)	*22,903*	C	1928	Lawrence E. Olson (Assoc. M)	1945
San Mateo (5)	*26,804*	C	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (Assoc. M)	1946
Santa Monica	67,473	C	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M) 4	1947
Santa Rosa (9)	*14,931*	C	1923	Ross Miller (Assoc. M)	1946
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (M)	1940

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stockton (2)	*58,865*	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (7)	*9,376*	C	1923	Gail Bash (M)	1943
Upland (1)	*7,814*	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo	42,941	C	1947	Samuel E. Vickers (M) 2	1946
Ventura (3)	*15,710*	C	1933	Richard H. Smith (M) 2	1943
Visalia (3)	8,904	C	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943

COLORADO—8

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (6)	5,887	C	1915	J. H. Wigglesworth (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs	2,253	C	1947		
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Herbert D. Fritz (Assoc. M)	1945
Monte Vista (1)	3,208	C	1922	W. F. Bowers (M)	1927
Montrose (10)	4,764	C	1914	Richard E. Edmondson (Assoc. M)	1947

CONNECTICUT—5

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bloomfield t (3)	4,309	C	1941	W. T. Williamson (M) 2	1944
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	9,547	C	1939	Owen Bell	1942
New London (4)	30,456	C	1921	Edward R. Henkle	1944
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	Harry B. Flood (Assoc. M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935

DELAWARE—3

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (2)	5,517	C	1929	Gilbert L. Wilcox (M)	1943
Milford (3)	4,214	C	1932	H. Fleming Hart (Assoc. M)	1946
Rehoboth Beach (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1936

FLORIDA—46

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	(Vacancy)	
Bartow (9)	6,158	C	1922	Jesse V. Boyles (Assoc. M)	1945
Clearwater (6)	10,136	C	1923	Boyd A. Bennett (Assoc. M) 3	1947
Cocoa (1)	*4,800*	O	1946	Walter H. Bartholomew (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Coral Gables (6)	8,294	C	1925	William T. McIlwain (M) 2	1945
Daytona Beach (16)	22,584	C	1922	Frank M. Titus	1947
DeLand (5)	7,041	C	1926	Frederick H. Gross (Assoc. M)	1945
Delray Beach (1)	3,739	O	1946	H. P. Edmond (Assoc. M)	1946
Dunedin (6)	1,758	C	1926	C. E. O'Connor (Assoc. M)	1945
Fernandina (9)	3,492	C	1923	Edmund W. Meisenhelder (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	J. H. Philpott (M)	1945
Fort Meade (9)	1,992	C	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (10)	8,040	C	1923	Clyde E. Swank (M) 3	1946
Gainesville (5)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Green Cove Springs (1)	1,752	O	1946	R. H. van Deusen (Assoc. M)	1946
Haines City (6)	3,890	C	1925	Charles Leighton (Assoc. M)	1946
Hollywood (14)	6,239	C	1926	T. M. Rheaume (Assoc. M)	1945
Jacksonville Beach (2)	3,566	C	1938	(Vacancy)	
Key West (2)	12,927	C	1945	O. J. S. Ellingson (M) 3	1946
Kissimmee (7)	3,225	C	1923	C. D. Adams (Assoc. M)	1944
Lake Worth (4)	7,408	O	1937	Roy W. Gies	1946
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	Charles Larsen (M)	1943
Largo (16)	1,031	C	1913	D. C. Turner (Assoc. M)	1946
Leesburg (5)	4,687	C	1923	Wilbur E. Harkness (Assoc. M)	1946
Melbourne (7)	2,622	C	1926	R. B. Meserve (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Miami (9)	172,172	C	1921	Richard C. Danner (Assoc. M)	1946
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	1,956	C	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1943
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (2)	11,610	C	1940	J. F. Daniel (Assoc. M)	1946
Pensacola (3)	37,449	C	1931	Geo. J. Roark (M) 2	1931
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
FLORIDA (Continued)					
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
Safety Harbor (1)	1,023	C	1927	A. V. Hancock (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Augustine (7)	12,090	C	1915	H. C. Gooch (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Petersburg (5)	60,812	C	1931	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)	1944
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer (M)	1939
Sarasota (1)	11,141	C	1946	Ross E. Windom (M) 3	1946
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (4)	3,402	C	1941	Henry M. Salley (Assoc. M)	1946
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (9)	6,199	C	1923	Cletus R. Allen (Assoc. M)	1946
GEORGIA—25					
Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (3)	569	C	1927	G. Larry Lanier	1946
Brunswick (6)	15,035	C	1921	Elston A. Lotz (Assoc. M)	1946
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	H. Jack Turner (Assoc. M)	1947
Cairo (1)	4,653	C	1946	Donald P. Wolfer (Assoc. M)	1946
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (6)	7,929	C	1923	Hill R. Healan (Assoc. M)	1946
Cornelia (9)	1,808	C	1928	M. F. Williams	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (3)	5,175	C	1941	B. H. Warren Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Eastman (6)	3,311	C	1922	R. T. Wright	1947
Fulton County (Atlanta)	392,886	C	1947		...
Gainesville (6)	10,243	C	1922	Charles L. Lineback (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Griffin (5)	13,222	C	1918	John S. Langford (Assoc. M)	1946
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	T. R. Richardson	1943
Manchester (4)	3,463	C	1923	I. H. Davis	1946
Moultrie (3)	10,147	C	1937	William F. Ladson (Assoc. M)	1945
Quitman (6)	4,450	C	1922	Rufus Bruce	1947
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Thomasville (1)	12,683	C	1944	C. E. Layton (M) 2	1944
Tifton (5)	5,228	C	1921	F. H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1945
Toccoa (4)	5,494	C	1932	A. M. Randolph	1947
Waycross (6)	16,763	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 3	1940
ILLINOIS—6					
Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917
IOWA—11					
Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Charles City (1)	8,681	O	1946	Oscar W. Hellman (Assoc. M)	1946
Clarinda (9)	4,905	O	1913	D. B. McCabe, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1947
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (5)	4,425	O	1914	Forrest E. Dougan (Assoc. M)	1944
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Shenandoah (1)	6,846	O	1946	Arthur E. J. Johnson (M) 2	1946
Villisca (4)	2,011	O	1919	M. E. Gourley	1946
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941
KANSAS—22					
Abilene (2)	5,671	C	1939	W. O. Cuthbertson (M) 2	1945
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (4)	12,648	C	1921	(Vacancy)	
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce (M)	1932
El Dorado (8)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia	13,188	C	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M) 3	1947

KANSAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hays (7)	6,385	C	1919	Virgil Basgall (Assoc. M)	1945
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Hutchinson	30,013	C	1947		
Independence (1)	11,565	C	1945	George M. March (M) 2	1945
Junction City	8,507	C	1947		
Kinsley (5)	2,178	C	1922	Albert Wilson (Assoc. M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,407	C	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1946
Liberal (1)	4,410	C	1945	Gerald D. Wilkins (Assoc. M)	1946
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (5)	11,048	C	1927	Elder Gunter (Assoc. M)	1945
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (5)	21,073	C	1921	E. J. Allison (M) 2	1943
Sterling (6)	2,215	C	1925	J. C. Musser (Assoc. M)	1946
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (M)	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (M)	1941
Winfield (4)	9,506	C	1921	Cyrus F. Breeden (Assoc. M)	1946

KENTUCKY—7

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Corbin	7,893	C	1950		
Covington (5)	62,018	C	1932	Theodore Hageman (Assoc. M)	1944
Hazard (4)	7,397	C	1938	Henry Spalding (M)	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge (M)	1938
Nicholasville	3,192	C	1947		
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	Charles A. Williams, Act. (Assoc. M)	1946

MAINE—80

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett(Assoc. M)	1941
Auburn (10)	19,817	C	1918	B. B. Allen (M) 3	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (4)	29,822	C	1932	Horace S. Estey (M)	1943
Belfast (4)	5,540	C	1930	James O. Fenner	1944
Blaine t (3)	1,049	C	1943	Charles A. Ross	1947
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgewater (3)	1,267	C	1942	Mrs. Amelia J. Cullins	1945
Bridgton t (2)	3,035	C	1940	Everard A. Wentworth (M)	1942
Brownville (3)	1,919	C	1944	George Winshap	1946
Bucksport t. (1)	2,927	C	1946	L. W. O'Connor (Assoc. M.) 2	1946
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (2)	8,218	C	1940	W. B. Burns 3	1945
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (Assoc. M)	1941
Clinton t (1)	1,436	C	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (Assoc. M)	1946
Corinna t (2)	1,515	C	1941	Leon E. Fitts (Assoc. M)	1943
Crystal t (1)	346	C	1946	Basil Campbell	1946
Danforth t (2)	1,348	C	1941	E. P. Dyer (Assoc. M)	1945
Dexter (2)	3,714	C	1944	L. Everett Gerrish (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Dover-Foxcroft t (3)	4,015	C	1938	Frank T. Adams (Assoc. M) 5	1947
Dyer Brook t (2)	265	C	1942	Lawrence Peabody 2	1947
Eagle Lake (1)	1,891	C	1944	William Furlong	1944
Eastport (5)	3,346	C	1936	Ralph P. Colwell	1946
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes (M)	1941
Fairfield t (1)	3,420	C	1946	Daniel Webster (Assoc. M)	1946
Fort Fairfield t (6)	5,607	C	1929	Richard H. Custer (Assoc. M)	1946
Ft. Kent (2)	5,353	C	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	2,764	C	1946	Eldon H. Shute 2	1947
Frenchville (1)	1,566	C	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Guilford t (1)	1,732	C	1945	Lionel L. Merrill	1945
Haynesville (1)	235	C	1944	Fred C. Greaves	1944
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Island Falls t (1)	1,058	C	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1946
Limestone t (3)	864	C	1946	S. Waldo Burgess	1947
Lincoln t (3)	3,563	C	1940	Walter P. Lemke (M)	1943
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Littleton t (1)	1,049	C	1945	Anna Schools	1945

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Madawaska (1)	4,936	C	1946	Albert Cyr	1946
Mapleton t (1)	1,354	C	1941	Wallace B. Waddell	1941
Mars Hill t (5)	1,886	C	1941	Bernard J. Noden (Assoc. M)	1946
Masardis t (2)	601	C	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls (1)	1,500	C	1942	John E. Merrill	1942
Merrill t (2)	424	C	1941	Leland G. Adams	1942
Milo t (2)	3,000	C	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monticello t (2)	1,504	C	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Monroe (1)	665	C	1946	Benedict Kelley	1946
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
New Canada pl (1)	633	C	1946	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M)	1946
New Portland t (2)	810	C	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (3)	1,511	C	1940	Irving C. Trufant (M) 2	1947
Norway t (2)	3,649	C	1943	Allen Wilcox (Assoc. M) 3	1947
Oakfield t (1)	667	C	1946	H. E. A. Dunphy (Assoc. M)	1946
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Charles H. Tucker 2	1947
Old Town (1)	7,688	C	1946	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1946
Orient t (1)	147	C	1945	E. P. Dyer (Assoc. M)	1945
Orono (1)	3,702	C	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Patten t (3)	1,548	C	1941	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Portage Lake (2)	773	C	1942	Donald Abbott	1945
Portland (3)	73,643	C	1923	Lyman S. Moore (Assoc. M)	1946
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (M)	1935
Rangeley (1)	974	C	1946	O. R. Rowe	1946
Reed pl (1)	450	C	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond (1)	2,063	C	1946	Andrew Swan 2	1946
Ripley (1)	331	C	1946	(Vacancy)	
Rockland (1)	8,899	C	1946	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 4	1946
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
St. Agatha t (1)	1,874	C	1944	Sylvio Michaud (Assoc. M)	1944
St. Francis pl (2)	1,480	C	1944	Peter E. Jandreau	1947
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
Skowhegan t (3)	7,159	C	1944	Benjamin Ela	1947
Smyrna t (1)	409	C	1942	Leland G. Adams	1942
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	J. Harold Webster (Assoc. M.)	1942
Stacyville pl (2)	717	C	1944	Joseph H. McGillicuddy	1947
Stockholm t (1)	891	C	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington (2)	1,493	C	1946	Ernest H. Johnson	1947
Van Buren t (1)	5,380	C	1944	Robert C. Violette (Assoc. M)	1944
Vassalboro t (1)	1,931	C	1944	James A. Timoney (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Wallagrass t (1)	1,123	C	1944	Adrian Jacques (Assoc. M.)	1944
Washburn t (5)	1,805	C	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (Assoc. M)	1945

MARYLAND—1

Greenbelt (2)	2,831	C	1938	James T. Gobbel (M)	1943

MASSACHUSETTS—6

Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (M)	1942
Lowell (1)	101,389	C	1944	John J. Flannery (Assoc. M)	1944
Mansfield t (5)	6,530	C	1921	James F. Shurtleff (M)	1943
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson (Assoc. M) 3	1938
Norwood t (4)	15,383	C	1915	Edward C. Monahan	1947
Stoughton t (2)	8,632	C	1922	Francis R. Atkinson (M)	1942

MICHIGAN—63

Alma (4)	7,202	C	1919	P. H. Beauvais (M) 4	1943
Alpena (6)	12,808	C	1916	Donald M. Oakes (M)	1942
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. F. Parkinson (M) 3	1945
Benton Harbor (6)	16,668	C	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (3)	6,406	C	1944	C. C. Congdon (M) 5	1946
Big Rapids (8)	4,987	C	1914	Roy S. Buck	1944
Birmingham (7)	11,196	C	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (1)	1,281	C	1932	Harry S. Starr 2	1932
Cadillac (5)	9,855	C	1914	A. E. Fellers	1946
Clawson (4)	4,006	C	1940	Glenn W. Ladd (Assoc. M)	1945
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Grand Rapids (2)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (1)	5,839	C	1944	Harry W. Lott (Assoc. M)	1944
Escanaba (4)	14,830	C	1922	A. V. Aronson (M.)	1945
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (M)	1941
Gladstone (5)	4,972	C	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (7)	8,799	C	1915	R. V. Terrill (Assoc. M)	1945
Grand Rapids (8)	164,292	C	1917	Frank H. Goebel (Assoc. M)	1946
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	12,646	O	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M) 2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	801	O	1916	T. K. Jefferis (Assoc. M)	1946
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon	1941
Hazel Park (2)	15,380	C	1942	Loyd E. Brady (Assoc. M)	1944
Huntington Woods (4)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (M)	1941
Ishpeming (1)	9,491	C	1944	O. G. Holway (M)	1944
Jackson (14)	49,656	C	1915	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 3	1946
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	James J. Cummings (Assoc. M)	1945
Lapeer (7)	5,365	C	1919	L. Fred Pearce (Assoc. M)	1946
Ludington (2)	8,701	O	1942	Edward W. Larsen (Assoc. M)	1947
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (7)	5,399	C	1926	James D. Dickson	1946
Marquette (1)	15,928	O	1946	James R. Pollock (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Marysville (5)	1,777	C	1920	James L. Galloway (M)	1942
Midland	10,329	C	1945	John M. Biery (Assoc. M)	1945
Mount Pleasant (4)	8,413	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (7)	*50,215*	C	1920	George F. Liddle (M) 2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	*17,629*	C	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	H. H. Kramer (M) 2	1945
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (7)	5,360	C	1918	Harold R. Cheek (M) 2	1946
Pontiac (8)	*65,945*	C	1920	George E. Bean (M) 2	1944
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (3)	4,422	C	1919	Robert T. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1947
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
St. Louis (1)	3,039	C	1943	Frank B. Housel (Assoc. M)	1943
Saline (1)	1,227	O	1946	Glenn J. Hart	1946
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (5)	7,214	C	1921	R. G. Greenberg (M)	1944
Three Rivers (5)	6,710	C	1918	Lloyd C. Waterstraut (M) 2	1946
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941
Vassar (2)	2,154	C	1945	Charles D. Manson 2	1946
Wayne (1)	4,223	C	1947	Robert D. Heitsch (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Ypsilanti	12,121	C	1947		

MINNESOTA—6

Albert Lea (4)	12,200	C	1929	LeRoy F. Harlow (M) 2	1946
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (M)	1939
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
Wayzata (1)	1,473	C	1947	Edward G. Bayuk (Assoc. M)	1947

MISSOURI—8

Brookfield (1)	6,174	C	1945	Harold Vasey (M) 2	1946
Excelsior Springs (12)	4,864	C	1922	Elmer R. Cross (Assoc. M)	1946
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940
Lebanon (1)	5,025	C	1946	Robert Peart (M) 3	1946

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MISSOURI (Continued)					
Moberly (1)	12,920	C	1944	Dean Van Ness (M) 2	1945
Neosho (1)	5,318	C	1944	Fred M. Boone (M) 2	1945
Nevada (1)	8,181	C	1946	(Vacancy)	
University City	33,023	C	1947		....
MONTANA—2					
Bozeman (5)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (M)	1941
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (2)	1,083	C	1942	Eldon Freed	1943
NEBRASKA—1					
Alliance (6)	6,253	C	1919	R. W. Laing (Assoc. M)	1947
NEVADA—2					
Elko (1)	4,094	C	1946	Allen B. Carter (Assoc. M)	1946
Las Vegas (4)	8,422	C	1943	T. E. Fennessy (Assoc. M)	1945
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1					
Conway (1)	3,651	C	1946	Nat Stevens (Assoc. M)	1946
NEW JERSEY—7					
Asbury Park (5)	14,617	C	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Medford Lakes (1)	137	C	1946	Robert K. McCord (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Teterboro (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (M)	1938
NEW MEXICO—5					
Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (6)	3,188	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (9)	10,065	C	1922	W. D. Fowler	1945
Roswell (5)	13,482	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (Assoc. M)	1946
Tucumcari (1)	6,194	C	1946	J. H. Bender (M) 4	1946
NEW YORK—15					
Auburn (6)	35,753	C	1920	George F. Train (Assoc. M)	1944
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (M)	1937
Long Beach (1)	9,036	C	1946	Donald C. Wagner (M) 3	1946
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
New Rochelle (4)	58,408	C	1932	Robert J. Cooper	1942
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty (M)	1940
Niagara Falls (6)	78,029	C	1916	Orville C. Butler (Assoc. M)	1946
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (M)	1940
Saranac Lake (4)	7,138	C	1929	C. H. Goldsmith, Act	1942
Schenectady (3)	87,549	C	1936	Arlen T. St. Louis (Assoc. M)	1946
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (3)	142,598	C	1940	Robert Craig Montgomery (Assoc. M)	1946
NORTH CAROLINA—26					
Apex (3)	1,000	O	1935	Malcolm Allen	1946
Asheboro (2)	6,981	O	1942	Kent Mathewson (Assoc. M)	1947
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Burlington (1)	*21,830*	C	1945	Roy L. Williamson (Assoc. M)	1945
Chapel Hill (4)	3,654	C	1922	T. E. Hinson	1944
Charlotte (6)	100,899	C	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M) 5	1946
Durham (6)	60,195	C	1917	Robert W. Flack (M) 5	1946
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,323	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (M)	1941
Greensboro (6)	59,319	C	1921	James Luke Frink (Assoc. M)	1946
Guilford Co. (Greensboro)	153,916	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (Assoc. M)	1942

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hickory (9)	13,487	C	1913	J. D. Rhyne (Assoc. M)	1946
High Point (6)	38,495	C	1915	Roy S. Braden (M) 4	1943
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (M) 2	1940
Lexington (2)	10,550	C	1935	French H. Smith (Assoc. M)	1945
Morganton (13)	7,670	C	1913	C. H. Helms 2	1944
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock (Assoc. M)	1929
Roxboro (7)	4,599	O	1928	Colin F. Churchill (Assoc. M)	1946
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (M)	1923
Tryon (3)	2,043	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Wilmington (3)	47,483	C	1941	James R. Benson (Assoc. M)	1946
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins (M)	1933

NORTH DAKOTA—3

Fargo (1)	32,580	C	1947	James G. Wallace (M) 4	1947
Grand Forks (1)	20,228	C	1947	Byron J. Rockwood (M) 2	1947
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO—25

Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	R. M. Hoisington (Assoc. M)	1945
Bedford (2)	7,390	C	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (2)	2,984	C	1945	William Heard (Assoc. M)	1946
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (3)	455,610	C	1926	Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944
Cleveland Heights (2)	54,992	C	1922	Henry M. Kimpel (Assoc. M)	1946
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (9)	7,832	C	1918	J. R. Bartlett	1945
Hamilton (2)	50,592	C	1928	F. R. Buechner (M) 5	1946
Indian Hill(Cincinnati)(2)	2,000	C	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	H. Victor Zahm	1935
Osborn	1,705	C	1948		
Painesville (5)	12,235	C	1920	Warren D. Toyne (M) 2	1944
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin	1941
Portsmouth (5)	40,466	C	1930	Ernest G. Littleton (Assoc. M)	1945
Sandusky (7)	24,874	C	1916	Karl H. Kugel (Assoc. M)	1945
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (11)	70,662	C	1914	William E. Lucas, Act.	1947
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct.House(5)	9,402	C	1936	Winston W. Hill	1947
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker (M)	1940
Xenia (4)	10,633	C	1918	George D. Ackerman (M)	1944

OKLAHOMA—31

Ada (1)	15,143	C	1946	William E. Hansen (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Chickasha (1)	14,111	C	1946	John R. Hamman (M) 2	1946
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (11)	9,207	C	1920	Raymond Sharp	1946
Edmond (7)	4,002	C	1925	John P. Hayers	1946
El Reno (7)	10,078	C	1926	C. A. Bentley (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Enid	28,081	C	1947		
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (6)	10,018	C	1929	Sam J. Bell	1946
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (10)	12,401	C	1919	Wm. E. Johnston (Assoc. M)	1946
Madill (8)	2,594	C	1917	Winston Smith	1942

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Mangum (13)	4,193	C	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Muskogee (14)	32,332	C	1920	John Oliver Hall (M) 3	1946
Norman (9)	11,429	C	1919	T. E. Thompson (M) 3	1946
Nowata (8)	3,904	C	1920	R. O. Whitchurch, Jr.	1945
Oklahoma City (10)	204,424	C	1927	Wm. Gill, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1946
Pawhuska (12)	5,443	C	1921	Ray E. Bivins	1946
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (5)	12,249	C	1922	Fred Brawner	1946
Shawnee (3)	22,053	C	1930	Erbin E. Jones (M) 2	1946
Tecumseh (7)	2,042	C	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Walters (7)	2,238	C	1919	J. S. Butler	1942
Woodward (4)	5,406	C	1929	Carl T. Norris	1946
Yale (8)	1,407	C	1921	H. H. Hunt	1943

OREGON—18

Astoria (5)	10,389	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Coos Bay (2)	5,259	C	1945	Evan E. Peterson (Assoc. M)	1947
Eugene (1)	20,838	C	1945	M. Deane Seeger (M)	1945
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	C	1938	Walter H. Weber (Assoc. M)	1938
Grants Pass (1)	6,028	C	1946	C. V. Signor (Assoc. M)	1946
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (3)	*1,849*	O	1938	Gerard S. Vergeer (Assoc. M)	1945
Milwaukie (2)	*5,146*	C	1945	Jack A. Taber	1947
Nyssa (1)	1,855	C	1945	E. K. Burton 2	1945
Oregon City (2)	6,124	C	1924	Robert A. Finlayson (M) 2	1947
Pendleton (1)	8,847	C	1947	Oren L. King (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Roseburg	4,924	C	1947		
Salem (1)	30,908	C	1947	J. L. Franzen (M) 2	1947
Springfield	3,805	C	1947		
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	R. E. Borland (Assoc. M) 2	1945
Sweet Home (3)	*2,141*	C	1943	Jess M. Parker	1946

PENNSYLVANIA—36

Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (2)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1925
Blairsville (4)	5,002	O	1922	Robert L. Price (Assoc. M)	1946
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	Ray E. Schoffstall (M)	1940
Carlisle (3)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley)(4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (2)	12,329	O	1928	W. Emerson Walker (Assoc. M)	1945
Ephrata (2)	6,199	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M) 2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh)(1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1942
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hamburg (1)	3,717	O	1946	Daniel W. Fitterling	1946
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2 (M)	1928
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lehighton (2)	6,615	O	1943	George Hein (Assoc. M)	1945
Lewistown (3)	13,017	O	1943	Horace B. Gulden (Assoc. M)	1946
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James (Assoc. M)	1942
Mechanicsburg (1)	5,709	O	1947	Howard H. Burd (Assoc. M)	1947
Milton (5)	8,313	O	1925	Mrs. Mary Ellen Downer (Assoc. M)	1943
Mount Lebanon tp (6)	19,571	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M) 2	1945
New Brighton (1)	9,630	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1933
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Pottstown	20,194	O	1945	Dow I. Sears (M) 3	1945
Scottdale (3)	6,493	O	1932	Leo W. Skemp	1946
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Springdale (1)	4,989	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr.	1942
State College (1)	6,226	O	1945	Hugh B. Rice (M) 2	1946
Towanda (2)	4,154	O	1918	J. H. Blackwell	1946
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938
West View (3)	7,215	O	1942	D. H. Graham	1945

SOUTH CAROLINA—8

Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Chester (1)	6,392	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy	1945
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	E. L. Blackwell	1947
Greenwood (2)	13,020	C	1939	E. H. Bowers (Assoc. M)	1945
Lancaster (1)	4,430	O	1946	T. L. Cordle (Assoc. M) 2	1946
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Spartanburg	32,249	O	1947	T. Edward Temple (M) 2	1947
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Aberdeen (1)	17,015	C	1946	H. M. Pierce (Assoc. M)	1946
Clark (3)	1,291	O	1912	James McHenry (Assoc. M)	1946
Madison (1)	5,018	C	1947	Joseph V. Ladner (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Rapid City (6)	13,844	C	1921	J. H. Lake	1942

TENNESSEE—10

Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (2)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann (Assoc. M)	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	M. L. Carriger	1945
Gatlinburg (1)	1,600	C	1945	H. F. Holt (Assoc. M)	1945
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	M. U. Snoderly (M)	1943
Kingsport (4)	14,404	C	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (Assoc. M)	1946
Knoxville (9)	111,580	C	1923	Robert L. Morrison	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)	30,781	C	1947		....
Murfreesboro (3)	9,495	C	1920	H. L. McCullough (Assoc. M)	1947
Paris (1)	6,395	C	1947	Arthur L. Dow (M) 2	1947

TEXAS—58

Abilene (1)	26,612	C	1947	B. J. McDaniel (M) 2	1947
Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (3)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (8)	*77,335*	C	1919	Bill N. Taylor (M) 4	1946
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (5)	12,604	C	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (Assoc. M)	1947
Borger (7)	10,018	C	1930	A. A. Meredith (M)	1942
Brownsville (10)	22,083	C	1915	Leo Huth (Assoc. M)	1946
Bryan (8)	11,842	C	1917	Mills P. Walker (Assoc. M)	1947
Burkburnett (7)	2,814	C	1923	P. A. Wiggins	1946
Burnet (1)	1,945	O	1945	G. G. Medders (Assoc. M)	1945
Carrizo Springs	2,494	C	1946	J. F. Jones	1946
Clarksville (1)	4,095	C	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
College Station (2)	2,184	C	1944	Francis A. Vaughn (Assoc. M)	1946
Corpus Christi (2)	57,301	C	1945	Roderic B. Thomas (Assoc. M)	1946
Crystal City (1)	6,529	O	1943	L. L. Williams (Assoc. M)	1943
Dallas (4)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham (M) 4	1941
Eastland (9)	3,849	C	1919	K. B. Tanner (M)	1943
Edinburg (1)	8,718	O	1946	B. H. Cruce (M) 2	1946
Fort Worth (6)	177,662	C	1925	W. O. Jones, Act (Assoc. M)	1946
Gainesville (6)	9,651	C	1927	Albert S. Brient (Assoc. M)	1945
Georgetown (2)	3,682	O	1944	Lee Black (Assoc. M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,166	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Goose Creek (7)	6,929	C	1928	E. E. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1945
Houston (2)	384,514	C	1943	W. B. Collier, Act	1947
Hubbard (1)	1,871	O	1943	John Lee Harris (M)	1943
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	C	1927	G. S. Cone (M)	1941
Lamesa (2)	6,038	C	1945	G. M. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1946
Livingston (2)	1,851	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M) 2	1945
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (6)	31,853	C	1917	Homer Hunter (Assoc. M)	1946

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lufkin (11)	9,567	C	1919	J. B. Early	1946
McAllen (2)	11,877	O	1945	William L. Schupp (Assoc. M)	1946
Marshall (2)	18,410	C	1927	H. A. Thomason (M) 2	1945
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings (M)	1932
Navasota (2)	6,138	C	1923	J. V. Doriot (Assoc. M)	1946
Odessa (1)	9,373	O	1946	J. R. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1946
Pampa (6)	12,895	C	1927	(Vacancy)	
Panhandle (6)	978	O	1923	Nolan Sparks	1946
Pelly (1)	3,712	C	1946	C. R. Myers (Assoc. M)	1946
Pittsburg	2,916	C	1946	L. J. Horner (Assoc. M)	1947
Port Arthur (3)	*56,065*	C	1932	Robert L. Cooper (M) 2	1945
Raymondville (2)	4,050	O	1945	L. R. Burrow (Assoc. M)	1946
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (M)	1940
Sherman (6)	17,156	C	1915	Garland P. Franks (Assoc. M) 3	1947
Stamford (6)	4,810	C	1918	Grady Bowdry (M)	1947
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (8)	10,481	C	1919	E. E. Boyd	1943
Tyler (7)	28,279	C	1915	J. G. Rollins	1946
Waxahachie (1)	8,655	C	1947	G. O. Summers (M) 2	1947
Weslaco (5)	6,883	C	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (2)	1,573	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (Assoc. M)	1945
Wichita Falls (7)	45,112	C	1928	George D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1944
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935

UTAH—2

South Salt Lake (1)	5,701	O	1946	H. W. Robinson (Assoc. M)	1946
Tooele (2)	5,001	O	1925	Dale Williams James	1946

VERMONT—28

Barre t (2)	4,052	C	1939	Robert E. Layton (Assoc. M)	1946
Bellow Falls vil (5)	4,236	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
Brandon (1)	2,979	C	1947	Burton L. Winslow (M) 3	1947
Brattleboro (2)	9,622	C	1942	Philip L. White (Assoc. M)	1945
Castleton (5)	1,601	C	1939	William A. Onion, Jr.	1947
Cavendish (2)	1,398	C	1946	Claude Bertram	1947
Chester t (2)	1,740	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1946
Chester vil (2)	749	C	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1946
Hardwick t (3)	2,605	C	1937	Guy W. Larrabee	1943
Hartford t (White River Junction) (3)	4,978	C	1940	Almon C. Davis (Assoc. M) 3	1946
Ludlow t (7)	2,458	C	1926	Lawrence Pinel	1947
Ludlow vil (7)	1,780	C	1926	Lawrence Pinel	1947
Manchester (2)	2,139	C	1941	Wm. A. Griffith (Assoc. M)	1946
Middlebury t (4)	3,175	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Middlebury vil (4)	2,123	C	1937	E. E. Lothrop (M) 5	1945
Montpelier	8,006	C	1947		....
North Troy vil (3)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (5)	3,601	C	1941	Leslie Reed	1946
Northfield vil (5)	2,129	C	1941	Leslie Reed	1946
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller (Assoc. M)	1940
Rockingham t (4)	5,737	C	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M) 2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (4)	4,155	C	1931	Vail O. Leach	1942
Windsor vil (3)	3,400	C	1941	Vail O. Leach	1942

VIRGINIA—49

Abingdon (3)	3,158	C	1940	David Goodman (Assoc. M)	1946
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (2)	24,652	C	1933	Hunter Cockrell (Assoc. M)	1945

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alexandria (5)	*51,574*	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (4)	2,919	O	1936	Thomas B. Noland (Assoc. M)	1947
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (4)	3,973	O	1920	Stephen H. Meem (Assoc. M)	1946
Big Stone Gap (4)	4,331	O	1936	R. B. Alsover, Act	1943
Blackstone (4)	2,699	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	3,921	C	1930	C. P. Painter, Act	1943
Bristol (9)	*14,071*	C	1919	W. J. Fickle	1947
Charlottesville (7)	*20,005*	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge (2)	*5,549*	C	1942	B. F. Berkaw (Assoc. M)	1947
Colonial Beach (1)	1,109	O	1947	Eldon Vass (Assoc. M)	1947
Covington (6)	6,300	C	1925	Adrian Newcomer (Assoc. M)	1946
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,316	C	1930	R. W. Huffman, Act	1943
Farmville (8)	3,475	C	1915	James Hughes (Assoc. M)	1946
Franklin (6)	3,466	C	1922	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)	1943
Fredericksburg (2)	*12,487*	C	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd (Assoc. M)	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (3)	*8,187*	O	1940	W. H. Carper (M) 3	1946
Henrico County (Richmond) (3)	41,960	C	1934	C. C. Massey (M) 2	1943
Hopewell (4)	*10,166*	C	1924	(Vacancy)	
Lexington (3)	3,914	O	1938	F. A. Dunn, Act	1941
Lynchburg (2)	*41,496*	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany (M)	1941
Newport News (3)	*45,599*	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (6)	*234,949*	C	1918	C. A. Harrell (M) 4	1946
Norton (4)	4,006	C	1936	W. P. Kanto (M)	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Petersburg (6)	*33,147*	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (9)	*81,951*	C	1917	Arthur S. Owens (M)	1942
Radford (7)	*9,126*	C	1920	W. T. Wells (Assoc. M)	1944
Roanoke (1)	*64,214*	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (6)	5,737	C	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (1)	5,252	O	1946	E. A. Beck (M) 3	1946
Staunton (6)	*15,328*	C	1908	W. Guy Ancell (M) 4	1946
Suffolk (3)	*12,815*	C	1919	W. R. Woodbury (M) 4	1946
Tappahannock (5)	783	O	1938	W. A. Clarke	1947
Vinton (2)	3,455	C	1936	Guy L. Gearhart	1942
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick Co. (Hilton Village)	9,248	C	1945	J. C. Morris (Assoc. M)	1945
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (3)	7,053	C	1932	W. C. Drager (M) 3	1946
Winchester (5)	*12,168*	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (3)	4,653	C	1927	Roy F. Dunn (Assoc. M)	1946

WEST VIRGINIA—6

Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Roy F. Ash (M)	1941
Grafton	7,431	C	1947	....	....
Morgantown (6)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Walter C. Smith (Assoc. M)	1943

WISCONSIN—12

Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)	1,180	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M) 2	1946
Greendale (3)	2,527	C	1939	R. J. Eppley (Assoc. M) 2	1947
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (6)	48,765	C	1922	A. E. Axtell (Assoc. M)	1947
Madison	67,477	C	1947	....	....

WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Shorewood (4)	15,184	O	1926	H. A. Schmitt (M)	1930
Superior (3)	35,136	C	1941	W. J. Deegan (M) 2	1947
Two Rivers (4)	10,302	C	1925	John P. Hoffman (M)	1942
Whitefish Bay (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938
WYOMING—1					
Laramie (2)	10,627	C	1942	M. H. Soule (Assoc. M)	1946
ALASKA—2					
Anchorage (1)	10,000	C	1946	A. J. Koenig (M) 5	1946
Fairbanks (1)	5,000	C	1947	Louis D. Kelsey (Assoc. M) 2	1947
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (6)	169,247	C	1931	Mrs. Felisa Ricon de Gauthier	1947
CANADA—ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	14,238	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928
NEW BRUNSWICK—2					
St. John (1)	51,410	O	1946	E. Royden Colter (Assoc. M)	1946
Woodstock (8)	3,516	C	1919	D. M. MacBride	1946
ONTARIO—2					
Chatham (3)	17,099	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	20,589	C	1923	W. S. Orr (Assoc. M)	1944
QUEBEC—28					
Arvida (3)	9,702	O	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (2)	2,300	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Cap de la Madeliene (1)	11,885	C	1947	Roger Lord (Assoc. M)	1947
Chicoutimi (1)	8,937	C	1947	David D. Clerk Assoc. M)	1947
Drummondville (1)	10,555	C	1945	(Vacancy)	
Grand'Mère (4)	8,500	C	1920	Jean Beique (Assoc. M)	1945
Hampstead (1)	2,287	C	1943	K. G. Cameron (M)	1943
Hull (1)	33,937	C	1946	Jean Carriere (Assoc. M)	1946
Lachine (1)	26,551	C	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (6)	10,100	C	1921	Armand Gagnon (M)	1942
Isle Maligne (1)	500	C	1936	Omer Bernier (M)	1943
Longueuil (1)	8,200	C	1944	Euclide Vezina (Assoc. M)	1944
Louiseville (1)	3,572	C	1947	Leo Lupien (Assoc. M)	1947
Malartic (2)	4,000	C	1939	Laurent Thauvette (Assoc. M)	1944
Montreal-East (3)	2,373	C	1925	J. Ernest Courtemanche (M)	1943
Mount Royal (3)	4,888	C	1934	W. R. J. McNeil (Assoc. M)	1945
Outremont (2)	31,400	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
Quebec City (1)	183,000	C	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Riviere du Loup (1)	8,662	C	1946	Roland Beaulieu (Assoc. M)	1946
St. Jèrome (1)	11,286	C	1944	Francis Valiquette (Assoc. M)	1946
St. Lambert (2)	6,678	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge (Assoc. M) 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	23,158	C	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Temiskaming (1)	2,800	C	1920	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1919
Trois Rivieres (2)	45,000	C	1942	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 5	1945
Val d'Or(2)	7,000	C	1937	L. P. Cousineau (Assoc. M.)	1946
Valleyfield (1)	19,000	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Verdun (1)	69,000	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	25,276	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930
IRELAND—4					
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Limerick (3)	39,000	C	1934	Matthew Macken	1946
Waterford (2)	27,464	C	1939	Liam Raftis	1946

Directories of City Officials

The five separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 10,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1947. Table XX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the number of managers each city has had, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXI contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1940 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXI and XXII the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. (All urban places of 5,000 to 10,000 population are arranged in one alphabetical list in Table V elsewhere in this Year Book.) Table XXIII lists the cities of more than 10,000 population, arranged by population groups, which reported having a personnel officer. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XXI, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available for 38 states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. A list of such directories was published in the 1944 edition of The Municipal Year Book (pages 634-637). New and revised editions of directories issued in 1946 are listed under the new books and pamphlets section on page 231 of this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials and are listed in the 1944 Year Book.

TABLE XXI

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1947

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city, a dagger (†) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—14						
Anniston.......... 26	E. D. Banks 10-50	L. Treadaway	J. Jones T	H. Harris E	E. E. White	C. C. Miller
Bessemer.......... 23	Jap Bryant 10-48	J. M. Scott	J. C. Rockett F	D. A. Martin S	L. B. Hill	Lacey Alexander
Birmingham.......268	W. Cooper Green P 11-49	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	J. R. Smith	C. F. Eddins
Decatur........... 17	H. R. Summer 9-48	Joe Petty	D. D. Burleson A	Joe Elliott S	L. F. Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan........... 17	John Ayres P10-47	J. L. Vaughn	J. Brennan F	J. D. Ayres	R. Ryan	J. E. Draughon
Fairfield.......... 12	C. N. Gilley 10-48	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade K	J. T. Duncan E	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman
Florence.......... 15	E. F. Martin 10-48	L. B. Coburn†	B. F. O'Steen F	C. H. Jackson	Donald White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden.......... 37	J. Herbert Meighan	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	W. R. Hooks E	Sol T. Green	Fay Boman
Huntsville......... 13	A. W. McAllister 10-48	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. L. Carroll
Mobile............ 79	Robin Herndon 10-49	S. H. Hendrix	E. Megginson F	Charles Baumhauer	L. L. Petrey	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery....... 78	John L. Goodwyn 10-47	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	Ralph B. King
Phenix City....... 15	Homer D. Cobb	I. C. Wheelis	I. C. Wheelis K	E. E. Reese	J. L. Newsome	P. M. Daniel
Selma............ 20	L. P. Burns 9-48	R. M. Watters	R. Watters T	W. P. Phillips S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Tuscaloosa........ 27	Luther Davis C	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt A	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley
ARIZONA—2						
Phoenix*.......... 65	Ray Busey 5-48	W. O. Glick	Alice Mosier A	R. Gail Baker E	Lester B. Barnum	R. Coulter
Tucson*........... 37	Henry O. Jaastad 5-47	Carl M. Hitt	L. Wixson A	Glenton G. Sykes E	J. C. Sievert	D. J. Hays
ARKANSAS—9						
Blytheville........ 11	E. R. Jackson	Frank Whitworth	F. Whitworth K	Joe Carney E	Roy Head	Charles W. Short
El Dorado......... 16	John M. Shackleford 4-49	John Y. Goode	E. P. Garison T	A. W. Littlejohn S	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fort Smith........ 37	Jack Pace 4-49	Paul Lile	R. Ferguson F	Jay Medlen	Pink Dean	Pink Shaw
Hot Springs....... 21	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	Jim Holland	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry
Jonesboro......... 12	Herbert J. Bosler	James C. Cobb	Vernon Covington T		J. C. Wilkerson	Clyde Barker
Little Rock........ 88	Dan T. Sprick 4-47	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	Guy Smith E	G. Nalley	J. Steed †
N. Little Rock..... 21	O. W. Neeley	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson
Pine Bluff......... 21	George H. Steed 4-49	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell E	George Alford	Met Galligher
Texarkana......... 12	B. R. McCarley 4-49	L. V. Young	H. C. Hay T	Vernon Glover	S. F. Walsh	
CALIFORNIA—59						
Alameda*......... 36	W. J. Branscheid 4-48	J. P. Clark	F. J. Croll A	Carl Froerer	Thomas M. Lane	George R. Doran

Albany	11	L. F. Williams 4-48	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	Ernest Tarr E	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*	39	Jesse Ellico 7-47	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	Wm. Jarrett E	F. A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry
Anaheim	11	Charles A. Pearson 4-48	Charles E. Griffith	C. Griffith K	E. P. Hapgood E	Rudolph Nyboe	Mark Stephenson
Bakersfield*	29	Jake Vanderlei 4-49	Marian Irvin A	M. Irvin A	J. B. Holfelder E	Philip C. Pifer	H. Grayson
Bell	11	Otto F. Beigay	E. P. Folsom	E. P. Folsom K	William J. Webb S	Adolph Treder	Willard B. Steele
Berkeley*	86	Fitch Robertson 7-47	Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Harry Goodridge	William A. Meinheit	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills	27	Ed. Dentzel	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	H. J. Scott S	L. B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley	12	W. I. Hoopes 4-48	Charles C. Casey	S. D. Carey F	John Boardman E	Leroy A. Jones	Joseph Gabard
Burbank*	34	Paul L. Brown 4-47	Addie J. Jones	Justus B. Brown T	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Elmer H. Adams
Burlingame	16	L. Herbert Harris 4-47	Herbert White	H. White K	Kenneth Fitch E	Edward J. Leis	R. Theuer
Compton*	16	H. Loughorn 5-47	Mrs. Clyde I. Horlan	Harry S. Scott C	Don Robins E	D. S. Wetherbee	Thomas J. Potter
El Centro	10	Wesley Heil 4-48	Irvin Maupin	Geo. Harris F	Henry A. Ross E	R. J. Birchfield	R. R. Voyles
Eureka	17	John P Ryan 7-47	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Vincent Getty	Allan Pettingill	B. Gregory
Fresno	61	Z. S. Leymel 4-49	D. E. Roughton	A. L. Hilderbrand F	Fred M. Ashley	L. A. Moore	R. T. Wallace
Fullerton	10	Verne Wilkinson 4-48	Carrie D. Adams	Mrs. H. Frank T†	Herman H. Hiltscher	Charles O. Potter	John C. Gregory
Glendale*	83	George A. Campbell 4-49	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	A. H. Lankford	Vernon Rasmussen
Huntington Pk.	29	Wendell W. Schooling	William P. Mahood	William P. Mahood K	H. E. Robinson E	John H. Slocum	Charles Noah
Inglewood	30	Ernest S. Dixon 4-51	Leonard C. Fox	Mrs. E. Spaulding T	David Bulloch	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp
Lodi	11	Robert H. Rinn 4-50	John F. Blakely	John F. Blakely K	T. G. Killelea	George D. Polenske	Millard L. Fore
Long Beach*	164	Herbert E. Lewis 7-48	Frank J. Beggs	H. Beckman N	James F. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	Al H. Slaight
Los Angeles	1,504	Fletcher Bowron 7-49	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall
Lynwood*	11	Ray Doty 4-48	Frank Limber	F. Limber K	A. J. Bateman E	W. D. Daetweiler	Paul W. Kerr
Maywood	11	Wm. H. Sheets	Isobel B. Hollar	Ben Lang F	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	K. H. Blackburn
Merced	10	J. E. Fritz 4-50	J. J. Garibaldi	J. E. Fritz F	G. E. Winton	George C. Lady	Arthur Buckingham
Modesto	16	Carl W. Shannon 4-47	Rex E. Gailfus	Rex E. Gailfus K	Frank J. Rossi E	George E. Wallace	U. Pickering
Monrovia	13	Reuel R. Brown 4-48	F. R. Schallert	F. R. Schallert K	Albert A. Blakesley E	Guy Shaw	F. L. Scott
Monterey*	10	J. R. Perry 5-47	E. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	Manuel S. Perry S	Gregory Teaby	Fred H. Moore
National City	10	Gilbert E. Fritz	Frank Rogers	F. Rogers K	C. B. Ireland E	James A. Bird	Lloyd W. Bates
Oakland*	302	Herbert L. Beach 7-47	Charles M. Don	Russell C. Hortsmann A	Walter N. Frickstad E	William G. Lutkey	Robert P. Tracy
Ontario*	14	Gilbert I. Benson 4-48	C. C. Peabody	D. Cooley A	Harold J. Martin M	A. R. Moyer	H. W. Swinney
Palo Alto	17	J. B. Blois	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore A	Fabian S. Miller E	Louis F. Ledford	H. A. Zink
Pasadena*	82	R. E. Dawson C5-47	Claire B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C†	J. H. Allin E	C. L. Bolz	C. H. Morris
Pomona	24	James B. Pettit	C. Harry Doremus	Addison C. Philpott F	F. C. Froehde E	Robert A. Crawford †	J. B. Ashurst
Redlands	14	Maurice Clapp 4-48	Harry R. Whaley	H. Whaley K	Peter Burk, Jr. S	Elmer R. Thomas	Oscar A. Peterson
Redondo Beach	13	Charles H. Wortham 5-48	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	Fritz Zapf	Earl Wiltze	A. Lowell Hopkins†
Redwood City*	12	W. W. Hilton	R. S. Dodge	R. S. Dodge T	H. L. Winter	Jos. Lodi	C. R. Collins
Richmond*	24	A. B. Hinkley 6-47	C. A. Pitchford	B. K. Peterson A	Edward A. Hoffman E	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones
Riverside	35	Walter C. Davison 1-49	G. Albert Milis	Herbert W. Pierson A	Milton H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	John A. Bennett
Sacramento*	106	George Klumpp 1-48	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister
Salinas*	12	George C. Taylor 7-47	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Donald Davies E	George Von Soosten	George C. Weight
San Bernardino	44	W. C. Seccombe 5-47	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Edgar T. Ham E	C. N. Niday	H. D. Allison
San Buenaventura*	13	Edwin L. Gardner II 4-51	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	Hugh M. Wood E†	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel
San Diego*	203	Harley E. Knox	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken C	Fred A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson
San Francisco	635	Roger D. Lapham 1-48	John McGrath	Harry Ross C	H. C. Vensano	A. J. Sullivan	Charles W. Dullea
San Gabriel	12	Harold Lange	Carl E. Gruendler	Carl E. Gruendler K	Newman B. Smith E	George Duguid	Frank Carpenter
San Jose*	68	Albert Ruffo 6-48	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery	Lester A. O'Brien	William C. Brown
San Leandro*	15	Thomas O. Knick	Herbert Burbank	R. N. Lindahl F	Charles Martin E	B. X. Whitaker	A. J. Lamoureux
San Mateo*	19	Claude J. Hirschey 4-47	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Charles A. Ginnever T	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Hugh F. Morris	Robert E. O'Brien
Santa Ana	32	Asa Hoffman 6-47	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	Hugh M. Neighbour	John Luxembourger	Boyd Hershey

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Santa Barbara	35	Herbert E. Weyler 5-47	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	Fred Hoelscher
Santa Cruz	17	F. R. Fulmer 7-47	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller T	W. R. Jennings † E	Louis Gomes	A. I. Huntsman
Santa Monica*	54	Ray E. Schafer 1-48	R. A. Krueger	D. C. Freeman F	W. W. Milliken	C. N. Carrell	H. Hutchinson †
Santa Rosa*	13	Obert Pederson 4-48	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Walter F. Adams E	George H. Magee	Melvin F. Flohr
South Gate	27	John C. Olsen 4-48	Herbert C. Peiffer	J. Manwaring N	Dan S. Miller E	David F. Glines	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	14	W. A. Garmshausen 4-48	D. H. Dollison	F. H. Clough M	Frank H. Clough M	James H. Wheeler	E. C. Setzer
Stockton*	55	Woodrow Coale 1-48	Bessie Lee Trahern	William Riddell A	Lyle Payton E	Martin J. Cannon	R. C. Parker
Vallejo*	20	George C. Demmon 6-47	Melvin Brooks	Alfred L. Wanger A	T. D. Kilkenny E	L. Jacobson	Earl Dierking
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)							
Whittier	16	John M. Kemmerer 4-48	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	M. R. Bowen E	A. B. Alford	O. C. Smith
COLORADO—8							
Boulder*	13	Frank W. Thurman 1-48	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham F	Geo. R. Hubbard	Emil A. Johnson	Arthur F. Masters
Colorado Springs*	37	Martin Drake †	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	Frank O. Ray E	Charles E. VanNattan	I. B. Bruce
Denver	322	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-47	Paul F. Perske	W. H. McNichols A	Edward A. Smith E	Allie Feldman	August Hanebuth
Fort Collins*	12	W. M. Bevington 4-48	Miles F. House	J. Howell F	S. Warren Riddell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	12	Porter Carson P5-47	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson K	Carl M. Bennett	Charles L. Downing	Joe W. Keith
Greeley	16	Lacy L. Wilkinson 1-48	William A. Hamnett	John W. Read T	W. E. Hollenback	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo	52	B. L. Beaty P 1-48	Mary E. Weaver	B. L. Beaty	A. Ladd, Jr.	J. J. Fitzpatrick	J. Arthur Grady
Trinidad	13	Frank W. Jones 1-48	James Ingles	James Ingles K	Harmon H. Kellum E	Con Nolan	W. J. Schramm
CONNECTICUT—24							
Ansonia	19	Thomas Nelligan 1-49	Paul E. Schumacher	J. Bliss Davenport T	Thomas F. Pratt	Alfred Tanner	John J. Mahoney
Bridgeport	147	Jasper McLevy 11-47	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C†	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	John Lyddy
Bristol	30	Daniel Davis 11-47	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley
Danbury	22	William J. Hannan	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	George Gildea	John H. McNamara	George Schoen
Derby	10	Cornelius F. Caldwell	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	John Benanto	Charles Stankye	Thomas Van Etten
East Hartford t	19	Ed. B. Stevens P10-47	William E. Hines	Wm. R. O'Brien T	Eugene B. Sullivan	John J. Armstrong	Timothy J. Kelleher
Hartford	166	Edward N. Allen 1-48	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Robert J. Ross E	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Meriden	39	Francis R. Danaher 1-48	Ruth E. Payne	Frederick K. Weisner C	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael J. Carroll
Middletown	26	Emilio Q. Daddario 10-48	Edward P. Wysocki	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklyn Dunn	Charles A. Anderson
Naugatuck	15	Leo J. Brophy 4-47	Charles F. Daly	Charles F. Daly K	Charles D. Curtis E	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gormley
New Britain	69	Henry J. Gwiazda 4-48	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	George Mollurn E	William J. Noble	William C. Hart
New Haven	161	Wm. C. Celentano	George J. Grady	Cecil J. Marlowe C	Michael McGovern	Paul P. Heinz	Henry P. Clark
New London*	30	Fred Benvenuti 10-47	Henry L. McGuire	H. Huntley F	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas L. Shipman	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	40	Edward J. Kelley 10-47	Edwin T. Chariott	Stephen Dokus C	George C. Stout E	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney
Norwich	24	James J. Mullins	Eli Cramer	Alexander Jordan T	Edward C. Gleason	Joseph Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy
Shelton	11	Charles Glover 1-49	J. Sterling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T	Vincent B. Clarke E	Frank Cramer	William S. Donovan
Stamford	48	Charles E. Moore	Neilson D. Dale	Neilson D. Dale F	Salvatore Catino	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*	23	Peter J. Ring, Jr. C 10-47	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols
Torrington	27	Wm. Kilmartin 11-47	Alexander G. Constable	Edwin Dowd T	William F. Nierintz E	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade
Wallingford	11	Fred C. Ulbrich 1-48	G. Harrington	L. F. Kane T	John Nolan	John Czine	Clarence D. Lane
Waterbury	99	John S. Monagan 1-48	Joseph Shea	Cornelius F. Maloney C	Charles Root E	Martin J. Campion	Wm. J. Roach

West Hartford t*...	34	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	Harry H. Barton C	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelley	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t......	30	Elmer E. Scranton C	Franklin Lum	George C. Warner T	John F. Lynch E	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle
Willimantic........	12	Andrew J. Carey 1-48	Arthur L. Clark	Arthur L. Clark T	John Collins E	Amos E. Barber	Grant Bombria

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington........	113	Joseph S. Wilson 6-47	Homer C. Simmons	A. Abrahams T	Harry L. Maier E	George T. Morgan	Frank J. Mahoney

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington........	663	John Russell Young P	G. M. Thornett S	A. R. Pilkerton A	Gordon R. Young E	Clement Murphy	Harvey Callahan

FLORIDA—20

Clearwater*........	10	J. O. Houze 1-49	Frank Cooley	Frank Cooley A	Lee McMullen S	Peter Treola	J. J. Elliott
Daytona Beach*...	23	E. L. Padgett 1-49	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt	Mrs. Rhea B. Mordt K	J. L. Smith S	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson
Fort Lauderdale*...	18	H. C. Holden 11-47	S. H. Marshall	J. H. Philpott M	E. Patterson E	C. W. King	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers........	11	Ralph E. Kurtz 4-49	Charles E. Chandler	Charles E. Chandler T	Fred M. Lowdermilk	W. R. Anderson	J. Douglas Bartleson
Gainesville*........	14	C. S. Brooking 9-47	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill	R. T. Cunningham E	E. F. Beville	W. D. Joiner
Jacksonville........	173	C. Frank Whitehead 1949	W. C. Almand R	John E. Pace A	Thomas C. Imeson	G. E. Hare	A. J. Roberts
Key West*........	13	Wm. Demeritt 11-49	Roy Hamlin	Charles R. Roberts A	Robert H. Dopp E	Leroy Torres	
Lakeland*........	22	George Tolson	L. Pressgrove	L. Pressgrove C	F. E. Wilson E†	V. T. Rinehart	Roy V. Huchingson
Miami*...........	172	Perrine Palmer, Jr. 5-47	F. L. Correll	G. Shaw F	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	Frank Mitchell
Miami Beach*.....	28	Herbert A. Frink 6-47	C. W. Tomlinson	D. J. Cleary N	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	A. W. Simpson
Orlando...........	37	William Beardall	Ed McDowell	W. C. Lanier C	A. B. Herndon E	Maxie G. Bennett	Roy Larson
Panama City*.....	12	J. R. Asbell 3-48	Harry Harris	Harry Harris K	C. E. Peterson E †	Alfred L. Norris	G. W. McCall
Pensacola*........	37	Walter E. Wicke 6-47	J. E. Frenkel	J. Frenkel C	O. J. Semmes, Jr. E	Claude Wright	William O'Connell
St. Augustine*.....	12	Frank Harrold	Pauline Boyt A	P. Boyt A	Gerald M. Ponton E	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*.....	61	George S. Patterson 7-47	Mrs. Jennie Cook	Ralph E. Henry F	Stanley Pinel	Claude Nesbit	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*..........	10	H. James Gut	H. N. Sayer M	H. N. Sayer M	Ralph Lubinski E	M. N. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*..........	11	J. Douglas Arnest	J. E. Richards	L. Ashby F	J. E. Evans	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner
Tallahassee*.......	16	Fred Winterle 2-47	George C. White	George C. White T	M. N. Yancey M	Earl Levy	W. L. Prater
Tampa............	108	Curtis Hixon 11-47	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	R. VanCamp E	R. A. Starling	J. L. Eddings
W. Palm Beach*...	34	W. H. Hitt	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M	D. A. Hanlon	A. P. Sadler	Jack A. Thompson

GEORGIA—19

Albany*...........	19	W. B. Haley 1-48	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. J. Dean E	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore
Athens............	21	R. L. McWhorter	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith T	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood
Atlanta...........	302	W. B. Hartsfield	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby
Augusta...........	66	W. D. Page	T. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	E. E. Pund	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson
Brunswick*........	15	J. H. Hopkins 12-48	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford K	Phil D. Jory	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
Columbus*........	53	Walter Richards 1-48	H. G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry
Dalton............	10	H. L. Trammell	Guy W. Keister	G. C. Cline T	P. Mitchell S	B. W. Vaughn	W. H. Souther
Decatur*..........	17	S. Threadgill C 1-48	Mrs. M. H. Christian	A. F. Newman M	B. F. Colmer E	J. D. Peek	J. B. Walker †
East Point.........	12	J. H. Blair 1-49	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	George H. Sparks E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville*.......	10	Geo. Moore 1-48	John Weldon Smith	John Weldon Smith	H. L. Dooley M†	R. Edwin Spence	H. Guy Cooper
Griffin*...........	13	W. E. H. Searcy III C 1-48	J. S. Langford M	J. Langford M	J. H. Hamilton E	S. E. Simonton	Joe Burson
La Grange.........	22	R. S. O'Neal 1-48	C. H. Day T	Alton Daniel F	Frank Dickinson	D. H. Hunter	J. E. Mathews
Mācon............	58	Charles L. Bowden 11-47	Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	Ben C. Smith	Guy L. Mosely	Robert L. Miller†
Moultrie*.........	10	Vernon Brabham 10-47	P. J. Doster	P. Doster K	F. B. Ahouse E	J. L. Rhodes	J. F. Addison
Rome*............	26	John E. Yarbrough C 1-49	F. L. Sammons S	F. Sammons S	E. R. Harris	W. T. McKinney	H. W. Quarles
Savannah..........	96	John Kennedy 1-49	A. Greenfield	Wm. Wise C.	James H. Fisher	J. L. Eady	James Rogers

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Thomasville* 13	W. J. Powell 1-48	C. C. Pittman	P. M. Davenport T	C. E. Layton M	John Porter	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta 16	Frank D. Rose	A. S. Myddleton	J. Mathis	Charles A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	H. M. Passmore
Waycross* 17	W. H. Hopkins 1-48	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	E. F. Ledford E	H. C. Thackston	J. G. DeLoach
IDAHO—7						
Boise 26	W. Whillock 5-47	Fred R. Bagley	D. F. Banks T	J. F. McBirney E	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin
Coeur d'Alene 10	A. M. Rosenlund 5-47	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	Clarence Courtney S	Wallace Swofford	Arnold C. Engen
Idaho Falls 15	E. W. Fanning 5-49	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson
Lewiston 11	Leo J. Morgan 7-47	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	William P. Hughes E	D. Richard Gill	Frank H. Jacobs
Nampa 12	S. G. Honstead 5-47	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	John H. Griffiths E	L. T. Lessinger	J. R. McCarthy
Pocatello 18	C. D. Moore 5-47	B. D. Reese	B. D. Reese T	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls 12	Bert A. Sweet	C. Leiser	K. Shook F	J. E. Hayes E	J. S. Gibb	Howard W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—59						
Alton 31	H. F. Wadlow	Earl Linkogle	R. Morrow C	M. F. Whitten E	J. J. Lewis	C. Barkley
Aurora 47	Andrew J. Carter 4-48	John P. Thill	J. P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred Hess
Belleville 28	Ernst W. Tiemann, Sr. 4-49	Carl Siegel	C. Siegel K	John C. Thompson	Albert Nebgen	Eugene LePere
Berwyn 48	Wm. J. Kriz 4-49	Emil Vacin	V. L. Nemecek	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington 33	Mark B. Hayes	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	J. R. Wilhoit E	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens
Blue Island 17	John M. Hart	Louis F. Schwartz	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Allen G. Kollman	Richard Sorgenfrei
Brookfield 11	Carl Hayford 4-49	Anthony Strobl	Floyd Lee C	John W. Krause	F. B. McDowell, Jr.	
Cairo 14	Egbert A. Smith	Robert A. Hatcher	Hugh S. Hilboldt F	Mike Egan	J. W. Mason	Edgar F. Ryan
Calumet City 13	Frank Kaminski 4-49	Steve Maciejewski	Steve Maciejewski K	John Walerowicz	Leo Lessner	Henry Wleklinski
Canton 12	Gus Sandberg	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Tom Harris
Centralia 16	O. W. Wright 5-47	James Maxfield	C. R. Bird F	H. B. Stover E	Herbert Bush	O. T. Bounds
Champaign 23	George J. Babb	John P. Hill	R. E. Zombro F	John T. Kearns E	Roy Alsip	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago 3,397	Martin H. Kennelly	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	J. Prendergast
Chicago Heights 22	Joseph Gannon 5-47	A. Paul Soderman	William E. Lennertz F	W. G. Dudleston	George Mahnke	Philip Howard
Cicero 65	Henry J. Sandusky P	John C. Stoffel	J. Stoffel K	Michael G. Jelinek E	Frank Dusek	Erwin Konovsky
Danville 37	Don H. Wilson 5-47	W. M. Cannady	George H. Jones F	Geo. E. Freeman	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson
Decatur 59	James A. Hedrick 5-47	D. F. Davis	George Albert F	Lyle Kirby	Ira D. Leech	W. Glenn Kerwin
Dixon 11	J. Fred Hofmann	Wayne C. Smith	W. Smith K	Carl H. Newman	Albert Fordyce	Harry Fischer
East Moline 12	B. H. Ryan 5-49	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Emil Ballegeer S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer
East St. Louis 76	John T. Connors	John Tierney	Joseph Ganschinietz F	Ed. Thomas E	Russell Wright	Henry Bishop
Elgin 38	Walter E. Miller	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Frank A. Struckman	Morris Hintt	Joseph Huber
Elmhurst 15	Wm. S. Fellows 4-49	Francis N. Neumann	F. Maier T	Alfred Nelson E	William Hanebuth	G. Kummerow †
Elmwood Park 14	John A. Cullerton 4-49	Harold Hommersand	H. Hommersand T†	Walter Wilson E	Chester Reardon †	Frank Rice
Evanston 65	S. G. Ingraham	E. W. Bell	Thomas F. Airth T	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman
Forest Park 15	Vernon Reich	Adeline Gradowski	Charles W. Meseke F	Charles Lelivelt	Henry H. Lange	Karl F. Hartneck
Freeport 22	Earl E. Miller	George Loveland	Ethel Brewster T	Carl Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg 29	Ralph B. Johnson 4-49	Alfred Nystrom	A. Nystrom K	S. S. Scott	Earl Cratty	Paul Holmes
Granite City 23	C. Moerlien	Albert L. Stevens	Carroll Bright C	C. H. Sheppard E	Louis Grotz Jr.	E. Burnett
Harrisburg 11	Frank P. Parker 5-47	Olive Patterson	H. Edwin Towle F	Ray Johnson	Ray Johnson	Henry A. Devar
Harvey 18	A. E. Turngren	Frank C. Norton	W. E. Powers F	J. Hamilton E	Fred Hoffman	A. F. Roll

Highland Park	14	J. B. Garnett	V. C. Musser	Leo J. Sheridan F	E. Moroney	William Hennig	Rex Andrews
Jacksonville	20	Ernest L. Hoagland 4-49	John R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	E. M. Henderson E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran
Joliet	42	Arthur O. Janke	Arthur R. Blackburn	Emmett McGuire F	Martin Ahlvin E	John O. Nygren	Ernest E. Overbey
Kankakee	22	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-48	Herbert Hess	L. Rivard T	P. J. Schriner	Roy Marquart	Daniel Bergan
Kewanee	17	Fred J. Brown	Edwin F. Peterson	F. A. Dean F	Nick Fischer E	Albert Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange	10	George W. Brooks P 5-49	H. H. Mitchell	H. Mitchell K	B. I. Greenlee	Harry A. Oakes	Harry A. Oakes
LaSalle	13	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	F. S. Studzinski T	Fred Blakely	Richard Heilstedt	Adam Kotowski
Lincoln	13	David Sullivan 5-49	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	Albert L. Heitmann E†	Edgar Smith	M. Downs
Mattoon	16	G. W. Smith 4-49	James L. Warren	E. W. Vollmer F	Harold Bennett	J. C. Weaver	E. Davidson
Maywood	27	Earle K. Broberg 5-49	J. M. Kearns	J. W. Ingram C	William Thomas E	David Smith	William Freeman
Melrose Park	11	A. H. Frenzel P 5-49	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	Peter Tassi	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wiggelsworth
Moline	35	E. H. Sohner 5-49	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	William M. Coopman E	John Polchow	H. Fromme
Mount Vernon	15	Harry L. Bishop	John M. Ayers	M. Williford T	E. LeMay	Paul Partridge	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park	66	Stuart W. Cochran 4-49	James A. Wasson	R. F. Glaesel C	Marshall S. Dutton	William C. Watters	T. Kearin
Ottawa	16	T. Bert Leamy	H. W. Farnsworth	Paul A. Doherty F	Joseph J. Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge	12	Alfred Haake 4-49	L. E. Fleissner	R. Schuettge T	R. Diesness S	Robert Diesness	H. W. Johnson
Pekin	19	J. Norman Shade 5-47	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	A. D. Bailey	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria	105	Carl O. Triebel 5-49	John H. DeWein	E. Mueller C	L. D. Jeffries	Sidney L. Ulrich	V. N. Klarich
Quincy	40	Geo. Meyer, Jr. 5-49	Lawrence Kuhlman	W. Pellman T	William Klinger E	George Simon	Ray Welsh
Rockford	85	C. Henry Bloom 5-49	Elmer O. Strand	E. O. Strand K	Wm. Day E	Wayne E. Swanson	Folke Bengston
Rock Island	43	Melvin McKay 4-49	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	W. J. Gallagher E	Joseph W. Valentine	William J. Wilkens
Springfield	76	Harry Eielson	Mrs. Marie M. Smith	Leigh B. Smith F		T. J. Kelly	Frank Healy
Sterling	11	Wilbur B. Wetzell	T. J. McDonnell	Fred Jones T	John Devine S	L. Nicol	Curtis Bucher
Streator	15	A. E. Dietman	Paul E. Uebler	John F. Lynch T	J. E. Hall	Sam Conner	Ray Eutsey
Urbana	14	George F. Hurd	Bess M. Holmes	Bess Holmes K	Elmer H. Johnson	Charles W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon
Waukegan	34	Frank G. Wallin	Edward R. Holmberg	E. R. Holmberg K	Thomas P. Nelligan E	Walter Hutton	Bart Tyrrell
West Frankfort	12	J. C. Randolph 5-47	George I. Cotter	Joe Upchurch F	Elgin Clark	Alta McGhee	E. B. Ragland
Wilmette*	17	Wm. H. Alexander P 4-49	Nicholas P. Miller	William Robinson T	George E. Leal	R. K. Reardon †	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Wm. Warfield III P	Stella Winslow	B. Johnson F	Robert L. Anderson	Michael J. Dalton	G. C. Bowers

INDIANA—35

Anderson	42	C. D. Rotruck 1-48	Robert Goff	John J. Garrett C	Virgil Lee E	Bradley Stinson	Morris J. Carter
Bedford	13	Paul Lostutter	Mrs. Margaret Johnson	Mrs. M. Johnson T	Frank Bowden S	Ralph Brock	Lowell Simmons
Bloomington	21	Loba Bruner	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher K	M. A. Clark E†	Bernard Glover	John Rawlins
Columbus	12	Carlos S. Folger	E. Ray Gress	E. Gray Gress T	D. Gunder E	Charles E. Miller	Cuba McKay
Connersville	13	C. Schultze 1-48	Wendell W. McFall	W. W. McFall T	James D. Nash E	Howard Kehl	William Traylor
Crawfordsville	11	Thomas L. Cooksey 1-48	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Thomas Cooksey	Elmer Wood	Fred Grimes
East Chicago	55	Frank J. Migas 1-48	Norwood R. Markey	B. Bochnowski C	Joseph Steiner E	Joseph Wilardo	Walter D. Conroy
Elkhart	33	G. Hallett Neale 1-48	Earl S. Sears	H. A. Pribble C	G. W. Akin S	John Williams	Walter Larson
Elwood	11	Elmer Tunis 1-48	Gladys Land	Gladys Land T	William E. Miller	Carl Kantner	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	97	Manson L. Reichert	J. Ervin Taylor	J. F. Ritter C	Matt Foster	Charles H. Sensmeier	W. L. Berry
Fort Wayne	118	Harry W. Baals	Paul L. Gick	Otto H. Adams C	Robert G. Beams	Fred W. Goeglein	Julius Stumpf
Frankfort	14	A. R. Lucas	Mrs. Phil Hufford	Mrs. Phil Hufford T	Gar Kelley S	Ernest Hobbs	Glenn Nickols
Gary	112	Joseph E. Finerty 1-49	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	F. V. Bauldridge C	Glenn S. Smith S		Millard T. Matovina
Goshen	11	Frank S. Ebersole	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson K	Carl Cozzi E	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer
Hammond	70	G. Bertram Smith	James R. Boland	Keller H. Cochran C	Harry Stilley	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson
Huntington	14	Roy Howell 1-48	A. N. Doyle	A. N. Doyle T	James Vernon E	Ernest Greider	Thomas A. Coughlin

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Indianapolis	387	Robert H. Tyndall	Frank J. Noll, Jr.	Roy E. Hickman C	T. R. Jacobi E	Harry H. Fulmer	J. McMurtry
Jeffersonville	11	Samuel Shannon 1-48	William Bayne	William Bayne T	William Goyne	William E. Cox	Gordon Gilmore
Kokomo	34	Charles V. Orr	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton F	Lotus A. Warden E	Edgar Weaver	C. O'Neill
Lafayette	29	George H. DeVault 1-48	Jack R. LeFevre	N. L. Martin C	M. H. Stover S	William F. Koerner	William F. Taylor
La Porte	16	John S. Martin	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	John E. Hupp, Jr. E	E. C. Schultz	James A. Stayton
Logansport	20	Leland L. Smith 1-48	Ed M. Hoyt	William H. Jones C	Chester Zartman E	Joseph L. Graffis	Ova R. Carson
Marion	27	Edward Wert	Robert Custer	Robert Custer K	Denver L. Horner E	Rollie Wilson	L. Lindenmuth
Michigan City	26	Rheinhart C. Fedder	Frank Wentland	Otto Meyer C	A. Kazmucha S	Alfred J. Zoch	Edwin Fedder †
Mishawaka	28	Joe A. Brady	Arthur Shafer	L. Friedman C	James L. Stevens E	Thomas L. Pressler	Niels P. Hanson
Muncie	50	John C. Hampton 1-48	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Harold K. Morrison E		William Vaught
New Albany	25	J. Irvin Streepey	James G. Ferrell	James Ferrell K	A. T. Jackson E	George W. Honen	Ben H. Wolfe
New Castle	17	Sidney E. Baker 1-48	Percy Scott	Percy Scott	Earnest Geuper E	George Van Zant	Don Long
Peru	12	J. O. Miller	Mrs. Marjorie Blue	Mrs. Marjorie Blue T	Irel V. Pence	Carl Ahnert	William Webster
Richmond	35	John R. Britten 1-48	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	S. W. Hodgin E	H. E. Williams	Ellis Duckett
Shelbyville	11	James M. Pierce 1-48	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Clyde R. Yater E	Albert Banschbach	W. Wintin
South Bend	101	F. Kenneth Dempsey 1-48	Mrs. Marie Nelson	M. T. Cummings C	Roy Audrysiak E	Charles DeVleeschower	Harry Everett
Terre Haute	63	Vernon R. McMillan 1-48	Charles C. Broadhurst	C. C. Connelly C	Paul G. Lindeman E	Aubrey Hodgers	Forrest Braden
Vincennes	18	Noble P. Barr	Joe J. Leonard	Joe J. Leonard T	Arthur F. Reinke E	Dewey Shepherd	Sherman Montgomery
Whiting	10	James T. McNamara	Emil Senchak	E. Senchak T	Donald P. Spurrier	Adolph Zweig	Richard Springgate
IOWA—21							
Ames*	13	Clinton Adams 4-48	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	E. P. Morris
Boone	12	F. W. Ganoe 4-49	R. A. Muench	R. Muench K	George A. Nelson E	E. G. Kolb	L. C. Paulsen
Burlington	26	Verle McBride 4-48	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Harry A. Vollmer E	R. P. Collatt	Hurley Eland
Cedar Rapids	62	F. K. Hahn	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	D. L. Williams	E. P. Kohout	Thomas J. Condon
Clinton	26	John Carlsen 4-48	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold F. Nelson	Herman Thomsen
Council Bluffs	41	Phil Minner 4-48	J. Ed. Anderson	Nels Hansen	Forest Grover	Waldo Merrill	L. S. Murray
Davenport	66	A. R. Kroppach	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Ralph C. Graham	Carl Riecke †	Reed R. Phillips
Des Moines	160	John MacVicar	Arthur Johnson	T. Harry Vicker F	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	
Dubuque*	44	George R. Murphy 4-48	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	L. O. Temple E	P. H. Kirch	J. H. Strub
Fort Dodge	23	J. M. Poole 3-49	Robert H. Clelland	W. E. Johnston F	C. B. Pilcher	R. H. Grant	E. W. Maricle
Fort Madison	14	Thomas W. Tipton 3-49	Louie F. Albers	L. F. Albers K	Russell J. Lewis E	Isaac Hutchison	Roy Cross
Iowa City	17	Preston Kaser 4-49	George J. Dohrer	E. B. Raymond T	F. E. Gartzke E	J. J. Clark	O. A. White
Keokuk	15	John Bierman 4-48	Carl L. Mundy	W. Logan T	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	Louie Atkins
Marshalltown	19	Donald E. Taylor 3-49	Anne McMahon	George Brown T	C. J. Anderson E	H. F. Hemphill	Finley Turner
Mason City	27	H. E. Bruce 4-49	Pearl B. Kellogg	F. DeSart A	Waldo W. Wegner E	James Kelley	Harold E. Wolfe
Muscatine	18	H. E. Ferguson 3-48	Mrs. Florence Mason R	F. Mason K	Jess Benedict S	Harold D. Bierman	M. Taylor
Newton	10	A. M. Miller	H. J. Lammers	H. J. Lammers K	J. G. McFadden E	William Lottimer	L. McCall
Oskaloosa	11	John L. Burress 3-49	Laura H. Spooner	E. L. Butler T	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
Ottumwa	32	David A. Nevin	Frank Gibbons	Basil Fry F	John Maring	Harry Criswell	Charles F. Kapp
Sioux City	82	Forrest M. Olson	C. A. Norrbom	Gordon Hollar		Charles B. Kuhl	Thomas Farley
Waterloo	52	Knapp Matthews 4-48	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente A	Alfred B. Cook E	Ray Tiller	Harry Krieg

KANSAS—20

Arkansas City*	13	Geo. W. Wylie 4-47	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Wayne Lambert E	Harry McCollough	Walter Gray
Atchison*	13	Clarence Blanke 4-49	Lisle R. Noble	R. L. Noble K	Earl Hellener E	Joseph E. Dolecek	C. H. Lyman
Chanute	10	John Hargrave	Ross Cooper	David McCune F	R. B. Reeves E	Bill Brennan	Ralph Rhodes
Coffeyville	17	J. D. Byers 4-47	Lois Saunders	Nettie Turley F	J. D. Duckworth E	W. B. Livingston	I. Pasley
El Dorado*	10	W. R. Smith 4-51	F. E. Brooks	F. E. Brooks K	Lin Martindale E	Donald J. Rayburn	P. Frederiksen
Emporia*	13	C. V. Morris 4-50	Fred L. Nevins	Fred L. Nevins K	R. W. Cunningham E	Charles Stinson	B. Duncan
Fort Scott	11	C. F. Brown	Christena Luffel	Garland M. Atkins F	O. F. Miller	Sam E. Ayers	Richard Musgrave
Hutchinson*	30	Albert Bell 4-47	F. C. Smith	Harry Tidd F	A. R. Campbell E	W. H. Hazell	R. Hensley
Independence*	12	C. O. Braden 4-47	G. H. Krienhagen	G. Krienhagen K	Geo. M. March M	Roy Pitts	W. F. Troutman
Kansas City	121	Clark E. Tucker	Howard Payne	Edward W. Becker F	Francis W. Blake	Olander Lind	Will Johns
Lawrence	14	G. B. Russell	Harold C. Fisher	E. E. Alexander T	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	C. A. Bliesner
Leavenworth	19	F. E. Washburn 4-49	J. C. Walker	Carl Sill F	A. Maduska E	Harry Conlin	Roy Murray
Manhattan	12	Ross E. Busenbark 5-49	A. L. Hjort	A. L. Hjort K	D. C. Wesche E	C. L. Morris	Clint Bolte
Newton*	11	Daisy Spencer	Allison Schroeder	A. Schroeder K	Frank Beeson E	Ed. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman
Ottawa	10	J. R. Cheney 4-50	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	K. E. Andrews	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock
Parsons	14	Vernon Axton 4-49	Dale M. Raymond	E. Powers F	Charles L. Smay E	E. Glenn Parsons	L. E. Witty
Pittsburg	18	Joe Gutteridge 4-49	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	C. M. Cooper E	W. C. Campbell	Thomas M. Stowers
Salina*	21	Lloyd Price	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker F	Harold Harper E	Joe E. Travis	Lewis Day †
Topeka	68	Frank J. Warren 4-51	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	W. A. Lawson	William E. Cawker	Ernest W. Kaul
Wichita*	115	Frank Coleman	C. C. Ellis	M. P. Jones F	E. N. Smith	C. W. Brown	G. W. Shepherd

KENTUCKY—13

Ashland	30	C. R. Levi	W. W. Hankes	R. R. Peebles A	H. A. Jepson	Burris Hensley	Charles Howard
Bowling Green	15	Gaston W. Cole	H. B. Webb	N. O. Gillespie T	D. A. Lawson E	Brett Basham	R. E. Monahan
Covington*	62	R. Culbertsen 1-48	George Vieth	Martin Holman C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Salyers	Alfred Schild
Fort Thomas	11	L. L. Ross 1-50	Gloria Diesel	D. W. Snyder T	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
Frankfort	11	Arthur C. Jones 1-50	Marcella Lynch †	E. B. Rodman T	B. C. Collis E	Robert White	Guy C. Wainscott
Henderson	13	Robert Posey 1-50	Phil J. Thomy	Oscar Baskett T	John A. Hart	Letcher Martin	Leon Beckham
Hopkinsville	12	F. Ernest Lackey 1-50	Mrs. Hattie C. Wood	Clyde H. Vinson F	Sylvester Reese	J. W. East	J. Ed Greenfield
Lexington*	49	R. Mack Oldham 1-48	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	M. J. McGruder E	Louis A. Travis	Austin Price
Louisville	319	E. Leland Taylor 1-50	Harry D. Daub	Edward H. Dieruf F	James B. Wilson	John Krusenklaus	Carl Heustis
Middlesborough	12	W. K. Evans 1-49	P. Costanzo Jr.	I. M. Slusher F	John Bursh	R. M. Knipp	Charles Minton
Newport*	31	Oscar Hesch, Jr. 1-48	F. McLane	Robert Puff F	A. H. Root	Edward T. Miles	George Gugel
Owensboro	30	Glenn Lovern 1-50	E. J. Rhodes	Percy Beard F	Edward Akin	Ben Cummings	Vern Bidwell
Paducah*	34	Wayne C. Seaton 1-48	Sarah Thurman	H. Collins T	Thomas A. Bradley E	F. W. Gholson	Lester Block

LOUISIANA—10

Alexandria	27	J. A. Blackman	Hal T. Dulany	W. A. McLean F	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray
Baton Rouge	35	Powers Higginbotham 1-49	George Brogdon	Louis J. Ricaud F	Pinkey Jennings	Robert Bogan	Fred C. Parker, Jr.
Bogalusa	15	C. Siegelin	K. I. Bean	Jesse Cutrer, Jr. F	B. C. Sones E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee
Gretna	11	Charles F. Gelbke 6-49	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Ruben Hock	B. Miller
Lafayette	19	Claude C. Colomb 5-48	Curtis Rodemacher	P. J. LeBlanc F	Dalton L. Reid E	A. F. Broussard	George J. Breaux
Lake Charles	21	Tom C. Price	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	J. D. Davis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	28	H. H. Benoit	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. I. Neel	H. E. Roberts†	B. L. Brantley
New Iberia	14	P. Armand Viator 6-48	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	John Rochel E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	495	Robert S. Maestri	George S. Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Joseph P. Skelly	F. P. Rivarde	George Reyer
Shreveport	98	Clyde E. Fant		John McW. Ford F	H. Lane Mitchell	Floyd Kendrick	Edward Huckaboy

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MAINE—10							
Auburn*	20	John Marshall 10-47	Leon Cole	B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Ralph Harnden	Alton Savage
Augusta	19	Chas. Nelson 1-49	John J. Ryan A	A. Lacasse T	Waldo Hill E	William Haskell	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	30	H. Knowlton C 1-48	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	Daniel L. McClay	Herbert P. Constantine	Edward M. Short
Bath	10	D. Tardiff 3-47	H. E. Ring	Donald D. Young T	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Percy W. Kingsburg
Biddeford	20	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	A. E. Pare
Lewiston	39	Alton A. Lessard	Lucien Lebel	Julian Deshaies A	Edgar St. Hilaire	Zephirin F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson
Portland*	74	Helen C. Frost C	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	George H. May E	Oliver Sanborn	John F. Newell
South Portland*	16		J. Harold Webster M	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.
Waterville	17	H. C. Marden 1-48	Charles N. Nawfel	James Glover T	Harry E. Green E	Ralph Gilman	Alfred Poirier
Westbrook	11	E. Porell 1-48	Mrs. V. Seavey	Rbt. Robinson T	Arthur Bragdon E	Cecil McAloney	Hormidas Aube
MARYLAND—7							
Annapolis	13	William U. McCready 7-49	Katherine Linthicum	G. Turner Quaid T	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry
Baltimore	859	T. R. McKeldin 5-47	None	Howard E. Crook C	Nathan L. Smith	Howard Travers	Hamilton R. Atkinson
Cambridge	10	Dorsey E. Davis 7-48	G. L. Dail	Granville Hooper F	G. H. McWilliams	Osvrey Pritchett	G. W. Price
Cumberland	39	Thomas S. Post	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Ralph L. Rizer E	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman
Frederick	16	Lloyd Culler	J. Fisenhauer	Aubrey A. Nicodemus T	William R. Walter E	None	Fred M. Straley
Hagerstown	32	Richard H. Sweeney 4-48	Elden Kerney	G. Slaybaugh A	C. W. Stump, Jr. E		
Salisbury	13	E. R. White Jr. 6-50	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T	Clarke Gardner E	Walter B. Disharoon	James Taylor
MASSACHUSETTS—78							
Adams t.	13	John S. Wilk C	I. Audrey Louison	H. Blanchette, Jr. T	Alex J. Strzepek S	Martin J. Degen	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t.	11	Maurice Pare C	Albert M. Grant	A. Grant N	Frederick W. Merrill S	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman
Andover t.	11	Roy Hardy C	George Winslow	G. Napier A	Edward Lawson	Edward Buchan	George A. Dane
Arlington t.	40	J. Peterson C 3-47	Earl A. Ryder	J. Wilbert Anderson T	Edward O'Brien	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock
Athol t.	11	John Barker C	Walter E. Farnum	William Wheeler A	Frank H. Nelson	Ernest L. Smith	William J. Callahan †
Attleboro	22	Francis J. O'Neil	Kenneth F. Blandin	William Marshall T	Robert W. Mawney	Joseph Mowry †	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t.	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-48	Charles B. Wiggin	Francis J. Lally T	Joseph W. Kales E	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd
Beverly	26	Daniel E. McLean	Bennett E. Merry	Louise Linehan A	Albert H. Richardson E	Fred Wittenhagen †	Edward Aucone †
Boston	771	James M. Curley 1-50	John B. Hynes	Charles J. Fox A	Robert P. Curley	Russel S. Codman, Jr.	Thomas Sullivan
Braintree t.	16	Henry D. Higgins C		John W. Harding T	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	Edward Cahiel
Brockton	62	Joseph H. Downey 1-48	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Harold S. Crocker E	L. F. Lynch †	Oscar A. Johnson
Brookline t.	50	Wm. Hickey C 3-48	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Walter A. Devine E	Thomas F. J. Malloy	James W. Tonra
Cambridge*	111	John D. Lynch 1-48	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	Wm. R. McMenimen	John Collins †	John R. King
Chelsea	41	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-48	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	James A. O'Brien	Charles A. Voke	Charles M. Finn
Chicopee	42	Edward O. Bourbeau 1-48	Arthur A. Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchotte A	Thomas A. Robinson E	Ernest LaFlamme	Francis A. Linehan
Clinton t.	12		Thomas F. Fallon	H. Child N		William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t.	14	J. E. Morse, Jr. C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell
Dedham t.	16	John Smith C	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Ganor T	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill
Easthampton t.	10	George A. Picard C	Frank Jarick	Nora Connery T	William Lawler E	Robert Ulm	Frank Skrzyniarz
Everett	47	Frank E. Lewis 1-48	John M. Carroll	A. MacKinnon A	Joseph W. Holmes E	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan
Fairhaven t.	11	Walter Silveira 2-49	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff

Fall River	115	Wm. P. Grant 1-48	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Edward C. McMahon
Fitchburg	42	Alfred Woollacott 1-48	D. H. McLean	James B. Perault A	Joseph M. Peirce	Alfred Woollacott †	A. Woollacott †
Framingham t.	23	Wm. Kianey C 3-48	William Walsh	G. Sullivan N	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevett	E. McCarthy
Gardner	20	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-48	Sarah Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Eugene J. Teir E	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc
Gloucester	24	Weston U. Friend	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	Paul Polisson E	Homer R. Marchant	W. S. Ellis
Greenfield t.	16	Authur Gleason C 3-48	Wm. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond E	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell
Haverhill	47	Albert W. Glynn 1-48	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Piere A	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch
Holyoke	54	Henry J. Toepfert	John F. Sheehan	Joseph E. Lucey T	Stewart R. Allyn	John Rohan	David F. Allyn
Lawrence	84	James P. Meehan 1-48	Gordon Gaffney	James Meehan F	John W. McCarthy	Edward Retelle	Martin O'Sullivan
Leominster	22	Mathias LaPierre 1-48	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw N	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith
Lexington t.	13		James J. Carroll	J. Carroll K	Joseph DeFoe	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	101	Leo Roy	Wm. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Stephen Kearney E	Charles Stackpole	Michael H. Winn
Lynn	98	Albert Cole 1-48	Albert L. Flynn	George Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John Healey †
Malden	58	John D. McCarthy 1-48	John E. Lukey	C. A. McAuliffe C	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Richard N. Berry	William F. Sheridan
Marblehead t.	11	Richard H. Rockett C	William Bragdon	Clarence Chapman N	R. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. Bradish
Marlborough	15	Carlton W. Allen 1-48	Francis J. Bertrand	F. D. Walker A	J. F. Granger S	Samuel Daoust	Ira Joubert
Medford	63	Walter E. Lawrence 1-48	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold J. Nicholson E	John E. P. Plante†	William J. McLaughlin
Melrose	25	Carl A. Raymond 1-48	Raymond H. Greenlaw	S. Homer Buttrick T	Glenn S. Weeks	Sidney C. Field	G. MacWilliams †
Methuen t.	22	Elliott Vose C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	Thomas Mahoney E	Benjamin Bean	Cyril Feugill
Milford t.	15	Adam Diorio C	Catherine L. Coyne	B. Clancey T	J. Frank Cahill S	John Adams	John J. Moloney
Milton t.	19	Daniel E. Duggan C	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim N	Forrest J. Maynard E	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields
Natick t.	14	John E. Logan C	James H. Fleming	W. Levitt T	Benjamin Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans
Needham t.	12	R. H. Gray C	Marion Petterson	Arnold Mackintosh T	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	110	Arthur N. Harriman	Charles W. Deasy	William Freitas T	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	John W. Davies
Newburyport	14	John M. Kelleher 1-48	Mrs. Vera Kelley	C. Houghton T	James H. Ronan	C. Frank Creeden	James E. Sullivan
Newton	70	Paul M. Goddard 1-48	Frank M. Grant	C. Colby T	Willard Pratt E	John L. Keating	Nicholas Veduccio
North Adams	22	James Bowes 1-49	Albert L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	James E. Lilly	John E. Saulnier	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t.	10	Lester Welch C	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	25	E. L. Olander	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	John Keefe E	Charles Dalton †	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t.	10	George L. Searles C	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	L. Rollins N	D. C. Duggan, Jr.	Philip B. Walker	J. Albert Cullen
Norwood t*	15		Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Albert W. Thompson	Alonzo N. Earle	Thomas Lydon
Peabody	22	Leo McGrath 1-48	John Desmond	Daniel J. Conroy A	Frank J. McCarthy E	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy
Pittsfield	50	James Fallon 1-48	John J. Fitzgerald	H. Edward Hayn T	Canfield S. Dickie	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan
Plymouth t.	13	Herbert H. Lanman C 3-48	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Edward Chase E	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn
Quincy	76	Charles A. Ross	Hattiemay Thomas	J. Shaughnessy T	James Donovan	Robert Fenby †	John J. Avery
Reading t.	11	Kenneth C. Latham C	Guy Ellison	B. Stewart N	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Thomas E. Wall
Revere	34	Raymond E. Carey 1-48	Joseph McChristal	Ed. O'Toole A	John O'Brien S†	Thomas McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe
Salem	41	Edward A. Coffey 1-48	Augustine J. Toomey	H. M. Perkins A	Frank P. Morse E	Arthur L. Flynn	John C. Harkins
Saugus t.	15	Wm. Oliver C	Viola G. Wilson	C. Chapman N †	Charles DeFronzo	George B. Drew	John T. Stuart
Somerville	102	G. Edward Bradley 1-48	Norman E. Corwin	F. MacDonald A	John F. Kennedy	John C. McNally	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t.	17	Leo M. Cournoyer	Clarinthe P. Boyer	J. E. Desrosier N	Henry Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault
Springfield	150	Daniel Brunton 1-48	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Benjamin H. Grout S	Thomas Wrenn †	Raymond Gallagher
Stoneham t.	11	Fred A. Schneider	Winthrop A. McCarthy	George H. Holden T	Albert E. Casey S	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson
Swampscott t.	11	Robert Byrne C	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams N	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	37	Peter Gay 1-48	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	William O'Donnell E	Edward F. Gorey	Henry L. Foley
Wakefield t.	16		Charles F. Young	John I. Preston T	Robert B. MacKenna S	Clifford Jacobs	John G. Gates
Waltham	40	John F. Devaen	William J. Lanagan	H. Cutter T	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna
Watertown t.	35	John O'Hearn	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross A	Otis D. Allen E	William C. McElroy	James Igoe
Webster t.	13	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante N	John R. Kleindienst E	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wellesley t. 15	Herbert R. Gleason C 3-48	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Philip A. Plaisted E	Thomas A. Slaman	R. P. MacBey
W. Springfield t. . . . 17	Henry S. Johnston C	V. Allen	F. P. Bagg N	Harry W. Steele E	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Westfield. 19	Arthur B. Long 1-48	Harold Whittemore	Richard P. McCarthy T	Francis Martin		Allen H. Smith
Weymouth t. 24	Joseph Fern C	C. Boyle	Emerson R. Dizer	Thomas J. Kelly S	Timothy G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler
Winchester t. 15		Mabel W. Stinson	Donald Heath T	Parker Holbrook E	James Callhan	William H. Rogers
Winthrop t. 17		Joseph F. O'Hern	George W. Downie T	C. Howard E	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret
Woburn. 20	William E. Kane 1-48	M. G. Kane	Hugh Gilgun A	James H. Kelley	M. J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley
Worcester. 194	Chas. F. Jeff Sullivan 1-48	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Henry A. Allen A	Herbert Green	Wm. M. Carroll †	Thomas F. Foley
MICHIGAN—43						
Adrian. 14		E. A. Ballenberger	Eugene P. Lake T	Fremon Ansted	Louis F. Germond	L. F. Germond
Alpena*. 13	Herbert A. Kurrasch 4-51	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Donald Oakes M	F. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor. 30	William E. Brown, Jr. 4-49	Fred C. Perry	Fred Perry K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin Zahn	Casper Enkemann
Battle Creek. 43	William V. Bailey 4-49	Joseph M. Boos	H. Steinbacher F	N. G. Damoose E	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun
Bay City*. 48	M. Raleigh Rabedioux 4-49	James H. Gates	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	Thos. Giuli	Joseph L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*. . . . 17	Leon P. Gideon 4-47	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	H. H. Crow M	Ray Hall	Alvin Boyd
Birmingham*. 11	M. Mallender 4-47	Irene E. Hanley	Russell T. Berger T	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett
Dearborn. 64	Orville L. Hubbard 1-48	Myron A. Stevens	James Hughes C	Frank B. Swapka	Stanley Herzig	Erving Nielsen
Detroit. 1,623	Edward J. Jeffries 1-48	Thomas D. Leadbetter	H. Marson C	Glenn C. Richards	Glenn C. Richards	J. Ballenger
Ecorse. 13	Wm. Voisine 11-47	Don H. Beckman	C. Curtiss C	Leland R. Gare E	Albert M. Jaeger	C. Miller
Escanaba*. 15	Marvin Coon 4-50	Carl E. Anderson	A. Aronson M†	Loren W. Jenkins	Jerry Jerow	Michael F. Ettenhofer
Ferndale*. 23	Carl W. Forsythe 4-49	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. Laking T	Charles Knechtel	Norman C. Pritchard	Roy A. Butcher
Flint*. 152	E. Viall 11-48	Albert Hull	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Theodore Moss † E	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars
Grand Rapids*. 164	George W. Welsh	Jacob Van Wingen	E. Stevens F	Charles W. Darling	Frank H. Burns	Albert Scheiern
Grosse Pte. Park*. . 13	Howard Parshall P3-48	William Stamman	William Johnson C	E. B. Lane M	Edward Rector	Arthur Lourvers
Hamtramck. 50	Stephen S. Skrzycki 4-48	Albert J. Zak	W. A. Bednarski T	George Banish	John Griffin	J. Wojciszak
Highland Park. 51	Norman J. Patterson	Thomas E. Shawcross	Mrs. Lilias F. Evans C	Lawrence C. Whitsit	Frank Ford	J. Hoffman
Holland. 15		Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson K	Abe Nauta	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Iron Mountain. 11	Erminio Raffin 4-49	Harold C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela N	H. T. McNeely E	M. J. Scolatti	Gust Hassell
Ironwood*. 13	Walter F. Olson 4-49	Leo Andriansen	Leo Andriansen K	Joseph Oberto	Ed. Lacitola	Thomas McRae
Jackson*. 50	Edward E. Behan 1-48	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder K	Ray Fry E	Harold Crawford	Harry H. Bailes
Kalamazoo*. 54	Henry Ford, Jr. 11-47	Mrs. Marie Filarski	M. J. Schippers A	Harold L. Andrus E	J. Frank Van Atta	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing. 79	Ralph W. Crego	Bertha Ray	Robert Sanderson C	Glen P. Manz E	Hugh F. Fisher	John Early
Lincoln Park. 15	Russell V. White 4-49	John M. O'Connor	L. M. Bailey C	Clyde Johnston	Orie Hand	Floyd Crichton
Marquette*. 16	James J. Beckman 1-49	Robert DeRoche	William M. Miller A	James A. Clulo	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee. 10	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-48	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	George G. Brissette E	William F. Sporrer	J. Kellner
Midland. 10	Karl Robertson 11-48	Anna Coons	Weyant Pangborn F	Merrill V. Hunter E	Earl Engwis	R. Rogers
Monroe. 18	Lloyd W. Clime 1-48	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fischer T	Arthur J. Jennings M	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mt. Clemens. 14	Albert A. Wagner 5-47	Joseph H. Matthews	G. Dankers T	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton DuBoy	Arthur I. Rosso
Muskegon*. 48	Arthur J. Bolt 1-49	R. F. Cooper	F. A. Backstrom A	Francis Smith S	Elmer J. Bandgren	Harold V. Mehl
Muskegon Heights*. 16	Frank P. Rockenbach 4-49	Roy J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph T. Wilson S	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby
Niles. 11	Jerome Wood 4-48	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	Roy Robinson	Harold Dick	L. O. Bates
Owosso. 14	Kenneth Crawford 4-50	G. A. Van Epps	J. Ellis	W. H. Bennett	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*. 67	Arthur J. Law	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes

Port Huron*	33	Frank O. Staiger 4-49	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Leonard G. Howell M	George W. Hisscock	Thomas J. Davidson
River Rouge	17	M. Warren Duncan 4-49	Raymond J. Peters	L. Goniea T	August Philippart	Philip Goniea	Thomas Verellen
Royal Oak*	25	William Hayward 1-48	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	83	H. Stenglein 4-49	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	George H. McNicoll
St. Clair Shores	10	A. Lingemann P 1-49	Walter Pratt	John Stevens F	Claude Postiff E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine
Sault Ste. Marie*	16	Maurice E. Hunt	Richard R. Reinhart	S. M. Stephenson A	Henry Sherman M	F. F. Trombley	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	14	Hugh J. Johnston 4-48	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T	J. A. Rowley E	Roy Green	Charles Woodrow
Wyandotte	31	Louis Brohl Sr.	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	F. W. Liddle E	Gustave Anselm	Martin Lilienthal
Ypsilanti*	12	Ross K. Bower 4-47	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	T. Fred Older E	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch

MINNESOTA—15

Albert Lea*	12	L. H. Ostrander	I. Dudley	Olaf Lee F	W. B. Webb	Joseph J. Spark	Theo Lifeson
Austin	18	T. B. Rockne	J. H. Weiland	J. Weiland K	G. L. Brown E	John Tobar	Maynard Pratt
Brainerd	12	Levi Johnson 5-47	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	R. T. Campbell E	George Lucas	Thomas Templeton
Duluth	101	George Johnson 4-49	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	Innis W. Ward	C. D. Goldsmith	O. F. Brewer
Faribault	15	Hilary Walsh 4-47	T. A. Mealia R	H. Behlke	F. W. McKellip E	Marvin Morgan	Fred Heath
Fergus Falls	11	Paul J. Stender	Iver Mickelson	E. Peterson T	Paul Phillips E †	Dan C. Ness	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald Thomas P	J. T. Taveggia R	E. Hendrickson A	J. H. Rough E	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth
Mankato	16	G. K. Mayer	Leroy Trafton	D. Donahoe F	A. M. Kircher	Ben Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury
Minneapolis	492	Hubert Humphrey, Jr. 7-47	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Fred T. Paul E	George S. Lockhart	Glenn MacLean
Rochester	26	Claude H. McQuillan	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Francis J. Magnuson E	C. E. Ginther	A. Nelson †
St. Cloud	24	J. H. Murphy 4-48	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	L. I. Stanley	William Ruehle	A. Anderson
St. Paul	288	John J. McDonough	Harry T. O'Connell	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Severin Mortinson	William J. Sudeith	Charles J. Tierney
South St. Paul	12	A. O. Elder	John F. O'Donnell	Mrs. Joseph Jerhoff T	Lloyd McNulty E	Harry E. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	M. A. Murphy 5-48	John G. Milroy, Jr.	John G. Milroy, Jr. K		L. M. Larson	Geo. Foote
Winona	22	John Druey 4-49	Roy G. Wildgrube	R. Wildgrube K	Carl W. Frank E	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—12

Biloxi	17	G. Cousins Jr.	J. A. Creel	J. A. Creel F	Gordon A. Dacey	Lee Chinn	Louis Anglada †
Clarksdale	12	John C. Newman 1-49	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	W. R. Ellis, Jr. E	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino
Columbus	14	Wm. Hairston 1-49	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	J. W. Ussery S	H. L. Vaiden	J. N. Roberts ,Jr.
Greenville	21	E. M. Gray	George F. Archer	George F. Archer T	F. E. Hall E	E. L. Chipman	William Taggart
Greenwood	15	Allen D. Saffold	Bonner Duggan	Fred Neely A	Charles Abbott E	Reuben Duren	Rufus Shurden
Gulfport	15	J. W. Milner 1-49	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	H. E. Blakeslee	Floyd Miller	John Payne
Hattiesburg	21	George M. Colhoun 1-49	S. W. Pickel	S. W. Pickel F	J. R. Estis E	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little
Jackson	62	Leland Speed 1-49	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	Leland Speed F	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	Joe D. Holden
Laurel	21	C. Gartin 1-49	J. C. Coats	D. Moddax T	J. Carter E	R. L. Keyes	
Meridian	35	Frank L. Jacobs 1-49	Robert S. Tew	R. S. Tew T	John C. Watts E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
Natchez	15	L. C. Gwin 1-49	O. N. Stewart	O. N. Stewart K	Chandler Jordan E	None	Charles Bahin
Vicksburg	24	E. W. Haining 1-49	Mrs. Margaret Clack	E. W. Haining	Frank M. Garvey	J. F. Hoseman	Albert Allen, Sr.

MISSOURI—22

Cape Girardeau	19	R. E. Beckman 4-48	W. C. Kaempfer	W. Kaempfer K	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	John Penn
Carthage	11	J. C. Griggs	Mrs. Lela Whitwell	Mrs. L. Whitwell K	H. J. Williams	John Brydges	A. L. Bingman
Clayton	13	C. Thies 4-48	Lucille O. Bange	A. Autenrieth T	August Elbring E	John O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia	18	Marvin P. Blackmore 4-51	V. G. Caldwell	V. G. Caldwell K	Dewey Welch E	T. M. Walden	N. Hagan
Hannibal	21	W. J. Schneider 6-47	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Joseph D. Denton E	William Gwinner	Dorse Rost
Independence	16	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	Joseph F. Harbin A	Harvey A. Jones E	D. A. Kincade	Harold Phillips
Jefferson City	24	James T. Blair	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben S. Markway

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Joplin............. 37	Russell McKee 4-50	Mrs. Maude Fones	H. A. Richardsen F	T. C. Bone	John Jones	Kendrick Lloyd
Kansas City*......399	Wm. Kemp 4-48	Flournoy Quest	Rollin F. Agard F	Kenneth K. King	Francis Wornall	Henry Johnson
Kirksville......... 10	A. L. Bartlett 4-48	Ray C. Waddill	A. L. Bartlett F	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Leonard Crow
Kirkwood......... 12	A. S. Kinyon 4-48	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt F	A. S. Kinyon	E. M. McGee	Earl M. Lewis
Maplewood........ 13	Frank L. Martini 4-49	John P. Usher	Ralph T. Kalb F	R. T. Kalb	Leonard W. Browne	Leonard W. Browne
Moberly*.......... 13	F. L. McCormick	Luther C. Hudson	Dean Van Ness M	H. P. Phelan	Charles Pardue	Elwood Robinson
Poplar Bluff....... 11	Clyde Richardson 5-47	Ralph Sanner	C. Richardson	W. R. Bollinger E	Barney Leimkuehler	John Sims
Richmond Heights.. 13	B. W. LaTourette 4-48	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles........ 11	Homer Clevenger 4-51	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	C. H. Owens E	Earl Bricker	J. E. Duckworth
St. Joseph......... 76	H. Allison 4-50	Andy Branum	E. Henze C	J. Broder Frans E	Leo J. Urbanski	F. Fee
St. Louis..........816	Aloys P. Kaufmann 1-49	Joseph Gallagher R	Louis Nolte C	Milton Kinsey	Frank Egenriether	J. O'Connell †
Sedalia............ 20	Julian Bagby 4-50	J. Bailey	E. Summers F	J. I. Collins	John G. Lueck	Anson W. Finnell
Springfield......... 61	Harry B. Carr 4-48	F. E. Rosback	Paul Wommack F	Albert Ayre	Marion F. Baker	George Walker
University City.... 33	Walter L. Metcalf	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis C	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael J. Lyons	George F. Ward
Webster Groves.... 18	Clarence H. Appel 4-49	Norville E. Blaske	B. Quinn	John B. Clayton, Jr. E	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell
MONTANA—6						
Anaconda......... 11	Barney McGreevey 5-47	Regina Connor	Gertrude McMahon T		Henry Quane	Stephen Percin †
Billings........... 23	H. E. Biddinger 5-47	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	K. L. Chrysler E	Lucian B. Smith	V. A. Lechner
Butte............. 37	Barry O'Leary 5-47	Beryl Wilson	B. Holland T	George W. Tippett E	John O'Donnell	Bart Riley
Great Falls........ 30	Fritz Norby 5-47	W. P. Harrison	O. C. Junkermier T	Ed Henen E	Charles E. Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena............ 15	J. R. Wine, Jr. 5-48	V. N. Kessler	J. Wine, Jr. F	W. E. Buttler E	Joe Munger	Arthur Parsons
Missoula.......... 18	Dwight N. Mason 5-47	J. H. Seidle	Dwight N. Mason F	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Neil Fisher
NEBRASKA—9						
Beatrice.......... 11	V. Morris 4-48	A. G. Kleman	John W. Erton T	Bert Manning	Cecil H. Hess	Perry Barker
Fremont.......... 12	Herbert N. Koyen 4-49	J. A. Van Anda	J. A. Van Anda T	L. Wright	Herbert Herre	Robert Millard
Grand Island...... 19	B. J. Cunningham 4-49	Floyd S. White	Jos. Fulton T	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	Ralph Spencer
Hastings.......... 15	R. C. Carter 5-47	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier C	Andrew Reiff	R. J. Van Fleet	R. L. Crosson
Lincoln 82	Lloyd J. Marti 5-47	Theo H. Berg	Theo H. Berg F	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carrol
Norfolk........... 10	Arthur W. Breyer 5-47	Arthur O. Hazen	Mrs. Bertha Cooper T	Herbert H. Tracy	R. H. Wolff	Irvin Ferris
North Platte....... 12	Sydney P. McFarland	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann T	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	W. A. Lindekugel
Omaha............224	Chas. W. Leeman 5-48	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Carl Jensen F	Arthur J. Weaver	Ben Meister	Paul Haze
Scottsbluff......... 12	Lynn Thompson 5-47	H. E. Brown	Charles N. Blackburn F	James Loville E	George H. Williams	N. D. Zachry
NEVADA—1						
Reno............. 21	Harry E. Stewart 5-47	T. L. Taylor	C. H. Knox F	E. C. Frisch E	C W Twaddle	Harry Fletcher
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10						
Berlin............. 19	Carl E. Morin	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Edward L. Delisle T	Roland Brideau	O. B. Berquist	Walter J. Hynes
Claremont t....... 12	P. A. Nolin C	Rose Charron	Clyde Brackett T	Leonard Gould S	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs
Concord........... 27	Charles Davie 1-48	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Ervin E. Webber	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
Dover............. 15	F. Clyde Keefe	Alfred J. Guilmette	Katherine B. O'Neil T	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel

Keene	14	J. Farmer 1-48	Lena F. Warren	S. Frissell C	Fred Whitney	W. Messer	Joseph L. Regan
Laconia	13	Malcolm E. Barney	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard
Manchester	78	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-48	Michael J. Quinn	J. Bourne T	Percy A. Shaw	Aubrey G. Robinson	James F. O'Neil
Nashua	33	Oswald Maynard 1-48	Irenee D. Ravenelle	I. D. Ravenelle K	Alexander Maynard E	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns
Portsmouth	15	Mary C. Dondero 1-48	Eileen Dondero	Jack Fenwick A	Clayton Osborn S	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt
Rochester	12	C. Wesley Lyons	D. Arlene Baker	J. Stacy Tripp N	Ralph Meader S	Ralph G. Seavey	T. Redden
NEW JERSEY—69							
Asbury Park*	15	George A. Smock, 2nd. 5-49	Mary E. Vaccaro	Wm. M. Reid T	Carlton M. Roberts	William S. Taggart	Leroy E. Holloway
Atlantic City	64	Joseph Altman 5-48	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	William F. Casey	Rex J. Farley	Harry Saunders
Bayonne	79	Bert Daly 5-47	John F. Lee	B. M. Townsend C	Edward F. Clark	James G. Hogan	Robert F. O'Connor
Belleville	28	James J. Tully	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F	Patrick A. Waters	Wm. Dunleavy	George Spatz
Bergenfield	10	Henry Theis 1-48	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	H. Speers E	T. Natarangelo	Robert F. Ullrich
Bloomfield	42	William Huck Jr. 1-49	J. Corey Johnson	W. Ellor T	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	John J. Whelan
Bridgeton	16	Bertram Aitken	Ivan F. Brown	Herbert L. Ware C	J. Boyd Westcott	John Pegusse	Frederic Meyers
Burlington	11	H. Holmes	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Samuel Probasco E	David Bbotherton, Jr.	
Camden	118	George E. Brunner 5-47	Clay W. Reesman	G. Brunner F	Frank A. Abbott	John Lennox	George Frost
Carteret	12	Stephen Skiba 1-49	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Clinton Misdom	G. Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	Joseph W. Marini P 1-48	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	James W. Mahoney	James McGrath	
Clifton*	49	W. Nutt 5-50	William A. Miller M	John Franz F	John L. Fitzgerald	James N. Sweeney	James N. Marsh
Collingswood	13	Arthur E. Armitage 5-49	Reginald S. Wigfield	Walter Thomas F	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl Rudderow	William Beck
Cranford tp	13	George E. Osterheldt 1-49	J. Walter Coffee	J. V. Nostrand F	T. J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	William A. Fischer
Dover	10	John Roach, Jr. 1-48	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	Donald Hunter	John J. Valley
East Orange	69	Charles H. Martens	Alice I. Webster	Warren A Clapp T		Charles. A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell
Elizabeth	110	James T. Kirk 1-49	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Thomas E. Collins E	Patrick J. Keelan	Frank Brennan
Englewood	19	Donald Quarles 1-48	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	G. Russell Hartley E	Edward T. Truslowe	Charles A. Peterson
Garfield	28	Ernest Branca 1-48	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	Joseph Horn S	T. Vogell	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Philip V. Rea	Daniel J. Lane	P. McGlade T	William Andrews E	Walter E. Klaus	James J. Smith
Hackensack*	26	Paul Foschini 5-49	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. Frodsham	William Munz
Harrison	14	F. Rodgers 1-50	Mrs. Marie Fallon†	Harry J. McLynden T	Frank McEvoy S	Andrew T. Callahan	Michael W. Bergen
Hawthorne	13	Paul Kievit 5-47	George V. Grillo	T. S. Barker	William E. Fairhurst	Fred Hazenkamp	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	19	G. Herlich C	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T	Robert O. Thompson	George P. Dover	Norman L. Sanford
Hoboken	50	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely
Irvington	55	Herbert Kruttschnitt	T. Maloney	H. Kruttschnitt F	J. Elmer Hausmann	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban
Jersey City	301	Frank Hague 5-49	Philip McGovern	Arthur Potterton F	Joseph E. Colford	Frank Ertle	Charles Wilson
Kearny	39	Eric Gilzean 1-48	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Arthur Brokaw E	William G. Wandras	John N. Hemsley
Linden	24	H. Roy Wheeler	Thomas J. Wieser	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey
Lodi	12	Joseph P. Luna	Joseph Pacella	Peter Toronto F	Frank J. Volpe	Frank Paladino	Henry R. Witte
Long Branch	17	Paul Kiernan 5-48	J. Arthur Wooding	Frederick E. Neaves F	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Edgar F. West	Thomas Marks
Lyndhurst tp	17	Horace R. Bogle 5-49	Dominick J. Livelli	Louis M. Favier F	Clarence Sherwood	Edward Bayer	Otto Bayer
Maplewood tp	23	Milo S. Borden C 1-48	S. Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie T	Herbert W. Heilmann	Louis Zimmer	Gustave J. Swan
Millburn tp	12	Clarence A. Hill C 1-49	Theodore L. Widmayer	T. Widmayer T	Albert F. Daly	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
Millville	15	Clarence Reeves 5-49	John H. Fisher	C. H. Reeves F	William Evan	Thomas Corson	Herbert Bittle
Montclair	40	George K. Batt 5-48	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Allan W. Hastings	Arthur Bilby	T. G. Fleming
Morristown	15	Clyde Potts	Nelson S. Butera	John Wehman A	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff
Neptune tp	10	Ross R. Beck C	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Claude Birdsall E		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	33	Chester W. Paulus 5-47	Harry Dwyer †	Thomas Radics F	Herbert D. Dailey	Arthur C. Jacques	Frank W. Masterson
Newark	430	Vincent J. Murphy	Harry Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy F	Meyer Ellenstein	Charles Burnett	P. Sebold
N. Bergen tp	40	Paul F. Cullum 5-47	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	Harry Buesser	Joseph McLaughlin	John J. Simmen

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
N. Plainfield	11	Thomas E. Beatty 1-48	Frederick A. Martin	Robert H. Pasch T		Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
Nutley	22	Wm. J. Jernick 5-48	Florence Eccles	Charles Young	John H. Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles Rummel
Orange	36	William Howe Davis 5-50	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	Walter B. Savage	George J. Gmeiner	William L. Byrne
Passaic	61	Nicholas Martini 5-47	Arthur D. Bolton	Paul DeMuro F	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Edward Boyko
Paterson	140	William P. Furrey 1-48.	Frank J. Sciro	T. Star Dunning, Jr. C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	James J. Troy	James Walker
Pennsauken tp	18	Harvey L. Gaumer C	Robert V. Peabody	J. Norman Ludwick F	Edward A. Cox	George E. Gastler	Thomas Thorpe
Perth Amboy	41	John A. Delaney	Philip P. Costello	William J. Dalton C	Stephen F. Balinski	Paul Penn	John F. Murray
Phillipsburg	18	Geo. Hartman 5-50	Harvey G. Wismer	Geo. W. Hagerty F	Wm. Van Syckle	Alfred Bates	T. H. Booth
Plainfield	37	John Zerega 1-49	Fred Toegel	Fred Jacobs T	H. Edwin Bush E	Paul P. Adams	Daniel J. Gray
Pleasantville	11	Scott M. Ireland	Nemiah Andrews	Harry Helfrich, Jr. T	Edward Friedly E	Clarence Johnson	Belleville Naylor
Rahway	17	Dennis Donovan 1-49	Samuel R. Morton	Alfred Adams, Jr. T	Charles S. Bush E	Walter H. Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy
Red Bank	11	Charles R. English	Amy E. Shinn	J. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Gordon Wilson	H. T. Van Note Sr.
Ridgefield Park	11	H. I. Lowe 5-48	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	Ernest G. Alberque, Jr.	Roy B. Wright	Joseph Gorman
Ridgewood	15	William S. Rurode 5-47	Wilbur Morris	Clarence N. Malone F	Albert J. Faber	Henry Leuning †	J. S. F. Sommerrock
Roselle	14	George H. Burt	J. F. Ostrander	E. C. Moffitt T	Morton A. Leber E	Ellwood M. Johns	I. J. Petersen
Rutherford	15	John Stothers 1-48	Harold J. Landshof	S. Staples T	Paul W. Blye	George Muttort	Charles M. Williams
South Orange	14	James O'Hearn P 5-49	Mary Jenkins †	Howard S. Watkins T	A. L. Demorest E	David E. Penn	John R. Preston
South River	11	M. A. Maliszewski 1-48	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	E. B. Van Ness E	Mike Balabas	Charles Van Deventer
Summit	16	Maxwell Lester, Jr. 1-48	Fred Mort	H. G. Fuchs T	Francis A. Murray E	Thomas J. Murray	Edward K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	25	C. W. Brett 5-50	Henry E. Diehl	William F. Haeker T	Paul A. Volcker M	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	125	Andrew J. Duch 5-47	Thaddeus J. Burns	C. Miller C	D. Connolly	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling
Union tp	25	F. E. Biertuempfel C 1-48	William W. Friberger	Ernest A. Winters T	George Kling S	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk
Union City	56	Harry J. Thourot	Wilfred Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel	Harry A. Jenkins
Weehawken tp	14	John G. Meister	Leo P. Carroll	Harry C. Moore T	Charles Pizzuta S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk
W. New York	39	John J. White 5-47	Charles Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	John J. White	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney
West Orange	26	Bernard M. Degnan	Ronald C. Alford	Geo. Kayes T	Frank O'Connor	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Westfield	18	Charles Bailey 1-49	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schriber
Woodbridge tp	27	A. F. Greiner	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating
NEW MEXICO—5							
Albuquerque*	35	A. E. Buck 3-50	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	P. J. Dugan
Clovis*	10	Bud Williams 1-51	Rowena T. Williams	David Crow T	W. D. Fowler M	George Maddox	Nelson Worley
Hobbs	11	R. H. Beck 4-48	Irene Johnson	B. H. Nolen F	Leslie King E	Dan E. Lake	V. E. Jetton
Roswell*	13	Thomas J. Hall	L. M. Prager	L. M. Prager T	C. M. Woodbury M	D. R. Chrisman	Lloyd Blakney
Santa Fe	20	Manuel Lujan	Lawrence A. Tamme	Lawrence A. Tamme T	Desiderio Roybal S	Ellis Bauer	Manuel Montoya, Jr.
NEW YORK—71							
Albany	131	E. Corning, 2nd. 1-50	Frank Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	Philip G. Coffey
Amsterdam	33	Wilbur H. Lynch	Burtiss E. Deal	Frank A. Howlan T	John P. Gomulka	Wilbur T. Wright	Frank D. Kearns
Auburn*	36	Edward T. Boyle 1-48	George Shamon	John A. Keller C	D. M. Dunning, Jr. E	James S. Doyle	Chester J. Bills
Batavia	17	James J. Mahaney 1-48	Roland Fisher	John C. Pratt T	Harry S. Boyd	Frank Whalen	
Beacon	13	J. L. Bolton 1-50	E. F. Cummings	H. S. Bond	H. Wheaton Aves	George Barney	Jesse Dingee
Binghamton	78	Walker B. Lounsbery 1-50	George R. Beers	Everette E. Allen C	Arthur Newberry	William Thomas	Michael J. Hanifin
Buffalo	576	Bernard Dowd 1-50	John J. Coffey	G. Wanamaker C	Elwin G. Speyer	Joseph S. Masterson	T. J. McMahon

Cohoes	22	Rudolph Roulier 1-48	Eugene M. Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	Warren J. Smith	James H. Golden	Joseph Garrett
Corning	16	Daniel Stimson 1-48	Charles E. Hause	J. Andrews T	Carl F. Wilson E	Alfred Doolittle	A. W. Eckess
Cortland	16	Jasper Williamson 1-48	Richard T. Billings	Alec R. Seymour T	Alfred R. Reilly S	August Schuehler	Charles Sloane
Dunkirk	18	Walter Murray 1-48	Laurence Weekes	Frank J. Janice T	Murray N. Shelton E	Stanley Zebracki	John J. Warren
Elmira*	45	Emory Strachen 1-50	Mrs. Marjorie Hager	A. Lyman Wright T	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis Mosher	Elvin D. Weaver
Endicott	18	E. Raymond Lee 1-48	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	C. Franklin Hunt	Edward J. Hart	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park	13	Fred K. Heidtmann 4-48	Edward J. Rock	E. C. Ullmann T	Edward P. Campbell S	Herman Lindacher	James Humphrey
Freeport	20	Cyril C. Ryan 4-49	George F. Hasbrouck	Stephen W. Hunt T	M. J. Coffey	Frank Chapman	Peter Elar
Fulton	13	Elon K. Rowlee 1-48	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Roy Van Alstine	Harry L. Waugh	J. Fred Casey
Garden City	11	W. Gordon Murphy 4-49	Eugene R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	Walter W. Barnes	Arthur M. Vandewater
Geneva	16	Charles F. Nieder 1-48	Anna L. Leamy	Walter F. Foreman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	D. Murphy
Glen Cove	12	Arthur Aitkenhead 1-48	Paul Murray	Harvey L. Doxey F	Joseph A. Stanco	James McLoughlin	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	19	John Bazinet 1-48	William C. Grady	Dennis E. Kelleher A	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	T. Corbett
Gloversville	23	Robert B. Ramsey 1-48	William H. Marple	Hazel K. Allen T	Frederick H. Durfree E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish
Hempstead	21	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-49	Lael Von Elm	H. F. DeBeau T	Harold C. Seymour	Charles P. Eiser	John L. Feeley
Hornell	16	Ernest Stewart 1-48	Lloyd Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy S	Francis V. Kinnerney	Lowell T. George
Hudson	12	Earl J. Colwell 1-48	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	J. McClure Wardle E	William A. Moore	Thomas L. Connors
Irondequoit t.	23	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas Broderick T	Arthur E. Whaley S		Harold McFarlin
Ithaca	20	Arthur Gibb 1-48	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	F. J. Laverty	R. Travis	William Marshall
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 1-48	C. H. Peterson	Donald W. Swanson C	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson
Johnson City	18	Leon E. Youngs 1-49	H. Schaefer	H. Schaefer T	James C. Adams	William E. Rickert	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Milton C. Sutton 1-50	Archibald Wands	Alton Swears T	Albert McCaffrey E	John H. Walker	Joseph Cerrone
Kenmore	19	Clifford F. Lane 4-49	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	C. F. Duchscherer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	William F. Edelmuth 1-48	R. McAndrew	William B. Byrne T	Arthur F. Hallinan E	Joseph L. Murphy	Ernest Boss
Lackawanna	24	Michael J. Hughes 1-48	John J. Janiga	D. Chamberlain A	B. McDonnell	John P. Quinn	Charles D. Curtin
Little Falls	10	Clifton E. Wagoner 1-48	Dennis B. Reardon	John F. Misner T	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Conney	Francis Reardon
Lockport	24	Fred Ringueberg 1-48	Roger Perkins	Raymond M. Noble T	LeVell Moon	Daniel M. Haley	Wm. Newell
Lynbrook	15	Fred A. Greis 4-49	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T		Frank J. Woods	Anthony H. Heimers
Mamaroneck*	13	B. J. Santoro	Frederick H. Bull, Jr.	Frederick H. Bull, Jr. K	Ralph Robins	Richard Grainger	Arthur W. Martensen
Massena	11	Rollin A. Newton 4-49	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark K	Walter D. Clark S	Harry M. Smith	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	22	Samuel Mitchell 1-48	Percy E. Benedict	Percy E. Benedict K	Geary Chumard	C. William Bosch	Harry R. Holmbraker
Mineola	10	Joseph Nohowec	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt T	Sidney B. Bowne E	Henry Derminigy	
Mount Vernon	67	W. H. Hussey 1-48	George W. Rieger	John Lynn C	August Stolz	John Gibson	Wm. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	58	Stanley W. Church 1-48	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan F	Eugene T. Cranch	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff
New York	7,455	Wm. O'Dwyer	Murray Stand	Lazarus Joseph C	John Splain	F. Quayle	A. Wallander
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-48	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth Jones C †	Charles R. Woodhull E	E. Leo Brady †	John Mullarkey †
Niagara Falls*	78	Stephen A. Lamb 1-48	John Kennedy	Eugene T. Creagh C	Fred W. Stricker	James H. O'Neill	Martin T. Considine
N. Tonawanda	20	Myles W. Joyce 1-48	Leo Urban	Wallace Robertson T	Albert W. Spencer	Fred Knight	Norris Gillespie
Ogdensburg	16	H. M. Wallace	Simmon S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Charles H. Lord E	Francis Chadeaux	H. S. Myers
Olean	22	Thomas A. Gustafson	E. W. Sturm	Clair Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr. E	Paul Wolf†	J. C. Dempsey
Oneida	10	Robert J. Burns	Lucy M. Rice	Albert Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein	Frank Cheeseman	James A. Murphy
Oneonta	12	A. F. Carson 1-48	L. Cummings	J. Van Woert T	John A. Miller	M. H. Stapleton	Robert J. Simmons
Ossining	16	G. E. Giese P	Eleanor H. Moran	Mildred Tavano T	Frank Becker S	Leo Ludwig	Spencer Purdy
Oswego	22	Joseph T. McCaffrey	R. H. Hobbie	William A. Leask T	Robert McGann	Monte R. Lass	Thomas Mowatt
Peekskill	17	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-48	Edward Conally	Harold H. Lent F	Harry Swain	Louis Cole	Joseph A. Lillis
Plattsburgh	16	John Tyrell 1-48	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	23	William B. Banister	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	George A. Mowbray	Arden Smith	A. Leo Brogen
Poughkeepsie	40	Frank M. Doran 1-48	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	George Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Thomas S. H. Clark 1-48	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly F	Alfred J. Kaufman E	Louis Dombrosch	C. Stewart

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rochester*	325	Samuel B. Dicker 1-48	Thomas P. O'Leary	W. Raymond Whitley C	August H. Wagener	John A. Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen
Rockville Centre	19	W. Harry Lester 4-49	Frank A. Ernst	R. Erdmann T	David Longenecher	Frank Rouch	Thomas A. Eibler
Rome	34	John C. Schantz 1-48	Joseph E. Lolo	John W. Hughes T	Ira L. Elmer	William M. Campbell	Joseph T. Owens
Saratoga Springs	14	Addison Mallery	Jerome Pitney	Harry J. Waring	Nellie Ainsworth	John Hickey	Patrick F. Rox
Scarsdale	13	Samuel E. Darby, Jr. 4-49	Herman Steuernagel	Anson McLoud T	Reeves Newsom M	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short
Schenectady*	88	Mills Ten Eyck 1-48	Simon Etkin	R. Martin T	LeRoy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters
Syracuse	206	Frank Costello 1-50	Edward E. Apps	George Bedford F	Charles E. Billion	Frank Savage	John Kinney
Tonawanda	13	Clarence A. Hackett 1-48	Moss W. Simson	A. Krueger T	Frank Keller	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn
Troy	70	John J. Ahern 12-47	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	William F. Luby	Carl A. Smith	Frank B. Kendall
Utica	101	Boyd Golder 1-48	A. J. Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	Gerald Fitzgerald	Leo Barry	John Jones
Valley Stream	17	Henry K. Hendrickson	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy B. Sprague	William Hallahan	
Watertown*	33	Charles A. Winslow 1-48	Minnie E. Carnes	George E. Hayes T	Fred E. O'Brien E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*	16	Hugh Donnelly 1-48	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains	40	Silas Clark 1-49	Marjorie Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbott Griffen	William Miller
Yonkers*	143	Curtiss E. Frank 1-48	Francis J. Heafy	T. Kennedy C	Howard C. Snyder	William C. Garvin	W. A. Kruppenbacker
NORTH CAROLINA—26							
Asheville*	51	L. Lyons Lee 5-47	Margaret Simmons	P. M. Burdette M	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Eric Hall
Burlington*	12	G. Morrin Holt 5-47	Rainey Pope	Rainey Pope K	W. M. Garrison	G. D. Moore	D. Matthews †
Charlotte*	101	H. H. Baxter 5-47	Mrs. L. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. McC. Ross	W. H. Palmer	Frank Littlejohn
Concord	16	W. A. Wilkinson 5-49	Waller D. Brown	Alex Howard F	Walter Furr E	J. L. Miller	B. A. Robinson
Durham*	60	William F. Carr 1947	Elsie Jones	R. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City	12	Jerome B. Flora 6-47	H. K. Houtz A	H. Houtz K	L. Anderson S	J. B. Flora	Walter W. Spence
Fayetteville	17	J. Scott McFadyen 5-47	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	W. W. Baker E	G. A. Brinkley	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	21	P. W. Garland 5-47	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	J. H. Findlay E	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott
Goldsboro*	17	Scott B. Berkley 5-47	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	E. G. Porter E	A. W. Gurley	H. T. Hines
Greensboro*	59	C. M. Vanstory, Jr. 5-47	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	L. L. Jarvis
Greenville	13	J. H. Boyd, Jr.	J. O. Duval	W. Harris T	M. Swartz	George W. Gardner	J. R. Tanner
Hickory*	13	Walker Lyerly	Mrs. J. D. Rhyne	R. E. Smyre M	G. B. Robeson	D. E. Shuford	E. W. Lentz
High Point*	38	E. N. Phillips 5-47	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	Silas McBee	E. K. Ingram	C. C. Stoker
Kinston	15	Guy Elliott 5-47	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath T	J. E. Weyher	J. S. Gray	G. E. Canady
Lexington*	11	H. C. Philpott 5-47	Robert Eaves	F. H. Smith M	J. S. Everhart S	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning
New Bern	12	L. C. Lawrence 6-47	C. T. Hellinger	C. Hellinger K	J. C. Davis	Robert Joyner	Edward Belangia
Raleigh	47	Graham H. Andrews 7-47	J. E. Sawyer	G. H. Andrews F	W. B. Barrow, Jr.	W. R. Butts	R. R. Hargrove
Reidsville*	10	W. A. Trotter	Hallie C. Ballanger	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Coolsby	H. W. White	R. Turkelson
Rocky Mount*	26	J. R. Bennett 5-47	L. B. Aycock M	W. G. Cherry T	N C. Pitt	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas
Salisbury*	19	S. Holmes Plexico 7-47	Elizabeth L. Massey	E. Neave T	J. A. English E	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole
Shelby	14	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin
Statesville	11	J. Wesley Jones 5-47	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	A. F. Hartness
Thomasville*	11	R. L. Pope 5-47	Eva C. Jones	Eva Jones T	R. G. Jennings	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson
Wilmington*	33	W. Ronald Lane 5-47	Mary Southerland	Deems Padgett A	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen
Wilson*	19	J. C. Hale	T. T. Lynn	T. Lynn K	W. Bandy E	A. L. Lancaster	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem	80	George D. Lentz 5-47	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	John M. G

NORTH DAKOTA—4

Bismarck	15	A. Lenhart P	Myron H. Atkinson A	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. J. Booth	H. E. Homan	B. A. Woehle
Fargo*	33	Charles Dawson P4-50	Carl O. Jorgenson A	C. Jorgenson A	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	Lloyd Jester
Grand Forks*	20	Harold A. Boe 4-48	R. S. Niles A	R. Niles A	A. F. Hulteng E	John Newark	Ray C. Hill
Minot*	17	V. R. Tompkins	R. Barcus	R. Barcus A	S. K. Svenkeson	G. C. Malek	W. E. Slaybaugh

OHIO—59

Akron	245	Charles E. Slusser 1-48	None	John D. Currie F	Marvin L. Davis	Frank C. Vernotzy	Thomas Lynett
Alliance	22	Wade W. Shidler 1-48	Frank H. Greneisen A	Frank H. Greneisen A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	Harry L. Stark
Ashland	12	Glenn B. Haller 1-48	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover F	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula*	21	Clifford Kaden P1-48	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	A. C. Snow
Barberton	24	Roy K. Dobbs 1-48	C. E. Duncan A	C. E. Duncan A	Dan Stevenson	Claude Witwer	William T. Daugherty
Bellaire	14	W. T. Robertson	Blanche Daugherty	Edward Kinkade A	James Dean E	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran
Cambridge	15	Vern F. Ross 1-48	Fred L. Clagett A	Fred L. Clagett A	Fred L. Boyd	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	14	Anthony Pacella 1-48	William Glass A	William Glass A	John B. Ross	James Gustinella	John Oshelski
Canton	108	Carl F. Klein 1-48	Jerry P. Hontas	T. Frank Snyder A	A. W. Fabry	George Jacobs	Elmer E. Clark
Chillicothe	20	Harold H. Brown	William G. Marsh A	William G. Marsh A	William E. Silbaugh†	Walter Johnson	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	456	James G. Stewart 1-48	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	Robert G. Sarvis	Barney J. Houston	Eugene T. Weatherly
Cleveland	878	Thomas A. Burke 11-47	Harvey Atkins†	Joseph T. Sweeny F	Samuel David	James Granger	George Matowitz
Cleveland Hgts.*	55	William Dunlap	Ray Martin	Ray Martin F	J. R. Gallimore	Herbert Gimmel	Edward J. Griebel
Columbus	306	James A. Rhodes 1-48	Agnes Brown Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Elmer Keller	Edward P. Welch	Lester W. Merica
Coshocton	12	Wm. E. Martin 1-48	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A	Victor Johnson	William West	Harry Davis
Cuyahoga Falls	21	Joseph W. Harding 1-48	Jess Moore	L. F. Paul T	T. E. Sauter E	L. P. Seiler	M. Preston
Dayton*	211	Edward G. Breen 1-50	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	George Baker	J. A. Kirby	R. F. Wurstner
East Cleveland*	39	Harry W. Caton	Grant Apthorp	G. Apthorp F	Norman Nester E	Fred A. Steffens	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	O. Earl Greenawalt 1-48	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A	Charles Kidd	Charles Bryan	Hugh McDermott
Elyria	25	A. R. Agate 1-49	E. J. Alheit A	Ellsworth Alheit A	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard
Euclid	18	Kenneth J. Sims 1-48	William A. Abbott A	William A. Abbott A	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr
Findlay	20	Clarence Gassman 1-48	Edwin Struble A	E. Harlan Struble A	J. Malloy	Raymond W. DeHays	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	13	Hal E. Stout 1-48	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	H. M. Wanzer	T. E. Walsh	John Walsh
Fremont	15	Bernard J. Hawk	A. J. Koch A	A. J. Koch A	Frank Roth S	Urban A. Myers	Herman Schneider
Garfield Heights	17	Grant Weber † 1-48	August Kleinschmidt	Harry Benson A	John Gulick	Otto Bicker	William Schieberl
Hamilton*	51	Wm. Beckett 1-48	Adele Edmonds	M. C. Thomas F	Jno. Peurifoy	Robert J. Harmon	John C. Calhoun
Ironton*	16		Robert Bick A	R. L. Bick A	Karl R. Wentz E	John McGerty	F. Garland Wileman
Lakewood	69	A. I. Kauffman 1-48	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	A. I. Kauffman	Charles A. Delaney	L. B. Miller
Lancaster	22	C. F. Von Stein	W. P. Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	D. L. Grove	Frank Heskett	S. Hutsler
Lima	45	W. L. Ferguson 11-49	C. Arthur	G. A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash E	Walter Hydaker	Donald Miller
Lorain	44	Patrick Flaherty 1-48	George Kokinda	Earl R. Frank A	Wallace Chapla	Elmer Stough	Theodore Walker
Mansfield	37	Roy W. Vaughn 1-48	C. J. Stecker	Paul L. Kelly A	W. C. Statler E	L. J. Steele	Meade K. Bates
Marietta	15	Earl D. Schob	Hanley A. Hackett	Norman L. LaFaber A	A. E. Wilking	D. E. Drennen	H. O. Wolfe
Marion	31	Harry L. Dowler 1-48	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Edward Uncapher	Owen Sifritt	William E. Marks
Martins Ferry	15	Robert L. Goff 1-48	Robert Blackford	William Mandry A	Frank W. Ellis	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	27	S. Robert Weirich 1-48	L. Holcomb A	L. Holcomb A	Henry S. Urban	Raymond Earle	Stanley Switter
Middletown	31	Marvin D. Clark C	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Louis Diefenbach E	Wm. F. Fishbaugh	Hugh A. King
Mount Vernon	10	Harry C. Bennington	M. M. Appleton A	M. M. Appleton A	Sheridan Massa	U. G. Pickard	Wm. J. Jessup
New Philadelphia	12	Paul E. Wenger 1-48	Richard Shonk	R. Shonk K	A. Wiliams	Glenn Heck	E. H. Gintz
Newark	31	James E. Neighbor 1-48	Stanley O. Coyle A	Stanley O. Coyle A	Charles H. Wells E	Stanley Shaw	Gail M. Christman
Niles	16	Elmer E. Fisher	Homer Thomas A	Homer Thomas A	J. J. Flickinger E	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas
Norwood	34	Frank J. Ward 1-48	John Gerdsen	George E. Lyle A	Mike Triegalmeyer	Thomas Fisher	Charles W. Fritz

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Painesville*........ 12	H. A. Geldbaugh C1-48	C. V. Boudreaux A	E. Burdett Talcott T	W. D. Toyne M	L. J. Elliott	J. A. Barstow
Parma............ 16	Roland Reichert 1-48	George Weckerling A	Josephine Baker T	Frank Latimer		L. Roeper
Piqua*............ 16	Joseph A. Thoma 1-48	Cloyd Smith	Robert Hance, Jr.	Wilbur J. Baldwin	George Effinger	Frank Strickling
Portsmouth*....... 40	George Koerner 1-48	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	Charles S. Stevenson E	Howard Kiebler	Ray Brown
Salem............. 12	R. R. Johnson 1-48	Paul Myers	K. L. Webster A	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*......... 25	Paul Heiberger	C. F. Breining	C. F. Breining T	C. F. Stockdale	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard
Shaker Heights..... 23	William J. Van Aken 1-48	E. P. Rudolph K	E. P. Rudolph F	Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	B. H. Tilson
Springfield*........ 71	Virgil Ballentine	M. Lucille Missig	John H. Monroe A	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	Walter L. Sweet
Steubenville....... 38	George W. Floto 1-48	Catheryn Shavinsky	Thomas J. McDonald A	Paul Jenkins	Michael Cody	J. Ross Cunningham
Struthers.......... 12	Thomas H. Needham 1-48	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	F. R. Creed	Alfred Hull	Neil Gordon
Tiffin............. 16	Allan B. Kernan	Mildred Beidleman	M. Beidleman K	G. Russell Barrick	R. R. McElheny	H. J. Fraley
Toledo*...........282	Lloyd E. Roulet 1-48	Carl Diefenbach	R. Anderson F	J. H. Jewhurst	Patrick J. Daly	Ray E. Allen
Warren........... 43	Henry C. Wagner 1-48	Edythe Clime	B. M. Hillyer A	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	Wm. E. Johnson
Wooster........... 12	Ralph E. Fisher 1-48	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Fred S. Howard	Lloyd Eberhart	Walter R. Yost
Xenia*............ 11	F. M. Chambliss 1-48	A. V. Perrill A	A. V. Perrill A	G. D. Ackerman M	Herman Fisher	S. Nickell
Youngstown.......168	Ralph W. O'Neill 1-48	John Lemon	Forrest J. Cavalier F	James C. Ryan	Clarence V. Thomas	John B. Thomas
Zanesville......... 38	William G. Watson 1-50	Robert E. Border	Henry F. Stemm A	L. J. Hartmeyer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford H. Courtney
OKLAHOMA—21						
Ada*............. 15	Frank Spencer 7-48	James King	J. King T	W. E. Hansen	Ed Haley	Quinton Blake
Ardmore*......... 17	J. G. Johnson	Levi M. Thurston	C. Harris M	Sam P. Matthews E	Jim Ozement	H. E. Bartlett
Bartlesville*....... 16	R. H. Hudson 5-47	Mrs. Eva Sanderson	Mrs. Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	John W. Holt	L. W. Turner
Chickasha*........ 14	M. H. Casey 3-48	Eugene Smith	R. Watkins T	John Farley S	W. C. Airington	G. E. Kell
Durant............ 10	T. E. Burns 5-47	Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	George Graham S	Preston Greason	Frank Powell
El Reno* 10	B. T. Marshall	Ethel Dowell	E. Dowell K	Robert Newsom	H. LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*............. 28	Luther A. Wells 5-47	D. H. Perry	Luther A. Wells F	Loren T. McKee E	John E. Sweeney	Ralph Knarr
Guthrie*.......... 10	W. R. Fry, Jr. 5-47	Dorothy McDowell	Fred L. Wenner T	Tom Farrell	Ed Nelson	W. T. Smith
Lawton........... 18	R. E. Glenn	D. L. Sheltan	C. Simpson A	Charles Gallaher	L. R. Julian	Joe Cable
McAlester*........ 12	Walter Arnote 5-48	Celest O'Bannon	J. Gabbert T	Ode Williams S	H. E. Cacy	Roy Anders
Muskogee*........ 32	J. Ollie Lee 4-48	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	W. H. Fisher E	G. A. Goodin	R. E. Davis
Norman* 11	H. V. Thornton	T. C. Barrowman	T. Barrowman K	E. H. DurKee E	Paul Sherman	J. W. Wheeler
Oklahoma City*....204	R. A. Hefner 4-47	Earle Simmon	F. G. Baker A	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Okmulgee......... 16	W. E. Wood 4-50	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna F	Walter Wheatley	Paul Swain	Ellis Holly
Ponca City........ 17	F. M. Overstreet 5-47	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Joe Williams E	Kenneth Long	Joe McFadden
Sapulpa*.......... 12	X. Jones 5-48	C. B. Peterson	A. H. Chapman A	John Burroughs E	W. M. Collier	J. O. Edwards
Seminole.......... 12	J. C. Cravens	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	Homer M. Montgomery	Everett Brodenax	Jake Sims
Shawnee*......... 22	Geo. McKinnis Jr.	S. V. Flynt	Cora Stevens T	Loyd W. Cowan E	W. W. Wicker	S. O. Martin
Stillwater.......... 10	L. E. McConkey P	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	George Bandelier	Everett Hudiburg	Gene Hoyt
Tulsa.............142	Lee Price 5-48	S. Maxwell Smith	John M. Hall F	Dan Patton E	C. C. Jennings	Roy Hyatt
Wewoka.......... 10	E. C. Aldridge 6-48	M. M. Sebastian	M. M. Sebastian T	Reece Keeton S	Erbert Shiflett	J. C. Fore
OREGON—7						
Astoria*.......... 10	Orval Eaton	O. K. Atwood A	O. Atwood K	H. M. McCallister	Wayne Osterby	Casper Leding
Bend*............ 10	A. T. Niebergall 1-49	George Simerville R	George Simerville T	Jack Taber E	LeRoy Fox	K. C. Gulick

Eugene*	21	Earl McNutt 1-49	Deane Seeger M	John Fields	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	L. L. Fittenger
Klamath Falls	16	Ed. Ostendorf 1-49	Harold T. Franey	Harold T. Franey K	E. A. Thomas E	Keith K. Ambrose	Orville Hamilton
Medford	11	C. A. Meeker	J. R. Woodford R	Oris Crawford T	Vernon Thorpe	Roy Elliott	C. McCredie
Portland	305	Earl Riley 1-49	Will Gibson A	F. Peterson F	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Leon V. Jenkins
Salem*	31	R. Elfstrom 1-50	Alfred Mundt R	A. Mundt K	J. H. Davis E	Wm. Iwan †	Frank A. Minto
PENNSYLVANIA—103							
Abington tp	21	Russell Harrar P1-48	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Ambler	Oliver L. King E	Volunteer Companies	Patrick McKee
Aliquippa	27	Louis Fontana B1-50	E. W. Devitt	E. W. Devitt K	Michael Wallace S	Ernest Kleber	Trevar Jenkins
Allentown	97	Brighton Diefenderfer 1-48	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence Marcks	Wayne Elliott
Altoona	80	H. Atlee Brumbaugh 1-48	W. H. Baird	Guy Z. Pearce F	Charles L. Fields E	Paul J. Amheiser	Vaul Rouzer
Ambridge	19	P. J. Caul B 1-48	Walter Wuycik S	Walter Wuycik	J. E. Matzzie S	W. H. Rittelmann	A. H. Bires
Arnold	11	M. F. Horne 1-48	Tom Tannas	T. Cappone C	Peter Malick E	Ernest Johnson	George Frickanisce
Beaver Falls	17	Charles Medley 1-50	Howard P. Jeffreys	C. Davidson	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	R. A. Gorrell
Bellevue	10	John H. Bragdon B 1-50	Roy E. Kidd	Charles E. Braden T	James Greenough Jr. S	James A. Greenough	R. J. Culver
Berwick	13	R. C. Culp B1-50	D. William Arndt S	C. Arndt T	George Lowery S	Joseph Linville	Harry C. Peterson
Bethlehem	58	Robert Pfeifle 1-50	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Robert L. Fox E	John L. Schweder	Edward J. Brogan, Jr.
Braddock	18	James H. Rose B 1-51	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski †
Bradford	18	Hugh J. Ryan 1-48	M. E. Cornelius	E. M. Bitner F	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	E. D. Edmonds
Bristol	12	J. C. Schmidt Sr. B 1-50		H. Hunter T	John S. Roberts, Jr. E	Clifford Hegermen, Sr.	Linford J. Jones
Butler	24	William C. Campbell 1-50	Philip O. Miller	D. Starr	J. Claude Aiken E	I. S. Zorb	C. J. Miller
Canonsburg	13	Harry L. Cook B 1-50	Sarah F. Hopper S	S. Hopper	David H. Abrsma E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney
Carbondale	19	William L. Monahan 1-48	Eleanor Dougher	Marion Healey T	James A. Kilker E	Joseph Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle
Carlisle*	14	James Hargis B1-50	Mrs. Pauline Lay	Edward J. Gardner T	Geo. Searight M	J. Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock
Carnegie	13	J. Edward Manion B1-50	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	E. McCleary S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	15	W. M. L. Etter B1-50	J. Roy Williams	A. Henneberger T	Frank D. Rhodes, Jr. E	J. Byers Schlichter	H. S. Byers
Charleroi	11	James W. McGuire B1-50	Virginia E. McVay S	V. McVay	A. A. McDonald E	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege
Cheltenham tp*	19		Harold C. Pike M	H. C. Pike M	G. E. Hesselbacher E	W. N. Gottschalk	T. H. Hallowell
Chester	59	Ralph F. Swarts 1-48	Vincent A. Marron	W. Alrich Price F	John P. Nolan	Elmer Weigand	Andrew Desmond
Clairton	16	John J. Mullen 1-50	D. J. Patterson	D. Patterson	P. S. Mahaffey E	Thomas Gregg	Wilbert Jones
Coatesville	14	Richard Scully, Jr. 1-48	Frank P. Pennegar	S. Harry Burnite F	George Pollock E	C. Wesley Dougherty	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Lewis A. Bachman B1-50	Lester V. Gram	D. Frank Weitzel F	Edward Edgerley E	Harry A. Roye	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville	14	Abe I. Daniels	S. T. Benford	Clarence A. Post F	Paul H. Beighley	William Debolt	Albert C. Smith
Conshohocken	11	David W. Jones B	Joseph J. Quinn	Vernon E. Wynne F	Thomas McCrater	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	11	C. L. Isenberg B 1-50	Ed. Weaver	Ned Rankin F	R. E. Lunn S	Harry Barker	George Colvin
Darby	10	George Dillman B 1-52	Fred C. MacDougall S	Fred C. MacDougall S	Norman Foster E	James Lewis	Richard J. Thornton
Dickson City	12	Edward Rutkowski 1-50	S. Wojciehowski S	Joseph Yarosh T	Brinley R. Lewis E	Emerson Thomas	Teddy Rash
Donora	13	A. Z. Chambon B 1-50	George W. Allen	G. Allen K	Andrew McDonald E	John Volk	William Smedley
Dormont	13	James K. Smith B 1-50	T. J. Landis	F. Heakin M		Elmer H. Schneider	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	12	W. L. Hoover 1-48	Edna V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	M. E. Milliren E	Carl Crawford	Bert Hetrick
Dunmore	23	Martin Monoghan B	James Hennigan	L. McCarthy C	Sam Mastrianni E	John Burke	P. Fitzpatrick
Duquesne	21	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-50	Charles E. Dorman	M. H. Kowallis F	Robert B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	Timothy Long
Easton	34	Joseph Morrison 1-48	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick
Ellwood City*	12	Clyde B. Houk B 1-50	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	E. S. Bleakney	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	117	Charlie R. Barber 1-48	Eugene Graney	A. L. Lechner C	A. N. Aitken	Lawrence Scully	W. J. Donahue
Farrell	14	Lewis Levine 1-48	Lloyd S. Newton	R. DeBrakeleer F	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John Sposito
Greensburg	17	Henry S. Coshey 1-48	F. M. Newcomer	George E. Berry F	C. H. Wentzell E	Joseph Rush	Walter Hutchinson
Hanover*	13	E. Fred Carver B1-50	S. Donald Michael S	S. D. Michael	Chester A. Eckbert M	Charles E. Donsen	
Hanover tp	17	Thomas Hoban P1-50	Andrew Garber S	Wm. Chesna T		Joseph Staniorski	Herbert Woodeshick

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Harrisburg........ 84	Howard E. Milliken 1-48	Lawrence T. Burns	Warren E. Lyme F	Wm. T. DeHart	Earl Swartz	Oscar L. Blough
Harrison tp*....... 13		Mrs. Alberta Jackson	Stephen Pastrick T	Alvin E. Mason	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp...... 28		H. A. Fritschman S	T. Weidemann T	A. C. Williams E	S. Siegle	Samuel Siegle
Hazleton.......... 38	Clarence Lonzer 1-50	Florence M. West	Fred Bicking	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead........ 19	John J. McLean B 1-49	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas F. Conlin
Indiana........... 10	J. R. Maloney 1-50	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. A. Graff T	Q. B. Jones E	James L. Jack	Francis Cain †
Jeannette.......... 16	W. Urban Gillespie 1-50	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Leonard Schnupp E	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown......... 67	Arthur L. Schwing 1-48	John J. Cullen	S. Clyde Snook F	H. Lee Wilson E	John A. Moran	A. J. McDevitt
Kingston.......... 21	Fred Brokenshire B	R. Gingell	E. J. Evans T	Robert L. Williams E	Harry Weir	David Francis
Lancaster......... 61	Dale E. Cary 1-50	Charles Laird	Daniel W. Coulter F	J. Shertzer E	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson
Lansdowne*....... 11	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Frank Titus M	E. Bartleson T	Norman Foster E	R. P. Wentzell	Pierce Richards
Latrobe........... 11	Richard H. Hume B	F. Edwards S	Fred T Edwards S	Samuel Bennett S	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough
Lebanon.......... 27	C. Ray Bell 1-48		H. Mark Swanger T	Frank L. Gardner E	George S. Spahn	H. Eichelberger
Lewistown*........ 13	John J. Lawler B1-50	Horace Gulden M	Horace Gulden M	Horace Gulden M	A. N. Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven....... 11	E. F. Heffner 12-47	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. Carter	Raymond Waterman	Wm. L. Mix
Lower Merion tp*.. 40	R. Thorington P	Evan L. James M	Evan James M	W. E. Rosengarten E	Harvey Benson	Samuel W. Gearhart
McKees Rocks..... 17	David Hershman B1-50	Charles J. Lanz S	D. J. Buckley C	Guy Reed E	Thomas Cairns	N. Antonelli
McKeesport....... 55	Chas. Kinkaid 1-50	C. Flegal, Sr.	Ben Rosenberg F	E. F. Hengstler	Stanley W. Doughty	Wm. Kreiling
Mahanoy City..... 13	Patrick J. Foley B 1-50	T. P. McLaughlin	Harrison James T	Joseph Doyle	Geo. Gerlott	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville......... 19	George Hayward 1-50	G. Stanley Maxwell	Clair Allen F	Roy L. Philips E	Charles Smallenberger	Edward C. Gibson
Monessen......... 20	Hugo J. Parente 1-50	John C. Lermann	Joseph D'Alessio F	Frank Ezerski S	James Hanam	M. Ferencz
Mount Carmel..... 18	E. J. Delcamp B 1-50	E. J. Fincato	Elmer Klawitter F	Harry W. Jones E	Joseph Koskowski	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*... 20	None	Lowell Monroe M	T. Knowlson T	A. Mangilly	James E. Wood	Charles E. Senn
Munhall.......... 14	Albert Williams B	Harry P. Percival	Harry P. Percival K	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Benjamin Roberts
Nanticoke......... 24	John Paulus	John Rapaduski	F. Marcinkowski F	Thomas E. Cooke	Joseph Lynch	John Smereski
New Castle........ 48	John F. Haven 1-48	Jack H. Fritz	A. A. Hoyland F	D. O. Davies	James Thomas	Robert Hanna
New Kensington... 24	W. C. Walley 1-50	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson F	F. Stillwagon	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes
Norristown........ 38	William March 1-50	W. S. Bowen S	O. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock	Miles A. Riley	Robert Reilly
North Braddock.... 16	Patrick J. McLeigh B	John W. Ryan	P. C. Bridges T	John Ballock	Mingo Guerri	John J. Duhon
Oil City........... 20	J. G. Payne 1-48	C. S. Hetrick	Charles Hetrick K	Bernis B. Weber E	T. A. Owens	Joseph Daman
Old Forge......... 12	Bart Petrini B1-50	A. Scavo S	A .Scavo S	Thomas Ventre E	John Rook	W. Krajewski
Philadelphia......1,931	Bernard Samuel 1-48	William W. Felton	F. Tiemann C	Thomas Buckley	John C. Cost	Howard P. Sutton
Phoenixville*...... 12	Wm. Wilson B 1-50	N. Young M	John T. Bush T	Norman G. Young M	Robert Austin	Fred McInnis
Pittsburgh.........672	David L. Lawrence 1-50	James W. Patterson	Edward R. Frey C	James S. Devlin	William H. Davis	Harvey Scott
Pittston 18	Frank T. Horan 1-50	John D. McNulty	J. Walsh	John J. Allardyce	Frank Castner	G. Turner
Plains tp.......... 16	Joseph Novak C1-48	Catherine Walsh	M. Walsh T	Carl Callahan E	Joseph Mikelski	H. H. Chehutske
Plymouth 16	Samuel Brokenshire B 1-50	George Trebilcox S	H. Thomas	A. Harry	Cramer Cooper	Lawrence Kindig
Pottstown*........ 20	Wm. Griffith B1-51	Wm. Schaeffer	Dow I. Sears M	Dow I. Sears M	Richard Lindauer	James Laughead
Pottsville......... 25	Claude A. Lord	Frank A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	G. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan
Reading...........111	J. Henry Stump 1-48	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	Robert S. Chubb E	Harry J. Brown	William Birney
Scranton..........140	James Hanlon 1-50	Sam Druck	Foster W. Nauman C	Joseph Halpin	Thomas Evans	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp.......... 11		J. W. Thompson S	H. W. Bray	John Lewis		George Hoge
Shamokin......... 19	George W. Shade B	John Wary	George W. Shade F	Harry Reinhardt	John Pickering	William L. Miller

Shenandoah........	20	Andrew Baraniak B	Mrs. Leona Cubinsky	Frank Lipinski T	James Doyle S	Joseph Kolonsky	F. Alinsky
Steelton...........	13	Wm. P. Dailey B1-48	Charles Newbaker S	Charles Newbaker S	C. W. Baskin S	James Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp..........	13		Edward T. Irwin	L. W. Adams T		Charles Eckert	Max Homer
Sunbury..........	15	Joseph Nesbit, Jr.	Helen V. Metzger	H. Tucker	William Dieck	Paul Lehman	Madison W. Beers
Swissvale..........	16	Christy Cariher B 1-50	C. E. Price, Jr.	C. E. Price, Jr. K	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner
Tamaqua..........	12	Harry W. Kleckner	Francis Seidel	Norman Baer F	A. Berger E	Frank Behr	Claude Brecker
Uniontown.........	22	Russell E. Umbel 1-48	Elmer H. Baker	I. W. Rider F	George P. McCombs E	William Raffle	A. W. Davis
Upper Darby tp....	57	John A. Stucker P	James E. Malone S	V. Ervin Bond T	Sam Walker	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange
Vandergrift........	11	Ralph McIntire	Ernest Magaro S	Paul S. Young A	D. E. Taylor E	Walter Heddinger	Michael J. Calizzi
Warren...........	15	Wm. Crossette B 1-51	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	R. Steber T	C. W. Barwis E	C. A. Albaugh	George F. Haehn
Washington........	26	George H. Krause 1-48	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	C. A. Shrontz	A. L. Loar	Jos. Verderber
Waynesboro*.......	10	Harry C. Funk B1-50	A. Stover Fitz M	A. Stover Fitz M	Bernard F. Smith E	L. W. Musey	J. H. Dodson
West Chester......	13	A. B. T. Smith B 1-50	John S. Groff S	M. Minerva Davis T	Thos. Colesworthy E	J. Herbert Chambers	Abner F. Glisson
Wilkes-Barre.......	86	Con McCole 1-48	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom Evans	J. Bowden Northrup	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg........	30	Wm. P. Vocum B1-50	John C. Deal S	Anna G. Behm C	John C. Deal	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport.......	44	Leo C. Williamson 1-48	Sam W. Pursell	E. H. Maitland F	Lyons Mussina E	Michael E. Clark	John G. Good
York..............	57	John L. Snyder 1-49	Henry Butler	Theodore Freed F	John L. Mayer	Ellis Wagner	Nelson Shultz

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t...........	11	J. Floyd Huestis P	John W. Church	William Angevine T	Richard Connery	Moses Moore	Anthony J. Ferrara
Central Falls.......	25	John J. Healey	Ronaldo E. Lemay	John F. Connelly T	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette
Cranston..........	47	Hoyt W. Lark	Ernest L. Johnson	William A. Brown T	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson G. Bourret
Cumberland t......	11	John E. Gill P	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Thomas F. Burke	John Savage	William J. Boyle
E. Providence t....	32		Chester E. Butts	R. H. Hawksley T	Albert Whitaker S	Warren A. Reynolds	James R. Crosby
Johnston t.........	11	William Tingle P	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry T	James E. Waterman S	(three companies)	Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t..........	11		J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T		None	William. J. Wright
Newport..........	31	Edward Gladding 1-49	Henry S. Wheeler	George W. Michael T	Harry R. Hamilton	Abel S. Eldridge	Edward C. Sullivan
N. Providence t....	12	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan
Pawtucket.........	76	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Vincent J. McAloon T	Joseph A. Ranguette	Napoleon Taupier	William Knott
Providence........	254	Dennis J. Roberts 1-49	D. Everett Whalen	John Dunn F	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas A. Cotter	James Murray
Warwick..........	29	Albert P. Ruerat 1-49	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	Arthur McGuinness E	None	F. Sprague
W. Warwick t......	18	E. E. Lefebvre P	Romeo Maynard	Olive Knight T	Raymond Matteson E	Lionel Gareau	Gustav A. Olson
Westerly t.........	11	Ed. Fenelon, Jr. P11-47	Charles W. Connors	F. Geary T	Louis J. Rossi E	Columbus Pasetti	Leroy H. Norman
Woonsocket.......	49	Ernest E. Dupre 1-49	Ellen V. Roberge	John Piche, Jr. A	Aurius Precourt	Augustine J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson..........	19	J. L. Sherard			V. B. Mullikin S	Jack D. Bone	W. I. Burden
Charleston.........	71	E. E. Wehman, Jr. 12-47	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	B. M. Thomson E	N. G. Olsen	C. H. Ortmann
Columbia.........	62	Frank Owens 4-50	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	W. S. Tomlinson E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*..........	16	R. F. Zeigler 5-47	Miles H. Anderson	W. Corbin A	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	Julian A. Price
Greenville.........	35	C. F. McCullough	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	T. C. Adams E	F. E. Donnald	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	13	Paul B. Ellis 4-49	E. H. Bowers M	E. H. Bowers M	S. E. Hodges S	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter
Orangeburg........	10	R. Jennings, Jr. 10-49	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling T	J. F. Pearson	G. H. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*........	15	Erwin Carothers 1-48	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	J. Y. Scruggs	W. H. Hope	E. N. Hanna
Spartanburg*......	32	Leon Moore 5-49	I. T. Williams	Roy Leonard T	D. D. Zimmerman	W. O. Blackwell	Lewis E. Jett
Sumter*...........	16	E. B. Boyle 8-48	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland K	F. K. Ellis	E. H. Lynam	W. C. Kirven

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen*.........	17	J. E. Gorder 5-47	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	L. Kohlhoff	H. M. Pierce M	Joseph LeMar	S. N. Swenson

Table XXI.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Huron	11	Harry Liem 5-50	M. F. Walt A	Wm. H. Olson T	O. J. Bandleman E	E. B. Ulrich	Harvey R. Huntley
Mitchell	11	Damon Clark 5-47	A. Nelson A	Elsie Carlson T	J. C. Scallin E	Asa Wheeler	W. H. Stephens
Rapid City*	14	Fred Dusek 5-47	R. R. Lange A	J. Lake M	J. P. Hurley S	George A. Engler	Lewis Nordby
Sioux Falls	41	C. M. Whitfield 5-49	J. Smalley A	J. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	Carl Swanson	F. J. Searles
Watertown	11	Sever Arneson 5-48	P. J. Krakowski	P. Krakowski A	William Emerson E	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd LeVake
TENNESSEE—12							
Bristol	14	Fred V. Vance 6-49	A. Stone	G. Vance	B. Robertson E	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	128	Hugh Wasson	F. K. Rosamond	F. K. Rosamond A	M. E. Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	Ed. Ricketts †
Clarksville	12	William Kleeman	J. H. Marable	J. H. Marable F	Will Dean	John Roche	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	11	Willard H. Parks 10-48	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	J. V. Dodd E	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter
Columbia*	11	Eldridge Denham	Herman F. Roach	R. U. Swann M	R. U. Swann M	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin
Dyersburg	10	L. D. Hamner 1-49	Page V. Hart	Page V. Hart T	Allen Ladd	Otis Pruitt	Clarence Turner
Jackson	24	George Smith 7-47	W. T. Teague	George Smith F	R. E. Franklin	Ben J. Warlick	Robert Mainard
Johnson City*	25	Welsford P. Artz 5-47	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen R	Murphy U. Snoderly M	L. L. Geisler	W. T. Wheelock
Kingsport*	14	J. E. Armitage 7-47	J. R. Pecktal C	J. R. Pecktal F	C. K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	J. Charles Still
Knoxville*	112	E. Chavannes	W. H. Stapleton R	Leslie Kennedy F	L. C. Bailey	Calvin M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	293	S. Polk 1-48	F. T. Tobey	F. T. Tobey C	O. P. Williams	Connie O'Sullivan	C. B. Seabrook
Nashville	167	Thomas L. Cummings 6-47	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	A. Cummings F†	W. A. Coolidge	H. D. Demonbreum	John Griffin
TEXAS—44							
Abilene*	27	B. R. Blankenship 4-49	Lila Fern Martin	Boyd McDaniel M	E. B. Yeatts E	D. C. Musick	J. V. Waldrop
Amarillo*	52	L. R. Hagy 4-49	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lillg A	Stanton M. Field E	E. R. Wilson	A. S. Harper
Austin*	88	Tom Miller 4-47	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	J. E. Motheral E	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Beaumont*	59	James Parker 4-48	Hugh Blevins	Hugh Blevins K	Geo. Schaumburg E	S. D. O'Conor	Artie Pollock
Big Spring*	13	G. Dabney 4-48	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	E. Killingsworth E	H. V. Crocker	A. G. Mitchell
Borger*	10	Fred Herbst	T. L. Wright	T. L. Wright T	Vernon Short	J. D. Miller	W. O. DeWeese
Brownsville*	22	H. L. Stokely	Jesse Sloss	Lillian Kemmy	F. L. Rockwell E	E. Valent	D. S. Wright
Brownwood	13	Wendell Mayes	Roy Ramsour	R. Ramsour K	J. S. Palmer E	Charles Alford	O. M. Eidson
Bryan*	12	Ivan Langford	Noah Dansby	N. Dansby S	Thomas Newton E	C. E. Griesser	S. Tullous
Cleburne	11	J. M. DeGarino	Miss Johnnie Gordon S	Miss J. Gordon T	H. E. Doak S	D. V. Jiles	J. R. Junell
Corpus Christi*	57	Wesley E. Seale 4-49	A. C. Molbeck	Allan Mote	H. H. Allen	John Carlisle	Earl Dunn
Corsicana	15	Hubert T. Braselton 4-49	J. P. Welch S	J. Welch K	Fred Blucher E	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*	295	J. Woodall Rodgers 5-47	Earl Goforth S	V. R. Smitham M	J. C. Bisset	C. N. Penn	C. Hansson
Del Rio	13	Frank Walton	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib K	Conger Jones E	Clifton Boies	R. C. Hawkins
Denison	16	W. E. Marsico	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	D. D. Bivins E	Pat S. Lowe	Paul S. Borum
Denton	11	J. L. Yarbrough	O. C. Knight S	O. C. Knight T	T. S. Pennebaker	Eugene Cook	Jack Shepherd
El Paso	97	Dan R. Ponder 4-49	William R. Collins	Glenn R. Daniels A	Hal Stacy E	Joseph H. Boone	L. T. Robey
Fort Worth*	178	F. E. Deen	E. S. Birdsong S	W. O. Jones	C. Thelin †	C. L. Ligon	R. Dysart
Galveston	61	George W. Fraser 5-47	Mildred M. Oser S	A. D. Dolson F	Paul Milligan E	Arthur J. O'Mara	Fred M. Ford
Greenville	14	Garnett S. Lee	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. O. Long K	T. S. Mitchel	Harve Peyton	Virgil Miller
Harlingen	13	R. J. Kroeger 1-49	P. Hubert	P. Hubert T	Alfred Tamm E	J. J. Dawson	E. W. Anglin
Highland Park	10	A. Starke Taylor	E. E. Crowell S	E. Crowell	R. B. Allen E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner
			M. H. Westerman S	Roy Oakes C	John Turney	G. W. Richardson	B. W. Payne

Laredo	39	Hugh S. Cluck	James Haynes	R. Benavides T	F. C. Heins E	G. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	14	G. A. McCreight C	H. G. Mosley S	W. Morgan Works M	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams
Lubbock*	32	C. Bestwick 4-48	Lavenia Williams S	P. Cochran A	John Ruhmann E	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder
McAllen*	12	T. B. Waite, Jr. 4-49	B. E. Jared	B. Jared K	W. N. Harris E	A. S. Myers	C. D. Mussey
Marshall*	18	W. H. Hartley C 4-49	E. E. Justice	Joe McGilvray C	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Palestine	12	R. H. McLeod 4-48	J. G. Hardgrave	Tom Willison F	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. Barton
Pampa*	13	Farris Oden	J. Ernest Hood	G. Franks M	George Thompson E	Ben White	Louie Allen
Paris	19	J. Binnion 4-48	Hatley Crow	S. M. Haislip T	Walter F. Hicks	Jodie Moss	Floyd Moore
Port Arthur*	46	Walter Bailey	Ernest Meyer	R. Cooper M	H. H. Poole	D. P. Rachal	Claude Goldsmith
San Angelo*	26	Will R. Ede 4-48	Mamie Barfield	S. Lawhon M	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio	254	G. B. Mauermann 5-47	Frank W. Brady	Alfred Callaghan F	Thomas H. Coghill E	C. A. Hart	Bruce Weatherly
Sherman*	17	T. F. Aston 4-49	J. T. Long	R. S. Russell †M	A. A. McMillan E	Ed Capps	V. J. Brown
Sweetwater*	10	Roland O. Peters 4-48	W. H. Whaley	R. C. Hoppe M	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	D. N. Mullins
Temple*	15	Guy W. Draper	Dennis Vannoy	Dennis Vannoy C	N. Trostle	A. J. Geisper	W. McDonald
Terrell*	10	A. C. Graham C 4-49	J. T. Riley	J. Riley K	None	K. D. Orr, Jr.	G. T. Williams
Texarkana	17	William V. Brown	G. D. Garrett S	O. Colaw A	Otto Yenglin E	H. J. Schlink	Jack N. Runnels
Tyler*	28	G. H. Lasater C 4-48	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie F	J. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	D. Butler
University Park	14	H. Yarbrough 4-48	Ralph E. Hamman S	L. Smith A	John Kinsey	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell
Victoria	12	Ben T. Jordan	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	F. B. Lowry E	V. Firtz	John Vogt
Waco	56		Otis W. DeHay S	O. DeHay S	J. H. Strange † E	Lee P. Harrington	M. Burton
Wichita Falls*	45	W. B. Hamilton	George T. Henderson	George D. Fairtrace M	F. M. Rugeley	George O'Steen	Chris W. Jensen

UTAH—4

Logan	12	Curtis Miner 1-48	H. R. Pedersen A	H. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Elmer S. Laurence	Eli Drakulich
Ogden	44	David S. Romney 1-48	Mrs. E. Tillotson R	Mark L. Critchlow A	Edward Saunders	Clyde L. Peterson	O. H. Peterson
Provo	18	J. Bracken Lee	Ben Ward A	Carlyle Pace T	E. H. Leonard E	Nephi Gunderson	Wm. McIntire
Salt Lake City	150	Earl J. Glade 1-48	Irma F. Bitner R	Earl Glade F	W. D. Beers E	J. K. Piercey	L. C. Crowther

VERMONT—3

Barre	11	C. M. Willey, Sr.	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Thurman W. Dix	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Burlington	28	John J. Burns 6-47	W. T. Abell	E. F. Lynch T	Wm. A. Stebbins	C. N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond
Rutland	17	Wayne Temple	Henry Battles	Theodore Roberts T	Wilpus Kallio E	Alfred Koltonski	J. F. Carbine

VIRGINIA—15

Alexandria*	34	William T. Wilkins 9-46	Fred Pettitt		C. L. Watkins E	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	John Arnold
Charlottesville*	19	R. S. Adams	James E. Bowen, Jr.	Roger Sullivan T	R. E. Hall, Jr. S	Charles H. Page	M. F. Greaver
Danville	33	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 9-48	R. L. Hall A	R. L. Hall A	E. M. Wickre E	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	10	W. Marshall King	Beverly Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	J. L. Perry S	A. H. Stone	A. G. Kendall
Lynchburg*	45	C. Burton 9-48	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	James D. Wright	M. K. Evans	J. H. Boice
Martinsville	10	J. W. Booker, Jr. 9-48	Jesse D. Clift	W. H. Yeaman A	Brent Remsburg	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*	37	R. Cowles Taylor	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	J. C. Biggins M	G. A. Powers	J. M. Peach
Norfolk*	144	R. D. Cooke	J. D. Corbell	C. A. Harrell M	H. H. George, III E	R. L. Woolard	Claude Lindsay
Petersburg*	31	Wm. Hodges Mann 9-48	W. F. Spotswood	I. Val Parham T	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	F. C. Beasley
Portsmouth*	51	Leslie T. Fox 9-48	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson A	Forest J. Bergeron E	William B. Sykes	Otto B. Dunn
Richmond	193	H. H. Edwards 10-48	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller C	G. M. Bowers	John F. Finnegan	E. H. Organ
Roanoke*	69	Richard Edwards 10-48	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins	H. Ferguson
Staunton*	13	William A. Grubert	Katherine Musser	H. E. Baylor T	Earl H. Stockton E	E. H. Dabney	E. L. Bragg
Suffolk*	11	B. O. Hill 10-47	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	E. W. Richards E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Winchester*	12	C. R. Anderson	P. J. Marshall	John Jones A	J. R. Brandon E		C. W. Hollis

TABLE XXI.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WASHINGTON—14							
Aberdeen	19	Walter T. Foelkner 1-48	Victory Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	N. J. Salmon E	Charles A. Borum	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	29	A. H. Howard	Jack Mulhern	Jack Mulhern C	E. W. Gooch E	John Bull	C. L. Blodgett
Bremerton	15	L. Kean	Fred C. Wyckoff	Lulu D. Haddon F	Howard I. Gorst	Ernest F. Yett	Charles Lewis
Everett	30	H. Arends 1-48	John L. Sugars	H. Arends F	Louis H. Unzelman	F. F. Schroeder	G. H. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. Anderson 1-49	Ola Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson T	W. L. Lovejoy E	W. E. Crawford	Norman Foote
Longview	12	C. C. Tibbetts 1-49	D. Wiley Carpenter	D. Wiley Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	James D. Skaggs
Olympia	13	E. Mallory 1-50	B. F. Hume	D. McCaughan F	W. E. Kellogg	Phil W. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Seattle	368	William F. Devin	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	C. L. Wartelle E	William Fitzgerald	George D. Eastman
Spokane	122	A. Meehan	Alex A. Brown	W. N. Sproul F	Arthur Meehan	James Blamey	G. Swartout
Tacoma	109	C. V. Fawcett 6-50	Genevieve Martin	L. Craig	J. S. Roberts	Charles Eisenbacker	W. Farrar
Vancouver	19	Fred W. Sinclair 1-49	G. Carson	John T. Urquhart T	James L. Rasmussen	P. E. DuPaul	Harry Diamond
Walla Walla	18	Herbert G. West 1-48	Ray Appling	Phil M. Winans F	C. William Martin	Carl A. Gregory	Albert L. Jefferis
Wenatchee	12	A. Pohlman	Carl Kruegel	H. Ahlers F	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen
Yakima	27	N. K. Buck 1-50	Pearl Benjamin	L. Bishop F	George Clark	W. K. Moore	H. Robinson
WEST VIRGINIA—12							
Beckley	13	W. A. Burke	William P. Larew R	William P. Larew T	Sterling See S	Bernard Martin	
Bluefield*	21	A. Harry Vest 8-49	Eleanor B. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	Elmer Barton E	E. L. McClure	A. Porterfield
Charleston	68	D. Boone Dawson 5-47	G. Massey	Roy H. Pierson T	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	H. B. Cornwell
Clarksburg*	31	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	Harry Steeley E	Joseph J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur
Fairmont	23	Fred T. Wilson 6-47	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	S. A. Shuttlesworth E	William M. Morgan	Felix Yangero
Huntington	79	D. Tomkies 1-50	R. L. Smith	Jesse Shelor A	Frank S. Whitney E	F. Crouse	W. Smith
Martinsburg	15	R. H. Stotler 7-46	Mrs E. B. Foreman	Calvin H. Kibler T	C. J. Wever E	Ward M. Davis	Robert C. Stum
Morgantown*	17	Robert Bowie	Edward Bierer	Edward Bierer K	J. E. Snyder M	Harry Pickenpaugh	C. W. Smith
Moundsville	14	Wilbert Miner 7-47	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	G. W. Sammons E	C. C. Cummingham	J. V. Underdonk
Parkersburg	30	Carlton E. Welch 4-50	Myrtle L. Hoffman	Charles W. Dressel F	Leland G. Merrill E	Archie W. Cook†	C. W. Hylbert
S. Charleston t.	10	A. V. Fitzwater 5-50	Geneva Tyler	Ted Pauley T	Wm. H. Frye	Charles J. Schmidt	Earl Kidd †
Wheeling*	61	Russell B. Goodwin 6-47	Howard C. Lane	N. H. vonBerg A	Jay E. Henry E	Wm. S. McFadden	Alonzo Hixenbaugh
WISCONSIN—33							
Appleton	28	R. L. Roemer 4-48	Edward E. Sager	J. Kox T	Lloyd M. Schindler E	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland	11	H. VanGuilder	Ralph H. Wiezorek	R. Wiezorek K	Jerod W. Day E	Wm. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	10	Clarence J. Keller	William Gergen	W. A. Tomashek T	Roy M. Lovejoy	Arthur Ruehl†	Louis Zwieg
Beloit*	25	J. Ray Cox P	R. H. Calland	A. Telfer M	Ross D. Yost	Elmer H. Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer
Chippewa Falls	10	Elmer F. Charland 5-47	Lee C. Millard	Louis C. Mandelert T	S. R. Cray E	N. G. Hanson	Charles Dunn
Cudahy	11	Vincent Totka	James F. Keller	James F. Keller C	Edwin Trzecyhsk S	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow
Eau Claire	31	Orville Christianson 4-52	O. E. Oien	Grace M. Meagher T	A. R. Garnock E	Oliver T. Books	Chris Laursen
Fond du Lac	27	Edwin Weis 4-51	John Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	John Zahn E	Harry Glaser	James Cahill
Green Bay	46	Dominic Olejniczak	Clifford A. Centen	J. Tease C	Francis Steeno	R. H. Drum	H. Bero
Janesville*	23	M. Egbert P	Harlan Bradford	H. Traxler M	Joseph Lustig E	Frank E. Murphy	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*	49		A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell F	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan
La Crosse	43	Charles A. Beranek 4-49	Fred L. Kramer	Lambert Kaiser C	John H. Barth E	George Hanson	Herman Rick
Madison*	67	F Halsey Kraege	Alfred W. Bareis	G. Forster A	Timothy Harrington E	Edward J. Page	William McCormick

Manitowoc	24	Herbert J. Schipper 4-49	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic
Marinette	14	Orin W. Angwall 4-48	Dorothy Schomaker	Orin W. Angwall C	Edward White	George A. Murtha	Fred A. Schultz
Marshfield	10	A. J. Reeths	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	J. Mangold E	W. C. Mueller	William Paape
Menasha	10	John R. Scanlon 4-48	W. J. Dougherty	W. Dougherty K	Basil Tuttle E	Arthur Gutzmann	George J. Resch
Milwaukee	587	John L. Bohn 4-48	Walter A. Klein	William H. Wendt C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edward E. Wischer	John Polcyn
Neenah	11	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-48	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan E	H. P. Heup	Irving Stilp
Oshkosh	39	E. R. Siewert 4-49	Roger G. Kliss	Lester A. Kargus C	Fred Wolverton E	Leo J. Girens	William A. Golz
Racine	67	Francis H. Wendt 4-49	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas Hartnett	Arthur J. Muhlke
Sheboygan	41	W. M. Sonnenburg 4-49	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	C. Fred Calhoun	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	15	John J. Cary P 4-49	John L. Jones	J. L. Jones K	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
S. Milwaukee	11	Charles J. Plotz	Louis J. Mosakowski	Louis J. Mosakowski C	Wilmer O. Held E	Raymond Gee	Frank J. Briesemeister
Stevens Point	16	B. Dagneau 4-49	Clara C. Trierweiler	A. Jocoboski C	B. E. Fieve E	Carl Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	A. D. Whealdon P	R. E. McKeague	Jarl Aho F	L. B. Bartlett	Olaf Sorenson	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		H. Appelby	H. J. Guehlstorf T	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Edward Pazdera
Watertown	11	W. A. Nack	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy C†	R. S. Podolske E	Harry Schlueter	Theo. C. Voigt
Waukesha	19	Edwin Honeyager 5-48	Nonie Crowley	C. Hughes C	Walter Dick	E. P. Downie	Harold Owens
Wausau	27	Herbert A. Giese	Jay L. Brown	Amos Alford T	Archie E. Becher E	Arthur Buss	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	28	William Kunese	W. T. Whipp	Ted Kunz C	H. Weldshute E	Fred Hartel	Louise Wrasse
West Allis	36	Arnold H. Klentz 4-48	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Arthur L. Wichner	Henry Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Wisconsin Rapids	11	William T. Nobles	Nels M. Justeson	R. L. Clark T	Carl A. Cajnaus	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner
WYOMING—4							
Casper	18	H. W. Noyes 1-48	F. V. Harrison	C. W. Mapes T	Ben B. Loomis E	M. Kelliher	James Boyer
Cheyenne	22	J. J. McInerney 1-48	J. M. Grace	Geo. J. Klett F	A. W. Trout	Ralph Garnett	E. D. Brown
Laramie*	11	T. D. Craven	F. J. Coolican	F. J. Coolican K	C. O. Andersen E	Blake Fanning	B. A. Deti
Sheridan	11	D. A. Ruff 1-48	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T	E. L. Diener	Guy Webb	Lloyd O. Leech

Table XXII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1947. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official. Letter "t" indicates town.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—16		
Alexander City	T. C. Russell 10-48	Jack Nolen
Andalusia	J. G. Scherf, Sr. 10-48	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Cullman	J. A. Dunlap 10-48	J. G. Kramer
Eufaula	M. M. Mouthrop 10-48	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Greenville	J. H. Dunklin 10-48	J. L. Grant
Homewood	H. C. Crelly 10-48	Ward Bracken
Jasper	J. T. Jackson C3-49	J. M. Woods
Lanett	C. E. De Loach, Sr. 9-48	C. H. Hill
Opelika	John L. Whatley P10-49	T. C. Tollison
Prichard	G. V. Dismukes 9-48	Mrs. Berniece Centanne
Sheffield	J. K. Johnson P10-48	E. S. Enochs
Sylacauga*	Miles Motes 10-48	W. F. Pearson
Talladega	W. L. Baker P10-47	A. R. Decatur
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-48	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	J. A. Thompson 10-48	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	Sam Leggett 10-48	L. E. Hamlet
ARIZONA—8		
Bisbee	H. T. Price 6-48	W. H. Miescher
Douglas	Everett J. Jones	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	Harold Sykes 5-48	C. J. Pulliam
Globe	Guy V. McGowen 6-48	Klondike J. Dodd
Mesa	Geo. N. Goodman 6-48	J. Edwin Miller
Nogales	Louis Hudgin	Alex L. Durazo
Prescott	Hilliard T. Brooke 2-49	P. H. Miller
Yuma	W. S. Ingalls 1-51	E. C. Byrd R
ARKANSAS—13		
Arkadelphia	H. G. Elms	K. C. Crawford R
Batesville	S. Harney Chaney, 4-48	N. A. Longley
Camden	D. W. Harrell, 4-47	F. P. Benson
Conway		Joe B. McGee
Fayetteville	G. T. Sanders	J. W. Mc Gehee
Forrest City	J. R. Deaderick, 4-47	E. T. Altman
Helena	Sam W. Tappan	R. G. Howard
CALIFORNIA—Continued		
Santa Clara	James R. Bacigalupi, 5-47	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria	Alfred F. Roemer 4-48	Clarence E. Winter
Santa Paula	Jack T. Gilbertson 4-48	Hersel J. Hopkins
South San Francisco	Leo Ferko 4-50	Daniel J. Hyland
Torrance	J. Hugh Sherfey, Jr. 4-50	A. H. Bartlett
Tulare*	George W. Peterson 4-47	Hazel Hoyt
Upland*	Eugene E. G. Nisbet 4-48	Mrs. Hazel Cassell
Visalia*	William R. Beckwith 4-47	Jean E. Armstrong
Watsonville	C. H. Baker 5-47	F. J. O'Brien
Woodland	Henry F. Anderson 4-47	Mrs. Rose Bloom
COLORADO—9		
Alamosa	Frank Winters 1-48	P. H. Henry
Canon City	Chet C. Cook 11-47	E. R. Bancroft
Durango*	Robert Ayres 4-47	J. G. Mair
Englewood	N. S. Nielsen 1-48	John F. Cameron
La Junta	Albert D. Miller 1-48	Hazel Best Girch
Longmont	Fred Ferguson 4-48	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	H. H. Markley 1-48	O. M. Vandapool
Sterling	Harold Chirnside 1-48	H. M. Krull
Walsenburg	James Dick 1-48	T. M. Wilson
CONNECTICUT—4		
Putnam	Harvey J. Grinsell 1-48	Edgar J. Labonte
Rockville	Raymond E. Hunt 1-48	F. LeRoy Elliott
Southington	Robert E. Foley 4-48	Gertrude L. Kilbourn
Winsted	Joseph W. Darcey 10-47	C. W. Winslow
DELAWARE—1		
Dover*	J. Wallace Woodford 2-48	William F. Schmidt
FLORIDA—15		
Bartow*	F. J. Bohde	Geo. J. McNamee
Bradenton	Charles W. Ward 1-48	Harold F. Siver
Coral Gables*	Thomas C. Mayes 4-49	E. B. Poorman

Hope	Albert Graves 4-47	T. R. Billingsley
Malvern	R. H. Jones 4-47	D. L. Patrick
Paragould	G. W. Hammond 4-47	W. G. Cannon
Russellville	J. H. A. Baker, 4-47	John Little
Stuttgart	H. S. Neel 4-47	Mrs. L. G. Cole
Van Buren	J. C. McKinney, 5-47	G. S. Crofton

CALIFORNIA—51

Antioch	C. M. Stitt 4-48	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia	M. H. Ormsby 4-48	W. C. Billig
Azusa	Raymond J. Lamm 4-50	Mae A. Hynes
Calexico	F. L. Young 4-48	Richard S. Emerson
Chico*	E. R. Bevins 4-47	H. H. Hume M
Chula Vista	Lorenz C. Koester 4-50	Herbert V. Bryant
Coalinga	Chas. L. Kaiser 4-48	W. C. Wallace
Colton	Allen E. McKersie, 4-50	Elizabeth Davis
Corona	W. M. Colbern 4-50	Harry L. Lyman
Coronado*	K. B. Carson 4-48	Arthur Matthewson
Culver City	Arthur Segrell 4-48	Warren R. Stephens
Daly City	James Paul Green 1950	B. C. Ross
El Cerrito	Melvin C. Heinkel 4-47	Maryellen Foley
Gardena	Adams W. Bolton 4-50	Lucille W. Randolph
Grass Valley	W. Alison Simmons 7-49	Lois M. LeDuc
Hanford	L. R. Pettijohn 4-48	Arthur E. Hird
Hawthorne	Walter J. Hawley 4-50	Emily Riley
Hayward	John D. Haar 1950	Irene T. Jamieson
Hermosa Beach	Paul H. Drake 4-50	Frances C. Wendell
Madera	John B. Gordon	Geo. M. Shedd
Manhattan Beach	Charles K. Blech 4-48	Rudolph F. Wedler
Martinez	Jack O. Fries 4-48	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	Alvin W. Devon	Chester O. Gates
Montebello	Milo V. Chapin 4-48	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park	James T. Bradshaw 4-48	Arthur W. Langley
Napa	S. J. Cinnamond 5-50	Charles E. Martin
Orange	George N. Weimer 4-48	T. H. Elijah
Oxnard*	Edwin L. Carty 1950	Mrs. Ethel Dale
Pacific Grove*	W. R. LaPorte 4-47	John D. Irwin
Petaluma	Jasper S. Woodson 7-49	Gladys R. Wallin
Piedmont	Welby Dinsmore 4-48	W. C. Little
Pittsburg*	Vincent A. Davi 4-48	Frank R. Taormina
Porterville*	....	H. Coulthurst M
Redding*	Joseph Buchea 4-48	Doris L. Holland
Roseville	H. Johnson 4-50	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	D. Frank Monte 4-48	Ray M. Overdick
San Bruno	Joseph J. Hearne 4-48	Ralph E. Woodman
San Fernando	Charles W. Waite 4-48	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo	Ralph C. Kennedy 4-47	J. E. Brown
San Marino	Carleton B. Tibbetts 4-48	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael	Wm. S. Nock 4-47	Eugene W. Smith

De Land*	Leo E. Fugle 5-47	Theo C. Brooks
Fort Pierce*	H. E. Center 1-48	G. M. Mitchell
Hollywood*	L. C. Boggs 4-47	Mrs. Blanche E. Mann
Lake City	H. G. Cochran	R. C. Mansfield
Lake Wales	R. E. Bradley 7-48	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth*	Tom G. Smith 4-47	E. C. Ewing
Marianna	Charlton Keen 1-49	Evelyn Davis
Ocala*	John Marshall Green 1-48	H. C. Sistrunk
Palatka*	Ralph K. Tavel 1-48	G. D. Bogue M
Plant City*	L. E. Morgan 1-48	N. M. Draughon
River Junction	E. H. Boykin 10-47	R. H. Hatcher
Winter Haven*	L. H. Recker 11-47	O. R. Way

GEORGIA—19

Americus	Fred P. Bowen 1-49	A. D. Gatewood, Jr
Bainbridge	E. W. Cox 1-48	H. B. Funderburk
Carrollton	Wm. Traylor 10-47	Louise McCalmon
Cartersville*	Robert W. Knight 1-48	Thos. A. Upshaw
Cedartown*	Glenn T. York C1-48	H. B. Lovvorn
College Park	J. H. Evans 1-49	S. D. Johnson
Cordele*	C. C. Greer C1-48	S. E. Cox
Douglas*	R. W. Griffin C7-47	W. J. Johnson
Dublin	C. Flannery Pope 1-48	C. Phillips
Elberton	Frank Herndon 1-49	William D. Fortson
Fitzgerald	J. F. Paulk 1-48	J. E. Bailey
Hapeville	H. H. Timmerman 1-48	Barbara Lee
Marietta	L. M. Blair 1-48	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Milledgeville	Wister L. Ritchie 1-48	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	C. J. Smith 1-48	....
Statesboro	J. Gilbert Cone 1-49	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-48	Robt. Bethel
Tifton*	Frank H. Smith M	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	W. B. Shaefer 1-48	Mary Beasley

IDAHO—3

Burley	Charles F. McDonald 5-47	Thomas D. Foster
Caldwell	G. L. Crookham, Jr.	Ada Hartenbower
Moscow	W. L. Anderson 5-47	H. J. Smith

ILLINOIS—61

Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke P5-49	Forrest F. Davis
Batavia	Joseph S. McClurg 5-49	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	George E. Ring 5-49	R. B. Maslin
Bellwood	Walter Tueffel P5-49	Wm. Miller
Belvidere	Harry M. Perkins 5-49	F. L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-47	R. S. Holt
Carbondale	Charles Johnson 5-47	H. A. Grater
Charleston	Everett L. Brown 5-49	Robert Etnire
Chester	Charles L. Oetting 5-49	Frank P. Hight

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—Continued		
Clinton	Bernard M. Pugh 5-47	Harry L. Bean
Collinsville	Gilbert W. Killinger 4-47	Vernon Lucas
De Kalb	H. J. Hakala 5-49	Bertha Schropell
Des Plaines	G. Walter Pflughaupt 5-49	Otto W. J. Henrich
Downers Grove	Newell H. Fishel 5-47	Chas. M. Hitch
Du Quoin	Arthur F. Angel 1949	S. R. Clark
East Peoria	W. O. Sommerfield 4-47	Wm. E. Carroll
Edwardsville	Oscar Schmidt 5-49	Edw. H. Poos
Effingham	J. R. Raney 5-47	W. R. Humes
Flora	Leo R. Allen 5-47	R. D. Lewis
Glencoe*	Kenneth L. Fox P4-48	John C. Harkness
Glen Ellyn	Douglass Pillinger P5-49	J. R. Stewart
Herrin	John H. Murray 5-49	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale	H. A. Brinkman P5-49	R. A. Peet
Hoopeston	G. C. Trego 5-49	Jack Goodwine
Johnston City	J. L. Cox	E. B. Nolen
Lake Forest	Edward K. Welles 5-47	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	Stoy Fox 5-49	H. E. Talbott
Litchfield	H. E. Schroeder 5-49	Roy E. Brashear
Lombard	Adolph Schroeder P-49	John Engel
Macomb	Harry R. Sapp 4-49	Arthur Fleshman
Madison	Stephen Maeras 5-49	Percy Lux
Marion	Harry L. Crisp 4-47	W. S. Burkhart
Metropolis	Barney N. Beane 5-49	L. W. Barger
Monmouth	G. W. Pearson 5-49	Mildred Wilford
Morris	Tony Andersen 5-49	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Charles A. Martin 5-47	L. N. Wirth
Murphysboro	C. A. Hart 5-49	James E. McCoskey
Naperville	James L. Nichols 5-47	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	C. W. Hudelsorn 4-48	E. K. Parret
North Chicago	John P. Dromey 5-49	Michael Opeka
Olney	C. P. Porter 5-49	T. C. Colvin
Pana		Harry Stanton
Paris	A. L. Lientz 5-47	F. L. Mc Cord
Peru	Joe W. Lemler 4-49	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	W. J. Miller 4-49	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Floyd Newton Avery 5-47	A. Clarence Anderson
River Forest	John T. Barlow P5-49	P. W. Hazelton
Riverside*	E. H. Wagner P5-49	E. P. Eckmann
St. Charles	L. G. Langum 1948	A. F. Pearson
Salem	C. A. McGraw 5-47	Conrad W. Garner
Skokie	John W. Wuerth P5-49	Arthur O. Thompson
Spring Valley	Peter Ternetti 5-49	Wm. F. Stedman
Summit	Wm. Szarabajka 5-49	Anthony A. DiGrazia

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
IOWA—Continued		
Charles City*	Alton H. Sanders 4-47	Madeline E. Nicholson
Cherokee	George R. Hicks 4-47	J. A. Cary
Creston	Ray Taylor	N. A. Buck
Decorah	Geo. A. Baker 4-47	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	Fred Ehlers	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	E. W. Fritts 4-47	H. L. Easton
Grinnell	A. E. Maron 4-47	H. B. Lowrey
Knoxville	S. E. Cronkhite 4-47	Frank Crawford
Le Mars	Henry Poeckes 4-47	Frank Stamp
Oelwein	M. F. Gunderson 4-47	H. J. Finders
Perry	M. E. Jenkins 4-47	Donald Kanealy
Red Oak	H. S. Cloud 4-47	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	E. G. Anderson 4-47	L. L. Hunter
Spencer	Dell S. Blake 3-48	M. M. Moulton
Storm Lake	Fred Meier 4-47	W. H. Kaufman
Washington	R. L. Lytle 4-47	John K. Sowash
Webster City*	T. R. Amsden 4-47	L. L. Doolittle
KANSAS—12		
Abilene*	Will Green 4-47	M. E. Calkins
Concordia	S. I. Erickson 5-47	Glenn C. Zeornes
Dodge City	Bert S. Green 5-48	Merle E. Smith
Garden City	A. M. Fleming 4-48	Ovid Harman
Great Bend	H. P. Thies 5-47	Logan Brown
Hays*	E. F. Madden 4-47	Victor Wells
Iola	Thomas O. Waugh 4-47	T. E. Shanahan
Junction City*	Carl H. Deppish 4-47	Joe M. Kinkade
McPherson	E. L. Hodge 4-48	Olive Oakley
Pratt	G. W. Sitton 4-48	F. J. Ball
Wellington	E. J. Mitchell	Bernice S. Lindberg
Winfield*	James H. Albright 4-47	H. H. Hanlen
KENTUCKY—17		
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-50	Frank X. Braun
Corbin	Ernest W. Williams 1-50	A. Campbell
Danville	Henry L. Nichols 1-50	J. H. Letcher
Dayton	Alfred H. Reekers 1-50	Frank J. Staab
Glasgow	Sewell Harlin	H. C. Biggers
Harlan	John W. Bates 1-50	D. C. Wilson
Hazard*	J. J. Moran 1-50	Claudean Petrey
Jenkins	Joe Sexton C1-48	O. M. Bolling
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	E. H. Martin
Madisonville	David Parish 1-50	Lamoine Barton
Mayfield	Scott Lemon	W. B. Saffold

Taylorville	J. W. Spresser 5-49	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	A. R. Stanbery 5-49	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman 1948	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Alfred A. Hinkelman 5-49	Marion G. Noble
Wheaton	William A. Gamon 4-47	C. O. Freedlund
Wood River	Lavier D. Humphrey 5-49	Emmett P. Howard
Woodstock	Raymond C. Johnson 4-49	George E. Sullivan
Zion	Richard F. Hire 5-47	John D. Luce

INDIANA—32

Auburn	Lodie E. Potter 1-48	Forrest A. Potter
Bicknell	L. G. Jones 1-48	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bluffton	John H. Waid 1-48	E. M. Arnold
Brazil	Clinton M. Wilson 1-48	Elmer S. Cox
Clinton	Clarence D. Wright 1-48	Curtis H. Hayes
Decatur	John B. Stults 1-48	H. Vernon Aurand
Franklin	William V. Hemphill 1-48	Mrs. Mary Beth Pogue
Greensburg	Creth J. Loyd 1-48	John A. Hillman
Hartford City	Wm. H. Gardiner 1-48	William J. Anderson, Jr.
Hobart	Fred Rose 1-48	Laura R. Bracken
Jasper	H. E. Thyen 1-48	A. J. Sermersheim
Kendallville	Eugene V. Carteaux 1-48	Robert C. Moses
Lebanon	Louis S. Sterling 1-48	A. E. Lewis
Linton	Wm. B. Carlton 1-48	L. B. Fleetwood
Madison	O. L. Head 1-48	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	Ed. C. Collier	Ray Thomas
Mount Vernon	Frank J. Fessenden 1-48	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Emmet R. Fertig 1-48	Louise Decker
Plymouth	J. Abner Broman 1-48	Mearl D. Strombeck
Portland	Luther Hammitt 1-48	Clem Wilson
Princeton	J. G. Pepple 1-48	Chas. C. Paul
Rushville	Manley Abercrombie	Chas. R. Berry
Seymour	C. W. Burkart 1-48	John Haunschild
Sullivan	A. G. McGuire 1-48	Emil Muehler
Tell City	Wendell Werner	Nickolas Beumel, Jr.
Tipton	A. D. Bryan 1-48	Edyth Fouch
Valparaiso	Garrett D. Conover 1-48	Mrs. Helen Kelly
Wabash	Homer T. Showalter 1-48	Murrel Rife Miller
Warsaw	Frank O. Rarick 12-47	Earl T. Foster
Washington	Sam'l. H. Smith 1-48	Maud G. Spalding
West Lafayette	Charles R. Burnham 1-48	Charles H. Miners
Winchester	John P. Clark 1-48	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—23

Albia	C. B. Dearinger 4-47	James W. Wetherstone
Atlantic	Richard F. Jessen 4-47	Hawley Lynch
Carroll	A. N. Neu 4-48	T. J. Kerwin
Cedar Falls	R. F. Merner 4-47	H. B. Philpot
Centerville	Clarence E. Hood 4-47	A. M. Winter
Chariton	Floyd E. Flack 4-47	John A. Olson

Maysville	R. Parker 1-50	Hazel Larkin
Paris	Geo. L. Doyle 1-50	Boone Baldwin
Princeton	W. L. Cash 1-50	Garland Quisenberry
Richmond	Wm. O'Neil 1-50	W. V. Jackson
Somerset	Andrew A. Offutt 1-50	W. A. Moore
Winchester	Allen Buckner 1-50	Lindsey Faulkner

LOUISIANA—18

Abbeville	Emile Dutel 6-50	Theophile Baudoin
Bastrop	Edward T. Brodnax 7-49	Mrs. J. Ramsaur
Bossier City	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-49	E. L. Reding
Crowley	J. Matt Buatt	I. B. Broussard
Eunice	C. J. Derbes 7-49	Wade J. Guillet
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-49	Mrs. Marion Pantall
Houma	Leon Gary 7-50	B. F. Breaux
Jackson	O. W. McGraw 9-48	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	John L. Conner 6-49	A. T. Maund
Minden	J. F. Colbert	E. V. Almond
Morgan City	M. D. Shannon, Sr.	A. B. O'Brien
Natchitoches	Edwin L. McClung Jr. 6-48	J. T. Batten
Opelousas	T. W. Huntington 7-50	Charles L. Clay
Plaquemine	Irwin J. Wilbert 7-48	Mrs. Clydelle DeJean
Ruston	H. T. Richardson 7-51	J. A. Norris
Tallulah	T. H. Montgomery 7-50	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thibodaux	Charles E. Delas	Chas. J. Coulon
West Monroe	D. C. Golson 7-50	L. L. Wood

MAINE—10

Belfast*	Harold R. Stone 3-48	Leslie Follett A
Brewer*	Eugene B. Gordon 1-48	Paul E. Clish
Brunswick	(Unincorporated)	
Calais	Ernest A. Woodman	H. C. Foss
Gardiner	Philip Henry Hubbard	H. N. Bachelder
Old Town	P. Paul Dufoul P1-47	Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	B. A. Curtis C	Mabel D. Hughes
Rockland	Edward Moran, Jr. C1-49	Gerald Margeson
Rumford Falls	(Unincorporated)	
Saco	Charles Anthony	William Mitchell

MARYLAND—3

Frostburg	Marshall C. Skidmore 5-48	Alex G. Close
Hyattsville	E. M. Gover 5-47	W. Carroll Beatty
Takoma Park	Oliver W. Youngblood 6-48	J. Wilson Dodd

MASSACHUSETTS—35

Abington t	Howard W. Belcher C	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Amherst t	F. Civille Pray C3-48	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Auburn t	Frank H. Allen C	John E. Riley
Barnstable t	Chester A. Crocker C	Clarence M. Chase

TABLE XXII.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		
Bridgewater t.	Leo F. Nourse C3-48	Edwin Keith
Canton t.	Joseph F. Kessler	Richard Henley
Concord t.	Hubert M. Wardwell C	Elsie E. Rose
Dartmouth t.	William C. Prescott C	Thomas B. Hawes
Dracut t.	John Brox C1949	Harry M. Fox
Franklin t.	John B. Cataldo C	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t.	Cecil E. Brooks C	Joseph M. Casey
Hingham t.	Albert Tweedy C3-47	William L. Howard
Hudson t.	L. L. Parker C3-47	G. Woodbury Parker
Ipswich t.	B. C. Wallace C	Edward S. Cogswell
Longmeadow t.	Edwin S. Munson C	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t.	Stanley Frank Kartz C	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	John D. Prescott C1948	Harrison A. Morse
Maynard t.	Joseph P. Dineen C3-47	Frank E. Sanderson
Middleborough t*	Wm. Jacob C1-48	Waldo S. Thomas
Millbury t.	Napoleon Crepeau C	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Montague t.	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t.	Harry C. Foster C	Joseph Duncan
Orange t.	John W. Blackmer C	Robert H. Anderson
Palmer t.	P. F. Warakomski C2-47	John T. Brown
Randolph t.	Theodore Luddington C3-47	Marion L. Bailey S
Rockland t.	Arthur H. Marks C	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t.	Fernald L. Hanson C3-48	H. J. Regan
South Hadley t.		Margaret E. Sullivan
Spencer t.	Frank D. Cournoyer C4-47	William A. Thibault
Stoughton t*	Fred C. Phillips C3-48	Jennie F. McNamara
Uxbridge t.	Charles Lynch C2-48	Noreen Howlett
Walpole t.	Willis D. McLean C	Katherine Higgins A
Ware t.	Frank E. Cebula C	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t.	George J. Heddericg C3-47	Fred E. Sharp
Winchendon t.	Maurice R. Bateman C3-48	Arthur F. Evans
MICHIGAN—35		
Albion	Alfonso Magnotta 1-50	P. P. Nagle
Alma*	E. R. Remsberg 5-47	L. H. Hannig
Berkley*	Mahlon MacGregor 4-47	Edwin J. Johnston
Cadillac*	John English 1948	W. A. Phillips
Charlotte	Clifford LeRoy 4-47	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan	O. T. McGinn 5-47	I. N. Couture
Coldwater	F. Leslie Treat	Helen A. King
Dowagiac	James L. Black 4-47	Roger D. Weller
East Detroit	Richard Maxwell 4-47	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing*	Carl G. Card 4-48	Harry W. Lott M
Grand Haven*	Edmond Wilds 5-47	J. Nyhof Poel

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MINNESOTA—Continued		
St. Peter	H. E. Wiest 4-47	Agneta E. Kohl
Stillwater	Edward C. Carlson 1-51	Lester R. Brower
Thief River Falls	W. J. Douville 1-48	R. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-49	Joseph Giefer
Willmar	Martin Leaf 4-47	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	Alvin E. Graf 4-47	G. S. Thompson
MISSISSIPPI—11		
Brookhaven	A. E. Moreton 1-49	E. M. Bee
Canton	C. N. Harris 1-49	Bertha McKay
Columbia	Thomas Carter Griffith 1-49	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-50	E. J. East
Grenada	L. C. Proby 5-48	Clara B. Criss
McComb	A. B. Williams	E. J. Triche
Pascagoula	J. R. Watts 1-49	V. P. DeJean
Picayune	Barney Whitfield 1-49	A. J. Read
Tupelo	J. P. Nanney 1-49	J. H. Merritt
West Point	Thompson McCullan 11-48	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	James B. Smith 4-48	J. B. Cobb
MISSOURI—24		
Boonville	S. L. Jewett 4-50	Kathryn Cochran
Brookfield*	George Alexander 4-49	George P. Carpenter
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd	Charles E. Watson
Charleston	W. R. McCracken 5-47	T. A. Zillafro
Chillicothe	Frank C. Lang 5-47	Mary Archer
Clinton	S. B. Hughes 4-50	Vance Julian
De Soto	Roy M. Reel 4-50	C. F. Seemel
Ferguson	Harry O. Vosburgh 4-47	Mrs. Radah B. Becker
Flat River	John W. Watts 4-49	Majorie A. Johnson
Fulton	J. F. Hensley 4-48	B. Alexander
Kennett	J. W. Karsten 4-47	Sam Fisher
Lebanon*	Kenneth Bell 1949	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-50	W. R. Eckle
Marshall	J. W. Twilling 4-50	Philip Land
Maryville	Emery E. Airy M5-49	Charles W. Baumli
Mexico	Robert H. Finley 4-50	John M. Cadwell
Neosho*	Russell Johnson	Edra J. Garner
Nevada*	Harry L. Harner 4-47	E. D. Gray
Rolla	W. D. Jones 5-47	A. E. Long
Sikeston	M. L. Carroll 4-50	A. C. Barrett
Trenton	S. E. Stroff 4-47	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	H. G. Hueftle 4-47	H. M. Cash
Washington	Bernie E. Hillermann 4-50	Arthur G. Filla

Greenville	C. Ferris Petersen 4-47	Margaret Callaghan
Grosse Point	Ralph B. Netting 11-47	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	James K. Watkins P3-47	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	Michael A. Simula	John L. West
Hastings	Charles H. Leonard 4-48	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	George B. Convis 4-47	Ralph L. Hughes
Inkster	Edward J. Wangbichler P4-47	Freda K. DePlanche
Ionia	Fred C. Barnes 4-47	Raymond F. Coon
Ishpeming*	Paul Zhulkie 9-47	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Ludwig Evenson P4-48	J. J. Cummings, M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-47	F. J. Stephenson
Ludington*	A. W. Hamel 5-48	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	John S. Olson	Jno. S. Watson
Manistique*	William A. Berger 4-48	Alex Robertson
Marshall	William B. Holt 4-47	Norman Holt
Mount Pleasant*	J. D. Leonard 1-48	W. K. Willman, M
Negaunee	Alvin C. Hampton	Jacob H. Anderson
Petoskey*	John W. Perry 4-47	Victor D. Cannon
Plymouth*	Robert Lidgard	Harold R. Cheek M
Roseville	William Harper P	Wm. E. Utt
St. Joseph*	Waldo V. Tiscornia 4-48	Ira D. Wagner
Sturgis*	Frank M. Treesh 4-48	Charles P. Hobel
Three Rivers*	George C. Radke 4-47	John F. Linsner
Trenton	R. G. Bates	Fred E. Pomeraning

MINNESOTA—29

Alexandria	J. L. Fitzgerald 3-48	H. S. Campbell
Anoka*	R. B. Ehlen 4-47	C. R. Johnson M
Bemidji	Earl W. Bucklen	Belle Denley
Chisholm	John Gornick, Jr. 1-48	Ludwig L. Kordish
Cloquet	Carl J. Lind 1-48	J. A. Parks
Columbia Heights*	H. E. Soderholm 7-47	H. A. Trucker
Crookston	M. O. Oppegaard 1-48	Loren Skogness
Detroit Lakes	H. N. Jenson	E. J. Bestick
Edina	C. J. Christopher P1-48	Bower Hawthorne
Ely	Mathew L. Marolt 1-49	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Ben P. Constantine 1-48	Edward G. Bayuk
Fairmont	Ed. Duffey 1-48	Stanley Stewart
Hastings	H. A. Fasbender 5-48	Walter S. Lovejoy
International Falls	Donald Hodgdon	F. E. Patterson
Little Falls	George Merrick 4-48	C. E. McPherson
Montevideo	Harold Larson 1-49	A. E. Swenson
Moorhead	R. B. Bergland	R. G. Price
New Ulm	Roman F. Schnobrich 4-48	A. C. Sannwald
Owatonna	H. A. Kind 4-48	Mrs. Gladys Phelps
Red Wing	R. F. Hedin 5-47	H. E. Nordholm
Richfield	Leonard Lindberg P1-48	Geo. Soberg
Robbinsdale	Charles O. Wallace 1-49	E. A. Jaenisch
St. Louis Park	O. B. Erickson P1-48	Joseph Justad

Webb City	Fred R. Nelson 4-50	E. R. Justin

MONTANA—6

Bozeman*	J. Harry Healy 1-48	Lawrence G. Shadoan
Havre	J. A. Wright 5-47	G. W. Patterson S
Kalispell	D. S. Cameron 5-47	C. H. Brewer
Lewistown	E. R. Roehl 5-47	M. B. Nottorf
Livingston	W. C. House 5-47	A. T. Petersen Jr.
Miles City	L. S. Keye 5-47	Ray Addington

NEBRASKA—8

Alliance*	W. J. Jones 5-47	R. W. Laing
Columbus	M. A. Boettcher 4-47	Albert J. Galley
Fairbury	J. H. Bond 4-47	Florence Becker
Falls City	G. S. Lyon	Russell Pollard
Kearney	J. C. Tye 4-47	Harriette J. Nelson
McCook	L. Kleven 4-47	Chas. Skalla
Nebraska City	Guy E. Mickle 4-48	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
York	J. G. Alden 4-47	Flossie C. Hassler

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas*	E. W. Cragin 5-47	Helen Scott Reed
Sparks	D. J. Fodrin 5-47	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—6

Derry t	L. H. Bailey C	W. H. Warren
Exeter t		Willard K. Tozier
Franklin t	Henry J. Proulx	Mrs. Mildred S. Gilman
Lebanon t	Joseph B. Perley 3-47	J. C. Smith
Newport t	M. H. Cummings C3-47	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Romeo St. Laurent 1-48	N. A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—53

Audubon	Andrew F. Ganser 5-49	Chas. R. Dietz
Bogota	John D. Lynn 1-48	Melville W. Smith, Jr
Boonton	Thomas J. Hillery 1-48	Albert P. Smith
Bound Brook	Charles H. Fetterly 1-48	Everet L. Belli
Carlstadt	Thomas Lawlor 1-48	Ed. J. Felesina†
Dumont	William H. Losee 1-48	Henry Bersch
Dunellen	Alvah H. Skinner 1-48	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	John W. Petrie 1-48	Wm. E. DeNike
Fair Lawn	Howard C. Yerger 1-49	Ralph M. Bryant
Fairview	Francis E. Munley 1-48	George Ebel, Jr.
Fort Lee	Chas. A. Heft 1-48	W. S. Corker
Freehold	Fred Quinn 1-49	C. H. Wilbur
Glen Ridge	George T. Minasian 1-48	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Milton Romary 1-48	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Andrew Johnstone 1-48	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield	Robert B. Chew 5-49	J. Ross Logan

Table XXII.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Haddon Heights	Elmer Williams 1-48	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	J. Irving Watson 1-49	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	John Machise 1-48	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hasbrouck Heights	John F. Knowlan 1-48	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	George W. Miller 1-48	J. Ford Flagg
Keyport	Peter O. Weigand, Jr.	Adelaide B. Crammer
Leonia	Harry E. A. Forsthoff 1-48	C. J. Kirkland
Madison	Norman J. Griffiths 1-48	Samuel Gruver
Manville	Alexander Batcho 1-48	Peter Menzak
Metuchen	Charles Errickson 1-48	William E. Schultz
Newton	W. C. Lane C1-48	Stanford Tidaback
North Arlington	Louis E. Gaeckle 1-49	Robert B. Galloway
Palisades Park	John J. Dickerson	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	John F. Ward	George J. Spencer
Paulsboro	Sylvester Billbrough 1-48	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Charles E. Rinda 1-48	William R. Cochran
Pitman	Melvin C. Webb 1-48	Carl A. Renner
Princeton	Minot Morgan 1-48	Edgar C. Warren
Prospect Park	Peter Hook	John Pruiksma
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-48	Otto Ehrlich
Roselle Park	Bernard H. Dreifoos 1-49	Chas. E. Renton
Salem	Walter I. Bacon 1-50	W. B. Dunn
Sayreville	Philip McCutcheon 1-48	Frank P. Kolb
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-48	Alexander Schiesel
Somerville	Howard S. Lyon 1-48	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy	Joseph P. McKeon 1-49	G. F. Disbrow
South Plainfield	Thomas H. Lee 1-49	Charles Carone
Tenafly	Emerson C. Church 1-48	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa		Sidney J. Turner
Ventnor City	Harry S. Hodson 1-49	Maurice Y. Royal
Verona	William A. Hugget 1-48	Clemens C. Kreuder
Vineland	John C. Gittone 5-49	Leon R. Harkin
Wallington	Anthony Gayo Gajewski	Jacob Van Hook
Westwood	Edward Lindemann 1-48	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	George W. Krogman 5-48	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Woodbury	James G. Morgan	Albert J. Riggins, Jr.
Wood-Ridge	John A. Kelleher 1-48	Cornelius J. Gwinn
NEW MEXICO—9		
Carlsbad	L. C. Garrett 4-48	E. A. Roberts
Gallup	George Bubany 5-48	C. M. Sabin
Las Cruces	Samuel Klein 5-48	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas	Alfred Rogers 4-48	Charles F. Kohl
Las Vegas t	Manuel J. Baca 6-48	Adolfo Hidalgo
NEW YORK—Continued		
Tuckahoe	Joseph J. Creamer 4-47	John C. McDonnell
Tupper Lake	T. J. Collinson 4-47	B. N. Sparks
Waverly	Fred D. Gillan 4-47	Lewis N. Coleman
Wellsville	Thomas C. Martin	C. P. Duggan
Williston Park	Walter E. Smith	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—19		
Asheboro*	W. C. Lucas 5-47	A. R. Winningham
Canton	S. M. Robinson 5-47	E. M. Geier
Dunn	Earl McD. Westbrook 5-47	Chas. R. Story
Forest City	Oscar J. Mooneyham 5-47	J. E. Caldwell
Hamlet	B. W. Williamson 5-47	J. J. Gray
Henderson	Henry T. Powell	W. G. Royster
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-49	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain*	J. H. Thomson	Karl S. Sawyer
Laurinburg	D. J. Sinclair	C. M. Fetter
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 5-47	Carroll E. Rabb
Lumberton	R. A. Hedgpeth	T. R. Edens
Monroe	V. D. Sikes 5-47	E. H. Broome
Mooresville	E. C. Beatty 7-47	T. Frank Young
Morganton*	R. E. Kibler 4-47	C. H. Helms
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-47	J. C. Hill
Newton	Edward Haupt 5-47	Loy E. Sigman
Roanoke Rapids	Kelly Jenkins 6-47	Mrs. Dorothy A. Shearin
Tarboro	Rawls Howard 5-47	Geo. N. Earnhart
Washington	R. P. Mackenzie 5-47	James W. Bowen
NORTH DAKOTA—6		
Devils Lake	Wilbur E. Olson 4-50	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	W. K. Johnson P4-48	D. D. Mars A
Jamestown	John F. Olson 4-48	A. R. Thompson A
Mandan	T. P. Heisler P4-48	S. E. Arthur A
Valley City	Curtis Olson 4-50	F. K. Shearer A
Willistown	Joe Cutting P4-50	Jessie M. Hunt, A
OHIO—57		
Athens	Frank Woodworth 1-48	J. E. Bailey A
Barnesville	Walter V. Smith 1-49	J. C. Wells
Bedford*	George W. Nichols 1-48	F. B. Morris
Bellefontaine	Robert B. Cook, Sr. 1-48	Harry E. Travis A
Bellevue	J. F. Shannoy 1-48	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt A
Berea	Fred C. Rudolph 1-48	May A. Lorman
Bexley	William A. Schneider 1-48	Samuel W. Roderick A
Bowling Green	C. J. Van Wagner 1-48	Wayne R. Coller A
Bryan	O. W. Gleason 1-48	Robert Hornet

Portales	L. E. Stainbrook 5-48	Mrs. Helen Turner
Raton	J. R. Kastler 4-48	Eli Burch
Silver City	E. W. Ward 5-47	R. P. Noble
Tucumcari*	H. R. Priddy	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—48

Amityville	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-47	Rudolph Koop
Bronxville	Ralph B. Maltby 4-47	Jerry C. Leary
Canandaigua	George McG. Hayes 1-48	Edward B. Andross
Catskill	Everett Woodruff P	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-47	John C. Jack
Depew	Walter Szyperski 4-47	Albert Simbritz
Dobbs Ferry	Anthony Paino	Margaret R. Kelly
East Aurora	Harrison M. Hall 4-48	G. M. Houliston
East Rochester	George H. Schreib 4-47	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor	Guy E. Thompson
Fredonia	Harry G. Solhoff 3-47	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Willis H. Bryant 4-47	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Hamburg	Raymond J. Emerling	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson	Desmond T. Barry 4-47	William J. Neely
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-47	James P. McCabe
Herkimer	Wm. Greiner	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Donald B. Wheeler 4-47	John J. Etu
Ilion	Oliver S. Coleman	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 3-48	Theo. W. Loecher
Larchmont	E. Spencer Greason 4-48	Margaret Lord
Long Beach*	Louis Fuchs P1-48	Maurice J. Fleischman
Malone	Henry W. Badore 4-47	Karl H. Walbridge
Malverne	William T. Harris 4-47	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Hawley B. Harvey 1-50	John S. Moore
Medina	George H. Spears 3-48	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	LeRoy Potter 4-47	Daniel V. Flynn
Newark	John B. Keane 4-47	J. Elbert Fisk
North Pelham	Dominic Amato 4-47	Elizabeth B. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Harry D. Haring 4-47	Beatrice Reilly
Norwich	James W. Flanagan 1-48	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	S. J. Ciancimino 4-47	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Joseph McCaffrey 1-48	R. H. Hobbie
Patchogue	Leslie H. Mac Robbie 4-48	Francis L. Brophy
Pelham Manor	C. Furnald Smith 4-47	Clyde Howes
Penn Yan	Roy E. Wheeler 4-47	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	Lester M. Warner 1-48	John F. Cleary
Rye	Grenville S. Sewall 1-48	William H. Selzer
Salamanca	Robert L. Taylor 1-48	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-47	Albert H. Breier
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-47	F. H. Robinson
Seneca Falls	Paul B. Fredenburgh 4-48	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	....	Frank V. Craig
Tarrytown	William Livingston 4-47	Catherine P. McCaul

Bucyrus	R. L. Hertzer 1-48	Fae L. Zickefoose
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-48	Anthony J. Seiwert
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-48	Fred R. Nicholas
Conneaut	A. J. Picard 1-48	....
Defiance	Edward S. Bronson 1-48	Veach W. Smith
Delaware	Patrick J. Foley 1-48	R. E. King A
Delphos	Carl Eiche 1-48	Art. O. Wulfhorst A
Dover	Harry Stucky 1-48	Treva H. Wallick
East Palestine	W. A. Hunston 1-48	L. H. Oliver
Galion	William Amann	Ben Romine
Gallipolis*	Raymon T. Allison P	Earl L. McCormick A
Girard	Clyde V. Helman 1-48	Paul J. Wilson A
Grandview Heights	John C. Martin 1-48	Wm. J. Grubbs A
Greenville	William H. Reed 1-48	W. R. Culbertson A
Jackson	Frank Pritchett 1-48	David Armstrong
Kent	Alf. C. Lovell 1-48	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton	Leroy Hoppe 1-48	Mrs. Gladys M. Wilson
Lockland	Frank Reed 1-48	Raymond A. Bauer
Logan	W. Denzil Weltner 1-48	Ward Chase
Maple Heights	Fred E. Frehmeyer 1-48	George Schlesinger
Miamisburg	Carl E. Cole 1-48	Joseph E. Pollock
Mingo Junction	Stephen J. Hamrock 1-48	John Valuska A
Nelsonville	Miles H. Howe	Ellsworth Devore A
New Boston	Ted W. Stratton 1-48	James E. McCoy A
North College Hill	John J. Tomkins 1-48	George Mentrop
Norwalk	Edgar L. Tucker 1-48	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl E. Storms C1-48	Alfred C. Bergman
Ravenna	Walter N. Miller 1-48	P. W. Jones
Reading	Charles Gertz 1-48	Harry E. Veddern
Rocky River	A. R. Thomas 1-48	Frank Mitchell
St. Bernard	Jos. E. Ellert	John J. Drees A
St. Marys	George K. Losher 1-48	George W. Hale
Shelby	F. C. Long 1-48	Chester P. Monn
Sidney	W. W. Wheeler 1-48	O. S. Kenney, A
South Euclid	Lloyd N. Reynolds 1-48	Lester L. Askue A
Toronto	Harry Hamilton 1-48	Edward Shane A
Troy	J. D. Boak 1-48	C. N. Peters
Uhrichsville	George F. Creager 1-48	W. R. Treadway
University Heights	Earl W. Aurelius 1-50	Roy J. Madden
Upper Arlington	C. Forrest Tefft 1-48	Chas. W. Corbin A
Urbana	Warren G. Grimes 1-48	Joe. W. Hitt
Van Wert	Vachel G. Edwards 1-48	J. A. Jones
Wadsworth	B. G. Brirkbeck 1-48	J. E. L. MacAdam
Wapakoneta	Walter Harrod 1948	Harold F. Harrison A
Washington Court House*	Robert H. Sites C	Marie Melvin
Wellston	John E. Sylvester 1-48	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	Clarence H. Peters 1-48	Elmer Evans
Wilmington	C. C. Nichols 1-48	E. J. Rose, A

TABLE XXII.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OKLAHOMA—22		
Altus	Fred Mains 5-47	Ethel Williams
Alva	Pat Treece 4-47	Thomas W. Keltch
Anadarko	Willard K. Fait 5-47	Daisy Campbell
Blackwell	Reece E. McGee 5-48	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-47	Fred Myers
Clinton	McLain Rogers 4-47	W. A. Shouse
Cushing*	H. V. Price C5-47	Loren Crook
Duncan*	Dwight L. Bearden 5-47	C. H. Smith
Elk City	John J. Mayor 4-47	Helen L. Niece
Frederick	Robert O. Cull 5-47	Allen R. Byrn
Henryetta	Wilson Fisher 5-47	Mrs. Mozelle M. Morgan
Hobart	J. J. Hunter 7-47	Buster Watkins
Holdenville	J. E. Davis 5-47	J. I. Givens
Hugo	E. M. Deweese 5-47	F. M. Caldwell
Miami	F. E. Millner 5-47	J. L. James
Pauls Valley	Jerry Johnson 5-49	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	F. L. Monger 5-48	Chas. M. Hirt
Perry	G. A. Ley 5-47	Rob't W. Wilson
Picher	J. L. Voyles 6-47	Mrs. Jack Fisher
Sand Springs	T. P. Nelson 5-47	C. H. Benton
Vinita	Chas. Teenor, Jr. 5-47	Slater McClure
Woodward*	R. A. Bosch 5-47	Mrs. Mary Clift
OREGON—9		
Albany	Ralph Banton 1-49	C. R. Ashton R
Baker	M. McKim 12-50	M. P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Raymond M. McKeown 1-49	H. Oscar Gulovsen R
Corvallis	Geo. W. Peavey 1-49	Ralph P. Schindler
Grants Pass*	J. A. Wharton 1-49	K. Hammerbacher
La Grande*	J. L. Sinden P1-49	B. W. Hibbits
Marshfield	(Changed to Coos Bay)	
Oregon City*	George Woodward	Mary E. Brady R
Pendleton*	Hugh A. Bowman 1-49	Charles E. Burnett R
The Dalles	Howard Dent, Jr. 1-49	J. H. Steers R
PENNSYLVANIA—112		
Archbald	William F. Durkin B1-50	Paul McHale S
Ashland*	Chas. Yeager B1-50	E. K. Lessig
Ashley	Della Grey B1-49	Stanley E. Christman S
Avalon*	P. L. Jarrett B1-50	William Oakley
Bangor	Allen Frederick B1-50	Wm. J. Sleeman S
Beaver	Robert Linn B1-50	James W. Baker S
Bellefonte	H. P. Harris 1-49	Marie Doll S
Blairsville*	William C. McKee B1-50	John A. Fatora

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Midland	Leo P. McGeehan B1-50	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	E. B. W. Pfischner B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	Enos T. Kerr 1-50	Mary Ellen Reice M†
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B1-50	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca	Wm. Massey B1-51	Guy Grater S
Monongahela	C. B. Lamp 1-48	M. G. Borland
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B1-50	Wm. H. Howell S
Mount Oliver	Charles W. Beckman B1-50	P. A. Erny S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DeMichele B1-50	Frank L. Overly S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte 1-50	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Richard T. Miller B1-50	Ruth W. Grace
Nazareth	Walter L. Peters 1-50	Roy S. Hahn S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B1-50	W. S. McDanel
Northampton*	George M. Berg B1-50	Claude C. Fogelman S
Oakmont	W. R. Stopp B1-50	R. T. Roche S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B1-50	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton	Chas. W. Kline B1-49	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Amos Snavely B1-50	T. E. Lerch S
Pitcairn	James H. Porter B1-50	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	Walter B. Krause 1-49	Ralph Homiller S
Punxsutawney	John C. Shermer B1-50	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown	Allen Q. Dreisbach B1-50	Howard B. Freed S
Rankin	Andrew J. Matiyak B1-50	Joseph L. Sabino S
Ridgway	James H. Mast B 1-50	George F. Greiner S
Rochester	Wm. B. Brown B1-50	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	W. Brady B1-50	John Shandor
St. Marys	Gilbert Robacker B1-50	Bernard E. Willard
Sayre	Frank Horn B1-50	George D. Bonfoey S
Schuylkill Haven	William J. Harner B1-50	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scottdale*	Albert A. Reynolds B1-50	Harry W. Colborn
Sewickley*	John C. Hiteshew	Edward Ellerton
Sharpsburg	Dennis J. Casper B1-50	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville	Joseph E. McKean B1-50	Mame K. Robins S
Shippensburg	Elmer E. Zinn B1-51	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	H. Everett Musser B1-50	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	L. W. Mack B1-50	Chas. N. N. Sherwood S
State College*	Albert E. Yougel B1-50	Hugh B. Rice M
Stroudsburg	H. H. Harris B1-50	Harold E. Snyder S
Summit Hill	Joseph F. Johnson B1-50	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B1-50	John Marcin S
Tarentum	V. L. Henry B	H. H. Girt S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B1-50	James Powell
Throop	John Genitsky B	Thomas Ashman S
Titusville	P. J. Hoenig 1-48	George W. Becker

Blakely	John W. Taylor B 1-50	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg	James C. Stradling P1-50	Paul Jacobs
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fisher B1-50	J. W. Nolf S
Brentwood	Edward Gear B	Wm. Mulroy
Bridgeport	Edward G. Gear B1-50	Wm. M. Mulroy, S
Brownsville	Walter C. Stuart B1-50	W. D. Conwell S
Centerville	Harry H. Hatch B	Harry Fielding
Clearfield	J. S. Hills B1-50	Roy C. Kindig S
Coaldale	D. P. Shubeck B	John E. Gewehr
Collingdale	Samuel L. Neville B1-50	E. C. Rohland S
Corry	J. Frederick Kinley 1-50	Don D. Williams
Crafton	Tim F. Dunn B1-50	Wm. A. England S
Danville	Harry Trumbown B1-50	W. G. Reese S
Dupont	Michael Lis B1-50	Vincent Shumski S
Duryea	Jess Ruthkoski B1-50	John Kramer
East Pittsburgh	J. J. Visco B1-50	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	L. J. Kleinle B1-50	Sterling Cramer S
Edwardsville	Micheal Walko B	William Salensky
Emmaus	Howard K. Deischer B1-50	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	John M. Royer B1-50	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	J. J. Arenth B1949	S. L. Marshall
Exeter	Ben Anselmi B1-50	Stanley Ochrieter S
Ford City	Ralph Shedwick B1-50	Helen Ruhland S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B1-50	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles Stretch B1-50	Chester Evans
Frackville	George W. Miller B1-50	Earl Fennelly S
Franklin	J. G. Bohlender 1-50	J. G. Crawford
Freeland	Thomas J. Lewis B1-50	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Clarence Heiges B1-50	Anna Dracka S
Glassport	Robert H. Shaw B1-50	Regina Witkowski S
Greenville	S. J. Orr B1-49	John Blochler S
Grove City*	Harvey A. Young B 1-50	F. G. Patterson
Hollidaysburg	James W. Hayes 1-50	John E. Shrum S
Honesdale	Robert Martin B1-50	A. E. Howell S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspeck B1-50	H. E. Robb
Jenkinton	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B1-49	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	M. R. Derk B1-50	W. G. Price S
Kane	H. J. McGhee B1-48	Ethel Paisley, S
Kittanning	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-51	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B1-50	Stephen C. Olsheski S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B1-50	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	E. Leonard Garland B1-50	Thomas J. Whildin
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B1-50	Stephen J. Zifchak S
Lehighton*	William F. Hummel B1-50	George Hein, M
Luzerne	Robert B. Carr B1-50	E. Baltruchitis S
McAdoo	Adam Bavolack B1-50	Frank C. Billig
Mechanicsburg*	Ray E. Hutter B1-50	G. Z. Fishel S
Media	J. Fred Schultz B1-50	Maude N. Allen S
Middletown	Harold V. McNair B1-50	Charles Force S
Turtle Creek	W. R. Cunningham B	E. E. Little S
Tyrone	Raymond A. Hagerman B1-50	J. Scott Hommer S
West Hazleton	William H. Berger B1-50	M. Stauffenberg
West Pittston	A. B. Jones B1-50	O. H. Phillips S
West View*	Walter J. Baker B1-50	Mrs. Naomi Guckert S
West York	Chester G. Patterson B1-50	P. R. Kraber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klansing B1-51	Mathew Wojton, S
Wilson	D. Miller Early B1-50	James B. Acton S
Windber	B. B. Barefoot B1-50	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	William White B	Beatrice Carey S
Yeadon	Frederick K. Hartley B1-49	Frank R. Culp S

RHODE ISLAND—3

Barrington t	C. George DeStefano P11-48	Henry E. Fowler
Burrillville t	Albert E. Dart P	Theodore Tessier
Warren t	Howard I. Martin P	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—14

Aiken	H. O. Weeks 1-49	Mrs. Sarah H. Busch
Camden		Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-47	Hood C. Worthy T
Clinton	L. E. Bishop 9-48	W. B. Owens
Conway	Carl L. Busbee 1-49	Henry B. Adams
Darlington	F. B. Stem	Jno. H. Peterson
Easley	W. J. Vanadore 4-47	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. C. Hamrick, Jr. 3-48	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	J. Lee Wilson 1-48	J. P. LaBruce
Hartsville	G. J. Lawhon	L. W. Wilkerson
Laurens		F. H. Caine
Marion	R. Badger Gasque 3-47	Emerson Scott
Newberry	D. L. Hayes 1-48	D. L. Nance
Union	Paul E. Wilburn	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Brookings	H. Dwiggins 5-50	C. B. Herreman A
Lead	A. J. M. Ross 5-47	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	P. M. Rensvold 5-47	Geo. H. Simpson, Jr. A
Yankton	Carl G. Wallbaum 5-50	Anna M. Goetz

TENNESSEE—15

Alcoa*	O. M. Brumfiel 7-47	A. B. Smith R
Athens	Rhea Hammer 7-47	Hermon L. Moses R
Elizabethton*	J. C. Bowers 9-48	R. B. Moreland
Greeneville	J. Ross Reed 7-48	Carl Baxter R
Harriman	H. A. Dillard 7-47	W. M. Giles
Humboldt	H. J. Foltz 1-48	Mrs. L. Pruett
Lebanon	Frank Buchanan 1-48	J. S. McClain
Maryville	A. M. Gamble 9-47	J. N. Badgett, Jr. R
Morristown	J. G. Wallace 1-48	Paul E. Walker R

TABLE XXII.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
Murfreesboro*	John T. Holloway 4-50	Albert Williams †R
Paris*	Frank Blake 1-49	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Erskine Sharp 1-48	W. M. Rainey
Shelbyville	Eustace Williams 9-47	J. T. Alexander
Springfield	J. E. Powell 6-47	Dawson F. Shannon
Union City	J. M. Sedberry 1-50	D. A. Box
TEXAS—58		
Alamo Heights	C. E. Hoff 4-47	C. T. Gay S
Alice	B. O. Goldthron	P. S. Anderson
Bay City	S. E. Doughtie 4-47	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville	Lock M. Adkins 4-47	E. M. Quinn
Bonham	R. Abernathy 4-47	W. A. Boyd
Brady	J. E. Rudder 4-48	W. R. Mayse
Breckenridge	James R. Brewster 4-48	E. R. Maxwell S
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett 4-48	G. H. Zeiss S
Cameron	A. W. McCullin 4-48	W. H. Stafford
Childress	H. C. Preslar 4-48	Whitt Johnson S
Coleman	Chas. R. Wilson	H. M. Collins
Colorado	Charles Brazil 4-47	J. F. Merritt
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-47	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-47	T. O. Buchel
Eagle Pass	H. H. Weyrich 4-48	D. E. Wueste S
Edinburg*	W. D. Woodroof 4-47	Mrs. R. N. Brown S
Electra	Grover C. Harrison 4-48	T. T. Weatherall S
Ennis	R. F. Brumback	M. B. Moseley S
Gainesville*	William Lewie 4-47	Floyd Tudor S
Goose Creek*	C. Alexander 4-47	E. E. Hunter M
Graham	J. M. Graham	Joe A. Milligan
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-48	W. M. Armstrong S
Hillsboro	S. L. Robertson	A. M. James S
Huntsville	Wilborn S. Gibbs 4-48	Kate Barr Ross
Jacksonville*	T. E. Acker 4-47	R. J. Underhill
Kerrville*	E. M. Forman 4-48	E. W. Marlowe
Kilgore	Roy H. Laird 4-47	U. W. Prater S
Kingsville	Jno. A. Cypher 5-48	P. H. Barnhill S
Lamesa*	Sam Richardson	G. M. Roberts †M
Lockhart	S. H. Tabor 4-48	A. J. Storey S
Lufkin*	W. D. Winston 3-47	Dorsie Hawkins S
McKinney	R. F. Newsome 4-47	G. Frank Wolford S
Marlin	E. M. Dodson 4-47	C. S. Cousins
Mercedes	Harold Rowland 4-48	H. E. Hager S
Mexia*	J. Sandford Smith 4-48	J. R. Truett
Midland	Fred T. Hogan 4-47	J. C. Hudman S

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
VERMONT—7		
Bennington*	Francis E. Morrissey P3-47	Mary Hodeck
Brattleboro*	(Unincorporated)	
Montpelier	Harry R. Sheridan 3-47	Warren B. Lowe
St. Albans	Guy D. Burnell	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	Charles E. Cray C	William A. Bemis
Springfield*	H. C. Billings 3-48	J. L. Giddings M
Winooski	Leo H. Contois	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—13		
Bristol*	Thos. W. Preston 9-50	Bland E. Ballard
Clifton Forge*	Curtis M. Brown 9-48	Carter B. Gallagher
Covington*	John A. McDonald 9-49	J. G. Kyle
Hampton*	Harry F. Marrow 10-48	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. M
Harrisonburg*	B. T. Denton 9-48	R. H. Heneberger
Hopewell*	Norwood Wilson 9-48	Mrs. Virginia M. Wood
Marion	B. L. Dickinson 9-48	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski	A. T. Eskridge 9-48	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Radford*	A. R. Giesen 9-47	Charles L. Capito
Salem*	O. G. Lewis 9-48	W. Frank Chapman M
South Boston*	R. O. Harrell 9-47	J. L. Hardy
South Norfolk	J. James Davis 9-49	C. Edward Meginley
Waynesboro*	S. H. Hall 9-48	I. G. Vass M
WASHINGTON—6		
Anacortes	Joe L. Hagan 1-49	John G. Dorcy
Centralia	O. E. Nelson 1-49	Frances Laurila
Ellensburg	T. J. Howell 1-49	Fred T. Hofmann
Kelso	Harry Kling 1-49	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Port Angeles	F. W. Epperson 1-49	J. E. Law
Puyallup	S. A. Stoner 6-47	Harris F. Green
WEST VIRGINIA—13		
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 7-47	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	L. C. Irons 4-47	John D. Campbell
Grafton	C. O. King 4-47	John A. Newcome
Hinton	R. Cleve Haynes	Neta A. Jordan
Hollidays Cove	Myron Campbell 2-48	Mrs. Janet Work
Keyser	John C. Freeland	A. A. Jordan
Logan	R. M. Wilson 5-47	Helen E. Peck
Princeton	J. C. Ridenour 7-47	Gene Hash
Richwood	R. L. Callahan 7-48	V. C. Stockwell R
Welch	L. E. Rogers 7-48	Hobart E. Payne
Wellsburg	Harry Fryer 7-47	John D. Kirker
Weston	O. L. Harrison 7-48	Josephine Tierney

Mineral Wells	John C. Miller 5-47	E. F. Francis
Mission	Logan Duncan	R. J. Rome S
Nacogdoches*	A. J. Thompson C4-47	Fanny Spradley
Navasota*	G. W. Leonard 4-48	Mrs. M. Barrett
New Braunfels	A. D. Nuhn 4-48	Mayme Rode
Odessa*	E. G. Rodman 4-48	L. L. Anthony S
Orange	Raymond Sanders 8-48	Chas. Cottle S
Plainview	J. N. Jordan	J. L. Galloway S
Robstown	R. E. Cooke 4-48	James Carter
Rusk	M. M. Guinn 4-47	Tom Frazer
San Benito	J. W. Spradley	Elizabeth Kientz S
San Marcos	Norman Jackson 4-47	Woods Dobbins
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-48	Bettie Harrington S
Sulphur Springs	Jack B. Henderson 4-47	J. C. McDonald
Taylor*	W. R. Arrington C4-48	H. G. Richards M
Texas City	J. C. Trahan	Kenneth T. Nunn
Uvalde	J. R. Raine 1-49	R. W. Evans S
Vernon	M. L. Sharp 4-48	S. H. Hall S
Waxahachie*	Edward Burleson 4-47	R. A. Watson S
Weatherford	Conrad F. Russell 4-48	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	G. W. Richardson 4-47	V. C. Thompson M
WestUniversityPlace	Ralph B. Lee 1-49	C. E. Gammill

UTAH—5

Brigham	R. Baron 1-48	Edna T. Romer
Murray	Ernest Smith 1-48	R. R. Rasmussen R
Price	J. Bracken Lee 1-48	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Rolf Christiansen 1-48	Hilda Kay
Tooele*	Alma D. Tanner 1-48	Leland Sutherland

Williamson	O. E. Hogan 7-49	B. C. Roach

WISCONSIN—19

Antigo	H. Olsen 4-50	S. B. Byrne
Baraboo	C. R. Hornung 5-48	P. L. Stewart
DePere	A. Voelker 5-48	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*		E. F. Klement, M
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 5-48	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Ira O. Slocumb 4-47	Alice Kenney
Merrill	Fred Reger 5-48	Einar Seger
Monroe	Frank A. Buehler 5-48	G. S. Soseman
Oconto	Ernest Bourassa 5-48	E. C. Krueger
Portage	H. B. Stowers	James Wright
Rhinelander*	Harris Lewis P4-48	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	R. E. Finsterwalder	G. M. Bailey
Shawano	H. H. Meyer 5-48	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Hugh Williams, Jr. 5-48	Harry L. Beckman
Sturgeon Bay	Leo D. Stoneman 4-48	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	William Lother 4-47	Albert E. Haeft
West Bend	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-48	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	T. Katting P4-48	Herman Dieringer
Whitefish Bay*	Frank E. Drew P4-48	Mrs. Vera Gross

WYOMING—2

Rawlins	Day P. Espy 1-49	Mary Ellen Sullins
Rock Springs	Edwin E. James 1-48	Carl F. Asiala

Table XXIII

DIRECTORY OF CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1947

Code

A—City Manager
C—Controller
K—City Clerk

M—Mayor
O—Chief Administrative Officer
P—Public Works Director

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city. A dagger (†) indicates acting official.

City	Chief Personnel Officer
Over 1,000,000	
Chicago, Ill.	James S. Osborne
Detroit, Mich.	Donald J. Sublette
Los Angeles, Calif.	Joseph W. Hawthorne
New York, N. Y.	Ferdinand Q. Morton
500,000 to 1,000,000	
Baltimore, Md.	J. C. Opper
Cleveland, Ohio	Lawrence J. Young
Milwaukee, Wis.	Herbert W. Cornell
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Grace Shirley Hatch
St. Louis, Mo.	R. Elliott Scearce
San Francisco, Calif.	William L. Henderson
Washington, D. C.	Walter L. Fowler
250,000 to 500,000	
Atlanta, Ga.	Carl T. Sutherland
Cincinnati, Ohio*	Walter V. Majoewsky
Columbus, Ohio	Gale Reeder
Dallas, Tex.*	E. M. Powell
Houston, Tex.*	K. D. Womack
Indianapolis, Ind.	Lawrence P. Parsons
Kansas City, Mo.*	Thomas J. Patten
Louisville, Ky.	Laura B. Lewis
New Orleans, La.	W. W. Shaw
Oakland, Calif.*	Harold N. Corbin
Providence, R. I.	Walter H. Reynolds
Rochester, N. Y.*	Helen Murphy
St. Paul, Minn.	Joseph J. Mitchell, C
Seattle, Wash.	Roy A. Palm
Toledo, Ohio*	Floyd Bossler
100,000 to 250,000	
Akron, Ohio	Charles Bassett
50,000 to 100,000—continued	
Pasadena, Calif.*	F. Robert Coop
Phoenix, Ariz.*	LeRoy J. Brenneman
Saginaw, Mich.*	Mrs. Frances A. Leach
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	L. D. Humes
San Jose, Calif.*	William L. Sheppard
Santa Monica, Calif.*	Eldred Cocking
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Charles Fischer
Stockton, Calif.*	W. B. Hogan, A
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Howard C. Lane, K
25,000 to 50,000	
Alameda, Calif.*	H. R. Richards
Alhambra, Calif.*	Paul E. Gross
Auburn, N. Y.*	George F. Train, A
Bakersfield, Calif.*	V. Van Riper, A
Bellingham, Wash.	Jack Mulhern, K
Brookline, Mass.	Arthur A. O'Shea
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites, A
Clinton, Iowa	John W. Carlsen, M
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	E. L. Mosley, A
Dubuque, Iowa*	A. A. Rhomberg, A
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Albert M. Heavilin
Hamtramck, Mich.	Peter J. Walker
Jackson, Mich.*	Clarence H. Elliott, A
Kenosha, Wis.	A. E. Axtell, A
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	Evan L. James, A
Lubbock, Tex.*	Argo V. Peek
Maywood, Ill.	John W. Ingram, C
Miami Beach, Fla.*	V. W. Sills
Michigan City, Ind.	Rheinhart C. Fedder, M
Muskogee, Okla.*	Richard W. Darling
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins, A
Pensacola, Fla.*	J. E. Frenkel, C
10,000 to 25,000—continued	
Compton, Calif.*	J. H. Park, A
Decatur, Ga.*	A. F. Newman, A
Denison, Tex.	W. L. Ashburn, Jr.
Dormont, Pa.	Frank A. Heakin, O
Escanaba, Mich.*	A. V. Aronson, A†
Eugene, Ore.*	Deane Seeger, A
Ferndale, Mich.*	Jay F. Gibbs, A
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	Florence C. Hardy
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn, P
Goldsboro, N. C.*	A. B. Sansbury, A
Granite City, Ill.	Charles W. Moerlien, M
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.*	Everitt B. Lane, A
Hillside tp, N. J.	Howard J. Blog, K
Hobbs, N. M.	Irene W. Johnson, K
Independence, Kan.*	George M. March, A
Ironwood, Mich.*	Leo Adoiansen, K
Janesville, Wis.*	Henry Traxler, A
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Samuel Shannon, M
Kingsport, Tenn.*	D. W. Moulton, A
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon, M
Lakeland, Fla.*	Emory W. Walker
Laramie, Wyo.*	M. H. Soulé, A
Leominster, Mass.	Frank A. Shaw
Lodi, Calif.	William F. Meeske
McAllen, Tex.*	William L. Schupp, A
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson, A
Maplewood, Mo.	John P. Usher, K
Maywood, Calif.	Isobel B. Hollar, K
Middlesborough, Ky.	Pascal Costanzo, Jr., K
Midland, Mich.*	John M. Biery, A
Monterey, Calif.*	Clyde A. Dorsey, A
New Bern, N. C.	L. C. Lawrence, M
Norman, Okla.*	T. E. Thompson, A

Bridgeport, Conn	John J. Linley
Cambridge, Mass.*	Owen F. McCall
Canton, Ohio	Huber J. Snyder
Dayton, Ohio*	Clarence W. Koch
Duluth, Minn	R. W. Flewell
Flint, Mich.*	Foster Roser
Fort Worth, Tex.*	J. J. Hurley
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Frank J. Schulte
Hartford, Conn	Robert L. Duffy
Jacksonville, Fla	Alma Price
Long Beach, Calif.*	Henry H. Davies
Miami, Fla.*	Louis A. Miller
Nashville, Tenn	R. H. Worke, Jr.
New Haven, Conn	James M. Weldon
Omaha, Neb	William Thompson
Sacramento, Calif.*	Milton Faig
San Diego, Calif.*	Raymond Krah
Springfield, Mass	A. John Willis
Wichita, Kan.*	Drue Lauchland

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex.*	Clifford L. Davis
Berkeley, Calif.*	John D. Phillips
Corpus Christi, Tex.*	Elaine Alderdice
Dearborn, Mich	Leo A. Dougher
Durham, N. C.*	R. W. Flack, A
Fresno, Calif	E. E. Bullard
Glendale, Calif.*	Theodore L. Sharp
Greensboro, N. C.*	J. L. Frink, A
Hamilton, Ohio*	E. M. Ladley
Hammond, Ind	K. H. Cochran, C
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Edward S. Clark
Lincoln, Neb	Ray E. Ramsay
Little Rock, Ark	W. L. May
Madison, Wis.*	Max S. Lindemann
Mobile, Ala	H. T. Pillans
Oak Park, Ill	Robert F. Glaesel, C
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell, A
Raleigh, N. C	Graham H. Andrews, M
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter, A
Santa Ana, Calif	William C. Jerome
Santa Barbara, Calif	Faye Canfield, K
South Gate, Calif	Herbert C. Peiffer, K
Tucson, Ariz.*	Albert Hesselberg
Tuscaloosa, Ala	F. G. Hocutt, K
University City, Mo	Arthur J. Schopp, K
Warwick, R. I	Albert P. Ruerat, M
Waukegan, Ill	Edward R. Holmberg, K
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	H. S. Thorgrimsen

10,000 to 25,000

Ada, Okla*	W. E. Hansen, A
Albert Lea, Minn	LeRoy F. Harlow, O
Alpena, Mich.*	Donald M. Oakes, A
Ambridge, Pa	W. Wuycik, K
Anaheim, Calif	Charles E. Griffith, K
Annapolis, Md	William U. McCready, M
Ashtabula, Ohio*	R. M. Hoisington, A
Astoria, Ore.*	James O. Convill, A
Auburn, Me.*	Bernal B. Allen, A
Beaver Dam, Wis	Roy M. Lovejoy, P
Bell, Calif	Edgar P. Folsom, K
Bend, Ore.*	C. G. Reiter, A
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	H. H. Crow, A
Billings, Mont	H. E. Biddinger, M
Bismarck, N. D	Myron H. Atkinson
Bloomington, Ind	Loba Jack Bruner, M
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock, A
Brownsville, Tex.*	Lillian J. Kemmy, C
Brownwood, Tex	F. S. Abney, O
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Harold C. Pike, A
Chickasha, Okla.*	John R. Hamman, A
Clayton, Mo	Lucille O. Bange, K
Clovis, N. M*	W. D. Fowler, A
Painesville, Ohio*	W. D. Toyne, A
Phoenixville b, Pa.*	Norman G. Young, A
Ponca City, Okla	L. A. Cann, O
Pottstown b, Pa.*	Dow I. Sears, A
Redlands, Calif	George Coffey, O
Redwood City, Calif.*	E. W. Blom, A
Richmond, Calif.*	Leonard B. Horner
Richmond Heights, Mo	B. W. LaTourette, M
Ridgewood, N. J	Wilbur Morris, K
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. J. Rauch, A
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Hubert C. Gooch, A
St. Charles, Mo	Homer Clevenger, M
Salina, Kan.*	E. J. Allison, A
San Gabriel, Calif	Catherine Thomas
San Leandro, Calif.*	L. E. Olson, A
San Mateo, Calif.*	Arthur B. Sullivan, A
Sandusky, Ohio*	Karl H. Kugel, A
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.*	Henry A. Sherman, A
Selma, Ala	L. P. Burns, M
Shorewood, Wis.*	Harry A. Schmitt, A
South Orange, N. J	Howard A. Watkins
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough, A
Staunton, Va.*	W. Guy Ancell, A
Sweetwater, Tex.*	R. C. Hoppe, A
Thomasville, Ga.*	C. E. Layton, A
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey, A
Traverse City, Mich.*	C. A. Miller, A
Two Rivers, Wis.*	John P. Hoffman, A
University Park, Tex	Ralph Hamman
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar, A
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz, A
Wilson, N. C.*	W. M. Wiggins, A
Winchester, Va.*	S. L. Grant, A
Winnetka, Ill.*	Bertill W. Johnson, C
Xenia, Ohio*	G. D. Ackerman, A

Index

This index includes references to selected material in previous issues of the YEAR BOOK not repeated in this edition. Such references are printed in italics with the year indicated in each instance. This index was compiled by Martha Scott Gilchrist of the Joint Reference Library staff, Chicago.

A

Abattoirs
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 462
Accident prevention: *See* Traffic
Accounting, 170
  sources of information, 207–11
Administrative codes: ordinances, 455
Administrative organization: developments, 215–19
Admission taxes: *See* Amusement taxes
Aeronautics: ordinance, 455–56
Aid to dependent children, 252
Air conditioning: ordinances, 456
Airports
  area, 318, 319–25
  capital investment, 318, 325–27
  cases, 451–52
  charges, 185
  class, 316, 318, 319–27
  developments, 304–9
  expenditures, 317, 319–25
  federal aid, 292
  finance, 169–70
  intergovernmental relations, 216, 294
  legislation, 292
  management, 316, 317, 319–25
  manager: appointment, 316, 317, 319–25
  model zoning act, 455–56
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  number commercial hangars, 318, 319–25
  number of employees, 318, 319–25
  operating cost, 316, 317, 325–27
  operating revenue, 316, 317, 325–27
  operation, 319–27
  ordinances, 455–56
  ownership, 316, 319–27
  per cent federal and state share of cost, 317, 319–25
  revenue, 317, 319–25
  scheduled air carrier stops, 316, 319–25
  table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 325–27
  table for individual cities over 10,000, 316, 319–25
  under construction, 319–27
Aldermen: *See* Councilmen
Ambulances: ordinances, 456
Amusement devices, 181
  ordinances, 462, 464
Amusement taxes, 181–82
  ordinances, 470–71
Animals: ordinances, 456
Annexation of territory, 40
  ordinances, 468
Annual reports: *See* Reports
Area: *See* Land area
Ashes: *See* Refuse disposal
Assessed valuation, 168, 192–94
  average, 193
  number of city tax payments, 195–203 (1946)
  per capita, 193
  percentage of change 1945–46, 193
  ratio of assessed value to true value, 197–206
  tables for individual cities, 199–206
  total, 197–206
Assessments
  cases, 173–74
  developments, 170-74
  exemptions, 171–72
  intergovernmental relations, 171–72
  real estate values, 170–71
  reassessment projects, 171
  sources of information, 207–11
  state supervision, 173
Assessors
  election, 48, 51–91
  professional organization, 174
  training, 172–73
Auditoriums
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 456–57
Auditors
  directory, 498–535
  election, 48, 51–91
  salaries, 107–9
Automobile graveyards: ordinances, 457
Awards: traffic safety, 408–9
Awnings: ordinances, 457

B

Bauer, John, 304–9
Bibliography
  accounting, 207–11
  assessments, 207–11
  budget, 207–11

Bibliography—(Continued)
  city planning, 247–50
  civil service, 161–64
  county government, 227–32
  courts, 454
  directories, 634–37 (1944)
  education, 437–39
  finance, 207–11
  fire administration, 369–70
  health, 275–77
  housing, 287–89
  law, 454
  libraries, 442–43
  licenses, 207–11
  municipal government, 227–32
  parks, 431–32
  personnel, 161–64
  planning, 247–50
  police, 405–6
  public administration, 227–32
  public works, 300–3
  purchasing, 207–11
  recreation, 431–32
  reporting, 227–32
  taxation, 207–11
  traffic, 424–26
  utilities, 327–30
  welfare, 256–58
Bicycles: ordinances, 472
Billboards: ordinances, 457
Blind assistance, 252
Blucher, Walter H., 233–35
Boilers: ordinances, 457
Bonds:
  ordinances, 460
  yield, 168–69
  See also Debts
Bondsmen: ordinances, 464
Budget
  ordinances, 457–58, 460
  sources of information, 207–11
Bugbee, Percy, 331–34
Building codes, 458, 461
  See also Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances; Fire administration: ordinances; Heating and ventilation: ordinances; Housing: ordinances; Plumbing: ordinances
Bus systems
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 465, 473–74
Business license tax, 167, 178, 179
  ordinances, 470–71
Business licenses: ordinances, 463–64
Business tax, 167, 177–79

C

Card rooms and tables: ordinances, 464
Cemeteries: ordinances, 458–59
Census: *See* Population
Charters, 455
Chronically ill, 255
Cigarette tax, 167, 179–80
  ordinances, 470
Circuses: ordinances, 461, 469
Cities
  economic classification, 31–39; definition of indices, 31–39; key to tables, 50; table for individual cities, 51–70; technique used, 32–33
  employment-residence ratio, 31–32
  manufacturing ratio, 31
  metropolitan status, 31, 33–34, 38–39; tables for individual cities, 51–70
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
City attorneys
  election, 48, 51–91
  professional organization, 453
  salaries, 107–9
City clerks
  directory, cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 524–35
  directory, cities over 10,000, 498–523
  election, 48, 51–91
  salaries, 107–10
City councils
  bicameral, 44
  manuals, 459
  See also Councilmen
City managers, 479–96
  appointment, 479–80
  directory, 484–96
  education, 481
  length of service, 480
  number of cities served, 480
  professional organization, 483
  salaries, 108–10, 481
  separations from service, 481
  training, 481–82
  turnover, 481
  See also Council manager plan
City officials
  directories, 497–537; bibliography, *634–37 (1944); See also* Municipal government; sources of information
  salaries, 106–10; trends, 110
City planning
  cases, 450–51
  comprehensive plan status, 234–35, *265–72, 273–79 (1946)*
  comprehensive zoning, 236, 237, 238–46
  developments, 233-35
  ordinances, 468-69
  professional organization, 235
  sources of information, 247–50
  table for individual cities, 238–46
  See also Metropolitan planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
City planning agencies, 236–37
  appointment, 236, 238–46
  expenditures, 237, 238–46
  number, 237, 238–46
  number of employees, 237, 238–46
  role in regional planning, 265–72 (1946)
  size, 236
  tables for individual cities, 238–46
  type, 236, 237

City planning directors: selection, 236, 238–46
Civil liberties: cases, 452
Civil service
  classes of employees covered, 133
  coverage, 133
  developments, 101–6, 132–33
  extent, 133, 134–60
  legislation, 104
  ordinances, 467–68
  professional organization, 105–6
  sources of information, 161–64
  table for individual cities, 134–60
  See also Personnel
Civil service commissions
  appointment, 133, 134–60
Classification of cities, Legal, 90–93, 96–123 (1945)
Codes, 455
Coin operated machines: *See* Amusement devices
Collective bargaining: *See* Labor unions
Commission plan
  number of cities, 41–43
  percentage of cities having, 41
Communicable diseases: ordinances, 462
Community centers: planning, 234
Contracts
  civil engineering, tabular analysis 1940–46, 291
  ordinances, 470
Controllers
  directory, 498–523
  election, 48, 51–91
  salaries, 107–9
Correspondence courses, 375
Cost of living: relation to municipal salary index, 123
Cost of living pay plans, 103
  ordinances, 468
Council-manager plan
  abandonment, 220, 222
  cities eligible, 91–94
  developments, 219–23
  directory, 484–96
  directory changes, 221–22
  geographic concentration by states, 222–23
  growth, 219–23
  legal basis, 91–94, 220: citations, 93–94; table for individual states, 93–94
  method of adoption, 92–94, 220
  new adoptions, 219–21
  number of cities, 41–43, 222
  percentage of cities having, 41, 221, 222
  rejections, 221
  year of adoption, 220
  See also City managers
Councilmen
  election, 44–46, 51–91
  number, 43–45, 51–91
  salaries, 46–48, 51–91
  terms, 45–46, 51–91
Counties
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
County government: sources of information, 227–32
County planning: ordinances, 468–69
Courts
  developments, 444–53
  ordinances, 459
  sources of information, 454
Credit unions: 201–2, 207–26 (1944)
Crime prevention, 372
Crime rates, 371
Curfew: ordinances, 459
Custer, Richard H., 223–27

D

Dairy products: *See* Milk
Dance halls: ordinances, 459
Debt-free cities, 194
Debts, 168, 194–96
  by population group, 195, 196
  developments, 168–69
  enterprise, 194–95
  general, 194–95
  gross, 196, 197–206
  interest payments, 195
  issued, 195–96
  long term, 195–96, 197–206
  per cent change, 194, 196
  refunding, 195
  table for individual cities, 197–206
  See also Bonds; Revenue
Demolition: ordinances, 458, 463
Directories, 484–537
  bibliography, 634–37 (1944); See also Municipal government: sources of information
  in municipal reports, 243–45 (1946)
  See also subhead Directories *under special subjects, e.g.,* Mayors: directories
Disasters: ordinances, 459
Dogs: ordinances, 456
Dormitory cities, 36
Drivers: ordinances, 473, 474

E

Economic base: metropolitan districts, 25–26
Economic classification of cities, 31–39
  definition of indices, 31–39
  key to tables, 50
  table for individual cities, 51–70
Economic classification of cities in metropolitan districts
  per cent of labor force in manufacturing, 26
  per cent of labor force in trade, 26
  table for individual cities, 26
Economic planning: developments, 234
Edmonson, J. B., 433–37
Education
  developments, 433–37
  in public opinion poll, 435–36
  increased college enrollments, 435
  international organization, 433
  legislation, 434
  number of employees, 121
  personnel problems, 435

- *Education—(Continued)*
  - personnel shortages, 434–35
  - planning, 436–37
  - sources of information, 437–39
  - state aid, 434
  - state systems, 433–34
  - *See also* School districts; School superintendents
- Education centers (cities), 36
- Elections
  - method, 45
  - ordinances, 459
  - type, 45, 51–91
- Elective offices, 48, 51–91
- Electric lighting and wiring: ordinances, 333, 460–61
- Electric utilities
  - developments, 304–9
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - net monthly bills, 310–15; table for individual cities, 311–15
  - ordinances, 473–74
  - rates for municipal systems, 310–15; table for individual cities, 311–15
- Elevators: ordinances, 458, 460
- Employee associations, 129–132, 134–60, 373–74
  - cases, 444–45
  - federations, 130
- Employment, Public
  - city, 121–22
  - county, 121
  - education, 121
  - federal, 121
  - state, 121
  - total, 121
- Employment, Type of
  - in classifying cities, 31, 35
  - in classifying metropolitan districts, 25, 26
- Employment-residence ratio, 36
- Engineers
  - directory, 498–523
  - election, 48, 51–91
  - salaries, 107–10
  - *See also* Public works officials
- Excise taxes, 180–81
- Expenditures: *See subhead* Expenditures *following names of various functions, e.g.,* Police: expenditures
- Explosives: ordinances, 461

F

- Federal property: tax exemption: cases, 449–50
- Filling stations: ordinances, 460
- Finance
  - administrative organization, 218
  - cases, 448–50
  - developments, 167–70
  - ordinances, 460
  - sources of information, 207–11
  - *See also* Accounting; Assessed valuation; Assessments; Bonds; Budget; Debts; Licenses; Public funds; Purchasing; Reserve funds;

- *Finance—(Continued)*
  - Retirement systems; Revenue; Salaries; Shared taxes; Taxation
- Finance officers
  - directory, 498–523
  - election, 48, 51–91
  - professional organization, 170
  - salaries, 107–9
- Fire administration
  - developments, 331–34
  - equipment, 333, *395–417 (1945)*
  - expenditures, 335, 338–39, 348–58, 359–68; for hydrant rental, 338–39, 348–58; *for retirement systems, 395–417 (1945);* for salaries and wages, 335, 338–39, 348–58, 359–68; per capita, 335, 338–39
  - hours of labor, 332, 336, 338, 348–58, 359–68
  - mutual aid, 217, 341, 348–58, 359–68
  - *number of companies, 445–55 (1944)*
  - number of employees, 334–37, 342, 348–58, 359–68
  - *number of stations, 445–55 (1944)*
  - ordinances, 460–61
  - outside service charge, 341, 348–58, 359–68
  - personnel problems, 332
  - professional organization, 333–34
  - *radio equipment, 395–405 (1945)*
  - reporting: ordinances 461
  - sources of information, 369–70
  - tables for individual cities, 348–58, 359–68
  - trends 1943–47, 335
- Fire chiefs
  - appointment, 341, 348–58, 359–68
  - directory, 498–523
  - salaries, 107–10, 335, 337, 340, 348–58, 359–68
- Fire hazards, 333
  - ordinances, 461
- Fire insurance, 343–47, 348–58, 359–68
  - rating, 343–47, 348–58, 359–68
- Fire losses, 332, 337, 342–43, 348–58
- Fire prevention
  - cases, 333
  - inspection, 332–33, 341–42, 348–58
  - ordinances, 333, 460–61
- Firemen
  - cases, 445–46
  - hours of labor, 332, 336, 338, 348–58, 359–68
  - number, 334–37, 342, 348–58, 359–68
  - retirement systems, 128; *expenditures, 395–417 (1945)*
  - salaries, 335, 337, 340–41, 348–58, 359–68
  - sick leave, 338
  - vacations, 338, 348–58, 359–68
- Firemen, Volunteer, 339
  - number, 348–58, 359–68
  - ordinances, 461
- Fireworks: ordinances, 461
- *Fiscal year, 195–203 (1946)*
- Flammable liquids: *See* Fire prevention
- Food
  - cases, 447
  - sanitation, 259–60

- Food handlers
  - ordinances, 462
  - training, 260
- Forest fires: ordinances, 461
- Form of government, 40–91
  - by population groups, 41
- Franchises: ordinances, 473–74
- Fumigation: ordinances, 461

G

- Gambling: ordinances, 462
- Garbage collection: *See* Refuse collection
- Garbage disposal: *See* Refuse disposal
- Gas utilities
  - developments, 304–9
  - municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  - ordinances, 473–74
- Gasoline tax, 168, 183–84
- Gazzolo, Dorothy, 278–89
- Geer, Grace L., 219–23
- Government centers (cities), 31, 36
  - in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
- Governmental data
  - cities of 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 71–91; cities over 5,000, 40–49; cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 51–70
- Governmental units
  - definition, 17–19
  - distribution by states, 16
  - in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  - number, 15–24
  - regional analysis, 19–20
  - types, 15
  - *See also names of individual units, e.g.,* Counties; School districts, etc.
- Grants-in-aid: *See subheads* Federal aid *and* State aid *under specific subjects*
- Grodzins, Morton, 91–94
- Gross receipts taxes, 178–79

H

- Hall, Albert H., 174–76
- Handbills: ordinances, 462
- Health
  - cases, 447
  - developments, 259–62
  - international organization, 259
  - joint city-county units, 261, *308–23 (1945)*
  - legislation, 259
  - ordinances, 462–63
  - professional organization, 262
  - sources of information, 275–77
  - training, 260
  - *See also* Communicable diseases; Housing; Infant mortality; Inspection; Sanitation; Welfare
- *Health boards*
  - *functions, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *appointment 368–78 (1944)*
  - *terms, 368–78 (1944)*
- *Health departments*
  - *number of employees, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *organization, 359–88 (1944)*
  - *personnel, 363–64, 368–88 (1944)*
  - *tables for individual cities, 368–88 (1944)*
- Health officers: salaries, 107–9
- Health services: cooperative planning, 261–62
- Heating and ventilation: ordinances, 462
- Herrick, Donald F., 290–94
- Highways: *See* Roads
- Hiscock, Ira V., 259–62
- Holstrom, J. D., 371–76
- Hospitals, 261, 263–65
  - advisory committee, 264, 266–74; appointment, 264, 266–74
  - approved, 263, 266–74
  - average daily census, 263, 266–74
  - bed capacity, 263, 266–74
  - board members: appointment, 264, 266–74; number, 264, 266–74
  - city-county owned and operated, 263, 266–74
  - control over budget, 264–65, 266–74
  - expenditures, 266–74
  - federal aid, 292
  - finance, 264–65, 266–74
  - financing indigent cases, 264–65, 266–74
  - intern training, 263, 266–74
  - manager: appointment, 264, 266–74
  - municipally owned and operated, 263, 266–74
  - number of admissions, 263, 266–74
  - number of employees, 264, 266–74
  - nursing schools, 263, 266–74
  - organization, 263–64, 266–74
  - out-patient departments, 263, 266–74
  - per cent free care, 265, 266–74
  - per cent self-supporting, 264–65, 266–74
  - prepaid insurance plans, 263, 266–74
  - table for individual cities, 266–74
  - types, 263, 266–74
- Hotel room rental tax, 167
- Hours of labor, 122–24, 134–60
  - firemen, 332, 336, 338, 348–58, 359–68
  - nurses, 264, 266–74
  - ordinances, 468
  - police, 381, 382, 387–404
  - Saturday working schedule, 124, 134–60
- House numbers: ordinances, 463
- Housing
  - construction controls, 282–84
  - decline in federal control, 278
  - developments, 278–89
  - disposition of war units, 281
  - emergency program, 278, 280–82; finance, 281; state aid, 281
  - federal-city relations, 280–82
  - federal program, 279–80
  - legislation, 279
  - nonfarm units put under construction, 1920 through 1946, 280
  - ordinances, 463
  - priorities for scarce materials, 282
  - privately financed units, 285–86
  - production, 282

Housing—(Continued)
  professional organization, 286–87
  public units, 284–85
  sources of information, 287–89
  See also Tourist camps; Trailers; Urban redevelopment
Housing activities: intergovernmental relations, 217
Housing market analysis, 286
How to use the Year Book, 8–12
Howard, Paul, 440–42
Hydrant rentals: *See* Fire administration

I

Incinerators: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Income tax, Municipal, 167, 177; ordinances, 471
Incorporated places: number, 15, 16
Industrial cities, 35
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Infant mortality, 1915–1945, 260
In-service training: *See* Training
Inspection: ordinances, 471
Institute for Training in Municipal Administration
  enrollment, 103, 481
  police courses, 374–75
Institutions: ordinances, 462–63
Insurance: *See* Fire insurance
Interest: *See* Debts
Intergovernmental relations, 216–17
  See also Fire administration: mutual aid; Police: mutual aid *and subhead* Intergovernmental relations *under specific subjects, e.g.,* Planning: intergovernmental relations
Intergovernmental tax exemption: cases, 448
Intoxication tests, 471–75 (1945)
Itinerant vendors: *See* Peddlers

J

Job descriptions, 111–12
Junk dealers: ordinances, 464, 467
Juvenile courts: ordinances, 459
Juvenile delinquency: prevention, 372

K

Kamins, Robert M., 176–87
Kreml, Franklin M., 407–11

L

Labor: ordinances, 463
Labor unions, 102–3, 129–32
  cases, 373, 444–45
  legislation, 104
  ordinances, 463, 467–68
  See also Employee associations
Land area, 40
  table for individual cities, 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91
  table for individual cities over 10,000, 137–57 (1944)
Land subdivision, *256–61 (1946)*
  improvements required, 236–37, 238–46
  ordinances, 458, 468–69
  outside city, 265–72, 273–79 (1946)
  regulation, 234
Land subdivision legislation, 258–61 (1946)
  jurisdiction, 258–61 (1946)
  local regulations, 258–61 (1946)
Land titles: cases, 448
Law
  developments, 444–53
  sources of information, 454
Law officers: professional organization, 453
Librarians
  professional organization, 441–42
  salaries, 108–9
Libraries
  developments, 440–42
  federal relations, 441
  legislation, 440–41
  personnel problems, 441
  planning, 440
  sources of information, 442–43
  special services, 441
Licenses, 181, 184
  cases, 448–49
  ordinances, 463–64, 467
  sources of information, 207–11
Liquor control: ordinances, 464–65
Liquor tax, 180–81
Locker plants: ordinances, 462

M

Mallery, Earl D., 95–98
Manufacturing cities, 31, 35
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Markets: ordinances, 465
Master plan: *See* City planning
Mayor-council plan
  enabling legislation, 96–123 (1945)
  legal basis, 91, 93–94 (1945)
  number of cities, 40–43
  percentage of cities having, 41
Mayors
  directory, cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 524–35
  directory, cities over 10,000, 498–523
  election, 42–43, 51–91
  salaries, 107–10
  selection, 42–43, 51–91
  terms, 43, 51–91
  veto power, 42–43, 51–70
Merit system: *See* Civil service
Metropolitan districts
  definition, 21
  economic base, 25–26
  economic classification, 33–34; by geographical region, 38–39; tables for individual cities, 51–70
  number, 21–24
  number of suburbs in, 21–24
  population, 21–24; per cent of increase 1930–40, 21–24

Metropolitan planning: developments, 233
Milk
  ordinances, 462–63, 465
  sanitation, 259–60
Mining towns, 31, 36–37
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Minor highway privileges: See Awnings; Signs
Mitchell, James M., 101–6
Model ordinances, 455–75
Mosquitoes: ordinances, 463, 466
Motor carriers: ordinances, 465
Motor equipment: police: *See* Police: equipment
Motor vehicle dealers: ordinances, 464
Motor vehicle deaths, 445, 447–54 (1946)
Motor vehicle tax, 184–85
Motor vehicles
  inspection: ordinances, 465
  ordinances, 460, 465–66
  See also Automobile graveyards; Taxicabs; Trucks
Moving pictures: as a form of municipal reporting, 226
Municipal government
  classes and forms, 90–123 (1945)
  legal aspects: developments, 444–53
  legal basis, 90–123 (1945)
  sources of information, 227–32
Municipal leagues
  activities, 95–96
  developments, 95–98
  directory, 97–98
  membership totals, 97–98
  national organization, 96
  periodicals, 232
Municipal liability: cases, 446, 447–48
Municipal officials
  salaries, 106–10; trends, 110
Municipal ownership: *See* Utilities
Municipal powers: sources, 149–65 (1938)
Municipal Year Book
  state correspondents, x
  use of statistics in, 8–12
Municipalities: *See* Cities

N

Noise: ordinances, 466
Noonan, Albert W., 170–74
Nuisances: ordinances, 466
Nurses: hours of labor, 264, 266–74

O

Ohlson, Grace Kneedler, 31–39
Oil burners: ordinances, 461
Old-age assistance, 252
Optional charters: legal basis, 92 (1945)
Ordinances
  codification, 455
  indexing, 459
  model, 455–75
Organization charts: in municipal reports, 243–45 (1946)
Our cities in 1946, 1–7

Overhanging signs: *See* Signs
Overtime payment, 124–26, 134–60, 382, 387–404
  ordinances, 468

P

Park officials: salaries, 107–9
Parking facilities: planning, 234, 293–94, 410
Parking lots, 411–14
  capacity, 457–60 (1946)
  charges, 457–60 (1946)
  costs, 457–60 (1946)
  hours, 457–60 (1946)
  list of individual cities, 411–14
  number, 457–60 (1946)
  ordinances, 466, 473
  rates, 457–60 (1946)
  table for individual cities, 457–60 (1946)
Parking meters, 167, 185, 415–17
  date of installation, 417–23
  manufacturers, 416, 417–23
  number, 416, 417–23
  number taking nickels only, 416–17
  ordinances, 466–67
  revenue, 416, 417–23
  table for individual cities, 417–23
  type, 416–23
Parks
  developments, 427–31
  federal activities, 429
  planning, 430–31
  sources of information, 431–32
  state activities, 429–30
  See also Recreation
Pay plans: *See* Cost of living pay plans; Personnel: classification; Salaries
Payroll
  city, 121–22, 134–60
  county, 121
  education, 121
  federal, 121
  state, 121
  total, 121
Peddlers
  cases, 447
  ordinances, 467
Pensions: *See* Retirement systems
Personal property tax: *See* Assessed valuation
Personnel
  administrative organization, 218
  cases, 445
  classification: new projects, 103; *see also* Job descriptions
  developments, 101–6
  federal problems, 101–2
  number of employees, 121, 134–60
  ordinances, 467–68
  professional organization, 105–6
  sources of information, 161–64
  state systems, 102–3
  table for individual cities, 134–60
  See also Civil service; Credit unions; Employee associations; Employment, Public;

Personnel—(Continued)
  Hours of labor; Job descriptions; Labor unions; Payroll; Retirement systems; Salaries; Sick leave; Training; Vacations; *also categories of officials, e.g.,* Police
Personnel officers
  directory, 536–37
  salaries, 107–9
Phillipps, Miner B., 167–70
Planning
  administrative organization, 217
  cases, 450–51
  developments, 233–35
  intergovernmental relations, 216
  ordinances, 468–69
  professional organization, 235
  sources of information, 247–50
  See also City planning, County planning; Metropolitan planning; Regional planning; State planning; Urban redevelopment; Zoning
Plumbing
  ordinances, 469
  See also Building codes
Police
  cases, 373, 445, 446
  developments, 371–76
  equipment, 375, 383–85, 387–404
  expenditures, 382–83, 387–404; *for retirement systems, 432–34, 439–63 (1945);* for salaries and wages, 377, 383, 387–404; per capita, 377, 383
  hours of labor, 381, 382, 387–404
  legislation 372–73
  methods, 385–86, 387–404
  mutual aid, 217
  number of employees, 376–79, 387–404
  number of hours training, 418–26 (1946)
  ordinances, 469
  organization, 376
  personnel problems, 373
  professional organization, 376
  radio equipment, 384, 387–404
  recruiting, 373
  retirement systems, 128, 382; *expenditures, 432–34, 439–63 (1945)*
  role in labor-management disputes, 371–72
  role in race relations, 372
  salaries, 377, 379–81, 387–404; salaries 1943–1947, 380, 387–404
  sick leave, 381–82, 387–404
  sources of information, 405–6
  table for individual cities, 387–404
  training, 374–75, 382
  trends 1942–1947, 377
  union affiliation, 130, 373–74
  vacations, 381, 387–404
  See also Crime prevention; Juvenile delinquency; Traffic
Police chiefs
  appointment, 382, 387–404
  directory, 448–523
  election, 48, 51–91
Police chiefs (Continued)
  professional organization, 376
  salaries, 107–10, 377, 379–81, 387–404
Pope, H. G., 215–19
Population
  1940, cities over 5,000, 27–30; table, 51–91
  percentage of increase 1920–30: table for individual cities 5,000 to 10,000, 71–91
  post-1940 estimates, 28–30; per cent of increase or decrease, 28, 30
Ports: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Property taxes: *See* Assessed valuation
Public administration
  college courses, 120–22 (1946); department heads, 120–22 (1946)
  sources of information, 227–32
Public assemblage: ordinances, 461
Public assistance
  increase, 251–52
  number of recipients 1940–46, 252
  payments 1940–46, 252, 253
  trends, 251–52
Public funds: deposit: ordinances, 460
Public gatherings: ordinances, 469
Public relations: *See* Reporting
Public works
  costs, 290
  developments, 290–94
  intergovernmental relations, 216–17
  legislation, 292–93
  ordinances, 469–70
  outlook, 290–92
  personnel problems, 293
  professional organization, 294
  sources of information, 300–3
  state aid, 292–93
  See also Planning; Sanitation; Utilities; Waterworks; *and also categories of Public works, e.g.,* Refuse collection; Sewers; Streets; etc.
Public works officials
  directory, 498–523
  election, 48, 51–91
  salaries, 107–10
Purchasing, 174–76
  cases, 175
  centralization, 175
  developments, 174–76
  federal activities, 176
  ordinances, 460, 470
  professional organization, 176
  sources of information, 207–11
  surplus federal properties, 174–75
Purchasing agents
  salaries, 107–9
  training, 176

R

Radio
  as a form of municipal reporting, 226
  ordinances, 470
  See also Fire administration: radio equipment; Police: radio equipment; Reporting: radio

Real property taxes: *See* Assessed valuation
Recorders: *See* City clerks
Recreation
  activities, 428
  developments, 427–31
  expenditures, 428–29
  federal activities, 429
  finance, 429
  legislation, 427
  ordinances, 468, 470
  personnel problems, 428
  planning, 430–31
  professional organization, 431
  sources of information, 431–32
  state activities, 429–30
Recreation directors: salaries, 108–9, 428
Refrigeration: ordinances, 462
Refunding: *See* Debts: refunding
Refuse collection
  kind of refuse collected, 326–27 (1946)
  ordinances, 470
  service charges, 189-92; *average monthly bill, 326–27 (1946); billing, 326–27 (1946);* list of cities, 189–90; ordinances, 470; *rate structure, 347–49 (1945);* revenue, 189–90; *table for individual cities, 326–27 (1946); year begun, 347–49 (1945)*
Refuse disposal, 293
  ordinances, 470
Regional planning
  developments, 233
  role of city planning agencies, 265–72 (1946)
Rent control, 286
  ordinances, 463
Rent levels: in metropolitan districts, 31, 34
Reporting
  developments, 223–27
  methods, 226
  moving pictures, 226
  radio, 226
  sources of information, 227–32
  time lag, 225
Reports
  cities issuing reports in 1946, 226–27
  contents, 223–24, *243–45 (1946)*
  cost, 224, 225, *243–45 (1946)*
  distribution: in proportion to population, 225; method, 225, *243–45 (1946)*
  format, 224–25
  how reproduced, 225, *243–45 (1946)*
  number 1936–45, 243–45 (1946)
  size, 224, 225–26, *243–45 (1946)*
  size of edition, 243–45 (1946)
  table for individual cities, 243–45 (1946)
  type, 225
Reserve funds, 169
  legislation, 191 (1946); local units covered, 192 (1946); statutory reference, 192 (1946); year enacted, 192 (1946)
  ordinances, 460
  source, 192 (1946)
  use, 192 (1946)
Residential cities, 36
Resort cities, 37
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Restaurants: ordinances, 462
Retail trade cities, 31, 35
Retirement systems
  actuarial status, 158–82 (1945)
  age requirements, 158–82 (1945)
  cases, 446
  coverage, 147–48, 150, 158–82 (1945)
  employees contributing, 158–82 (1945)
  firemen, 128; *expenditures, 395–417 (1945)*
  legal basis, 158–82 (1945)
  ordinances, 467–68
  police, 128, 382; *expenditures, 432–34, 439–63 (1945); tables for individual cities, 439–63 (1945)*
  year established, 147–48, 158–82 (1945)
Retirement systems (individual cities), 128–29
  classes of employees covered, 128
  coverage, 128, 134–60
  number, 128–29
  participation in state system, 128
Retirement systems (state administered), 116–20, 128–29
  annuities, 117–18
  classes of employees covered, 116–17, 119–20
  compulsory retirement age, 119–20
  conditions for affiliation, 117, 119–20
  coverage, 116–17, 134–60
  date of enactment, 117, 119–20
  developments, 104
  disability annuities, 118, 119–20
  earliest retirement age, 119–20
  minimum years of service, 119–20
  survivors benefits, 118–20
  table for individual states, 119–20
Revenue, 167–68, 176–87
  new sources, 167–68, 176–87
  ordinances, 460, 470–71
  see also Airports: charges; Licenses; Parking lots; Parking meters; Service charges; Sewer rentals; Shared taxes; Taxation; *also* names of special taxes, e.g., Income tax, Municipal
Rhyne, Charles S., 444–53
Roads
  planning, 233
  See also Public works
Rodents: ordinances, 463
Rubbish: *See* Refuse disposal
Russell, Howard L., 251–56

S

Safety: *See* Fire administration; Police; Traffic
Safety councils, 471–75 (1945)
Salaries
  and cost-of-living index, 123
  auditors, 107–9
  city attorneys, 107–9
  city clerks, 107–10
  city managers, 108–10, 481
  controllers, 107–9
  councilmen, 46–48, 51–91

Salaries—(Continued)
  developments, 103
  engineers, 107–10
  finance officer, 107–9
  fire chiefs, 107–10, 335, 337, 340, 348–58, 359–68
  firemen, 335, 337, 340–41, 348–58, 359–68
  health officers, 107–9
  librarians, 108–9
  mayors, 107–10
  municipal officials, 106–10; trends, 110
  ordinances, 468
  park officials, 107–9
  personnel officers, 107–9
  police, 377, 379–81
  police chiefs, 107–10, 377, 379–81, 387–404
  public works officials, 107–10
  purchasing agents, 107–9
  recreation directors, 108–9, 428
  school superintendents, 108–9
  selected city jobs, 111–15; table for individual cities, 113–15
  street superintendents, 107–9
  treasurers, 107–9
  See also Wages
Sales tax, 168
Sales tax, Municipal, 167, 177–79; ordinances, 470
Sanitation, 261
  ordinances, 463, 471
  See also Abattoirs; Food; Health; Inspection; Refuse disposal; Restaurants; Sewage disposal; Swimming pools; Tourist camps
Saturday working schedule: *See* Hours of labor
School districts
  definition, 18
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
School superintendents: salaries, 108–9
Schools: *See* Education
Service charges, 168, 176–87, *326–27 (1946)*
Sewage disposal: ordinances, 471
Sewage treatment plants: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Sewer rentals, 185–87
  basis of charge, 187–89
  ordinances, 471
  revenue, 187–89
  table for individual cities, 187–89
Sewerage: outside service charges: list of cities, 295, 297–99
Sewers: service charges: *See* Sewer rentals
Shared taxes, 168, 191–92
  See also names of individual taxes, e.g., Gasoline tax; Sales tax
Sick leave
  city employees, 126–27, 134–60
  ordinances, 467
Sidewalks: ordinances, 472
Signs: ordinances, 457
Simon, Dorothea Pye, 1–7
Simon, Herbert A., 1–7
Sims, Lewis B., 194–96
Slaughterhouses: *See* Abattoirs
Smoke prevention: ordinances, 471
Snow removal: ordinances, 471
Social characteristics: *See* Rent levels
Social security: *See* Aid to dependent children; Blind assistance; Old-age assistance; Public assistance
Solicitors: ordinances, 464, 471–72
Special districts
  definition, 18–19
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
  See also names of individual districts e.g., School districts
State planning: developments, 233
Statistics: explanation of use, 8–12
Stores: *See* Purchasing
Street numbers: *See* House numbers
Street railways: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Street superintendents: salaries, 107–9
Streets: ordinances, 472
Strikes: *See* Labor unions
Submerged lands: cases, 448
Suburbs: economic classification, 31; *See also* Metropolitan districts
Surplus property, Federal: disposal, 174–76
Swimming pools: ordinances, 463

T

Tax exemption, 172
  See also Intergovernmental tax exemption
Tax rates, 192–194
  average, 193
  percentage of change 1945–46, 193
  table for individual cities, 197–206
Taxation
  cases, 448–50
  ordinances, 460
  sources of information, 207–11
  See also Assessed valuation; Assessments; Finance; Licenses; Revenue; Tax exemption; Tax rates; *and also names of special taxes, e.g.,* Gasoline tax; Sales tax
Taxicabs: ordinances, 465–66, 473, 474
Teachers: *See* Education
Tickets: reselling; ordinances, 463–64
Tidelands: *See* Submerged lands
Torts: cases, 446, 447–48
Tourist camps: ordinances, 472
Town meeting plan
  number of cities, 41
  percentage of cities having, 41
Towns
  definition, 17–18
  number, 15, 16
Townships
  definition, 18
  number, 15, 16
  number in metropolitan districts, 21–24
Trade centers: in metropolitan districts, 25, 26

Traffic
  accidents, 409
  developments, 407–11
  official in charge, 446, 447–54 (1946)
  ordinances, 472–73
  planning, 410
  safety education, 409–10
  safety programs, 407–8
  sources of information, 424–26
  table for individual cities, 447–54 (1946)
  See also Parking lots; Parking meters
Traffic contests, 408
Traffic courts, 410, *446, 447–54 (1946)*
Traffic officers
  number, 445, 447–54 (1946)
  professional organization, 411
  training, 410–11
Trailers: ordinances, 473
Training
  assessors, 172–73
  city managers, 481–82
  developments, 103–4
  police, 374–75, 382
  purchasing agents, 176
  traffic officers, 410–11
Transportation centers, 37
  in metropolitan districts, 25, 26
Transportation systems
  developments, 304–9
  ordinances, 574
Treasurers
  election, 48, 51–91
  salaries, 107–9
Trees: ordinances, 473
Trolley buses: *See* Bus systems
Trucks: ordinances, 465

U

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, 433
Unskilled laborers, 126
  percentage on monthly wage, 134–60
Urban places: *See* Cities
Urban redevelopment, 234–35, 286
  ordinances, 468
Urban redevelopment laws, 311–15 (1946)
  private corporations, 312, 313–14 (1946); area, 313–14 (1946); eminent domain, 313–14 (1946); federal aid, 313–14 (1946); finances, 313–14 (1946); limited dividends, 313–14 (1946); relocation of families, 313–14 (1946); site and plan approval, 313–14 (1946); site occupants, 313–14 (1946); tax exemption, 313–14 (1946); year enacted, 313–14 (1946).
  public agencies, 312, 314–15 (1946); administrative agencies, 314–15 (1946); approving agency, 314–15 (1946); area, 314–15 (1946); capital financing, 314–15 (1946); planning agency, 314–15 (1946); relocation of families, 314–15 (1946); sale or lease of land, 314–15 (1946); site occupants, 314–15 (1946); year enacted, 314–15 (1946).
Utilities
  cases, 304–9
  developments: by state, 304–9
  Federal Power Commission activities, 309
  municipally owned and operated, 48–49, 51–91
  ordinances, 473–74
  Securities and Exchange Commission activities, 309
  sources of information, 327–30
  taxation: ordinances, 471
  See also classes of utilities, e.g., Airports; Bus systems; Electric utilities
Utility gross receipts tax, 182–83

V

Vacant lots: ordinances, 466
Vacation pay: city employees, 126–27, 134–60
Vacations:
  firemen, 338, 348–58, 359–68
  ordinances, 467
  police, 381, 387–404
Vending machines: ordinances, 462, 464
Veterans
  education, 435
  housing, 278, 280–82; cases, 452–53; finance, 281; ordinances, 458, 463; state aid, 281
  services to, 218, 251
Veterans information centers: intergovernmental relations, 217
Veterans preference, 101–2
  legislation, 104
  policy, 127–28, 134–60
Veto power: mayors, 42–43, 51–70

W

Wages
  selected city jobs, 111–15; table for individual cities, 113–15; unskilled laborers, 126, 134–60
War memorials
  intergovernmental relations, 217
  planning, 430–31
Water distribution systems: municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
Water supply
  developments, 304–9
  intergovernmental relations, 294
  ordinances, 463
  outside service charges: list of cities, 295–97
Waterworks
  municipally owned and operated, 49, 51–91
  ordinances, 473–74
Weights and measures: ordinances, 474–75
Welfare
  developments, 251–56
  legislation, 253–55
  personnel problems, 255
  sources of information, 256–58
  See also Aid to dependent children; Health; Juvenile delinquency; Old-age assistance; Public assistance; Veterans; Youth Centers

Welfare officials
  election, 48, 51–91
  professional organization, 255–56
Wholesale trade cities, 31, 35
Williams, Arthur, 427–31
Work relief: payments 1933–46, 253
World Health Organization, 259

Y

Yacht harbors: ordinances, 470
Youth centers, 428

Z

Zoning
  administrative organization, 217
  cases, 450–51
  developments, 233–35
  ordinances, 466, 475
  See also City planning, County zoning

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